Ars quatuor coronatorum

Freemasons. Quatuor Coronati Lodge,
No. 2076 (London, England)

locked case



Photogravure by Annan & Sons, Glasgow

From a Photograph by The Stereoscopic Co London

Ars Quatuor Coronatorum

BEING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE

QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE NO. 2076, LONDON.

FROM THE ISABELLA MISSAL.



BRITISH MUSEUM, ADD. MSS, 18,851
CIRCA, 1500 A.D.

EDITED FOR THE COMMITTEE BY W. H. RYLANDS, F.S.A., P.A.G.D.C.,

and W. J. SONGHURST, P.A.G.D.C.

VOLUME XXI.

H. KEBLE, PRINTER, MARGATE
1908.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

LODGE PROCEEDINGS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.—*Continued.*

PAPERS AND ESSAYS.

PAPERS AND ESSAYS.—*Continued.*

PAPERS AND ESSAYS.—*Continued.*

REVIEW.

INDEX.

—:o:—

Persons referred to:—

Persons referred to:—

ILLUSTRATIONS.

CONTRIBUTORS.

Ars Quatuor Coronatorum,

BEING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE

Quatuor Coronati Lodge of A.F. & A.M., London,

No. 2076.

VOLUME XXI.

FRIDAY, 10th JANUARY, 1908.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., W.M.; J. T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., S.W.; E. L. Hawkins, J. Stew., as J.W.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., Chap.; W. John Songhurst, A.G.D.C., Secretary; H. Sadler, G.Ty., S.D.; E. H. Dring, S.Stew., as I.G.; Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, P.Dis.G.M. Malta, P.M.; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; E. J. Castle, P.D.G.Reg., P.M.; and S. T. Klein, P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. W. H. Harris, J. Harrison, Dr. T. W. Lemon, James J. Hall, Thos. Burgess, John Church, G. H. Luetchford, P. J. Dudgeon, John Palmer, Lewis H. Maynard, G. J. Gissing, F. A. Rhind, W. Howard Flanders, Thos. Cohu, P.G.St.B.; I. Solomons, Albert C. Grover, F. Louis Schneider, W. S. Campbell, W. M. Wilson, R. B. Sewell, H. Bernard Watson, Charles H. Watson, C. C. Barclay, Edward F. Pilkington, W. J. Evans, C. F. Knyvett, Alfred S. Gedge, E. Geo. Harvey, C. H. S. Baskerville, Thos. Taylor, P.G.D.; W. W. Mangles, E. G. Dru-Drury, W. T. Pegge, George Elkington, Oscar Timme, A. Y. Thurston, C. Isler, Chas. Aubert, J. Thomas Johnstone, W. S. Hotchkin, William Chambers, Henry J. Dalgleish, William A. Tharp, Cecil J. Rawlinson, J. W. Tharp, G. Creusemann, B. Pflug, W. J. Newstead, Dr. A. E. Wynter, W. B. Hextall, T. F. Isherwood, J. Walter Hobbs, T. Uff, W. Busbridge, F. W. Potter, W. W. Nobbs, G. Vogeler, W. Wonnacott, L. Danielsson, Arthur Gilbert, Charles H. Bestow, Thos. Shields, F. H. Nalder, V. C. Crampton, Rev. C. E. L. Wright, P.G.D.; J. Albert Richards, H. M. Baker, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, W. C. P. Tapper, George J. Light, Stanley W. Rodgers, Henry Hyde, Thomas W. Timms, Horace J. Rogers, F. R. Heath, Fredk. Raby, W. J. Horne, O. L. Thomson, Reginald C. Watson, Herbert Burrows, G. Fullbrook, and D. Gunton.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. A. J. Campbell, P.M. Frederick Lodge No. 452; J. Beetham Wilson, W.M. Dorking Lodge No. 1149; Thomas Dixon, Royal Edward Lodge No. 1604; W. G. Newson, Ealing Lodge No. 2662; R. E. Beliloes, Empire Lodge No. 2008; and W. A. Mill, Cannon Lodge No. 1539.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. E. Macbean, Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G.Tr. Ireland; E. Armitage, P.D.G.D.C.; E. Conder, jun., P.M.; Sir Charles Warren, P.Dis.G.M. E. Arch., P.M.; Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M. Norfolk, I.P.M.; Col. S. C. Pratt, P.M.; F. J. W. Crowe, P.G.O., J.W.; W. Watson, J.D.; W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; L. A. de Malczovich; W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B., P.M.; G. L. Shackles, P.M.; J. P. Simpson, I.G.; J. P. Rylands, and W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.

Three Lodges, one Masonic Literary Society, and fifty-nine brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

The Report of the Audit Committee, as follows, was approved and ordered to be entered upon the Minutes.

PERMANENT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE.

The Committee met at the Holborn Restaurant, on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1908.

Present:—Bros. G. Greiner, in the Chair; Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, Canon J. W. Horsley, J. P. Simpson, E. L. Hawkins, W. J. Songhurst, Secretary; and A. S. Gedge, Auditor.

The Secretary produced his books and the Treasurer's accounts and vouchers, which had been examined by the Auditor, and certified as being correct.

The Committee agreed upon the following

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1907.

Brethren,

In presenting our Annual Report, we must again congratulate you upon the work done during the past year.

We have had to deplore the loss by death of Bro. Thomas Bowman Whytehead, a Past Master of the Lodge. His name will be indissolubly connected with the History of Freemasonry in York, as to which he was for long an accepted authority. On the other hand Bro. Henry Fitzpatrick Berry, Litt. Doc., has been admitted, leaving the total number at 35.

In the Correspondence Circle, death has also removed a number of valued members, prominent among whom may be mentioned Bros. John Pyrah, of Huddersfield; K. A. Gerstenkorn, of Invercargill, New Zealand; W. H. S. Wright, of St. Paul, Minnesota; and C. Trevor Mold, of Buenos Aires; all of whom have done excellent work as Local Secretaries in their respective districts.

We have also to report with regret that Bros. R. A. Shirreffs, of Elizabeth, New Jersey; F. H. Parker, of Nikosia, Cyprus; W. Kindness, of Mackay, Queensland; and J. B. Cowan, of Hawick, N.B.; have been compelled to resign their Local Secretaryships, and we take this opportunity of expressing to these brethren our grateful thanks for much labour expended on behalf of the Lodge. The following new appointments have been made during the year: Bro. Seth L. Pope, of Portland, Oregon; Bro. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, New Jersey; Bro. T. Cherry, of Mackay, Queensland; Bro. H. H. Campkin, of Indian Head, Assiniboia; Bro. Royal A. Gove, of Tacoma, Washington; Bro. James Macgregor, of Invercargill, New Zealand; and Bro. J. W. Chamberlin, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Four hundred and seventy-seven names have been added to the Correspondence Circle. On the other hand 285 names have been removed in consequence of death, resignation, or non-payment of dues, making a net increase of 192. We have now a total on the list of 3308, which is the largest that has ever been reached.

Notwithstanding this large accession to our numbers, the accounts herewith submitted are not so satisfactory as they should be, owing to the fact that 673 brethren were in arrears with their subscriptions when the books were closed on the 30th November last, £335 being due on the 1907 account alone. Although it is expected that a large part of this amount will eventually be collected, it is evident that many names will have to be removed, but it is hoped that the wastage will be made up by the introduction of brethren who will take a real interest in our work.

It is satisfactory to note that nearly 200 brethren have made use of the Banker's Order Forms which were recently distributed, and it is hoped that others who have Banking accounts in the United Kingdom will take advantage of this method of making their annual payments.

The new joining fee of twenty-one shillings (which includes the first year's subscription) came into operation on 1st December, 1907, but it is too early yet to form any opinion as to its probable effect upon our accounts.

The assets comprised in the accounts for last year, as in former years, do not include the stock of *Transactions*, of Antiquarian Reprints, of Facsimiles of various copies of the Old Constitutions, nor the Library and Museum, upon which alone nearly one thousand pounds have already been expended.

We desire again to call the special attention of members to the large stock of the publications of the Lodge, of which full particulars are given on the covers of the *Transactions*. The sale of these books would establish a fund which would enable the Lodge to extend its operations greatly.

For the Committee, GOTTHELF GREINER, in the Chair.

BALANCE SHEET.—30th November, 1907.

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Life Members (148 Members) ...				967	16	0
„ Payments received in advance ...				168	17	7
„ Correspondence Circle, 1907. Balance in hand				306	12	2
„ Outstanding Subscriptions as per contra				566	19	10
„ Summer Outing Balance ...				21	7	6
„ Sundry Creditors...				20	19	6
„ Sundry Publications				20	15	7
„ Lodge Account—						
Receipts ...	45	3	0			
Payments ...	44	18	11			
		4	1			
Add Credit Balance, 1906	32	19	1			
				33	3	2
				£2106	11	4

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash at London and County Banking Co., Oxford Street				72	16	1
„ £1,300 Consols at 89 per cent. ...				1157	0	0
„ Sundry Debtors for Subscriptions in arrears—						
1907 Correspondence Circle	335	1	1			
1906 ditto	127	3	3			
1905 ditto	48	7	0			
1904 ditto	32	15	0			
1903 ditto	19	8	6			
1902 ditto	3	4	0			
1901 ditto	1	1	0			
				566	19	10
„ Sundry Debtors for Publications				45	8	10
„ Sundry Publications				141	5	0
„ Profit and Loss Deficiency ...				123	1	7
				£2106	11	4

PROFIT AND LOSS.—For the year ending 30th November, 1907.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward ...				163	18	8
„ Salaries	375	0	0			
„ Rent	189	9	0			
„ Gas & Firing ...	5	4	9			
„ Stationery	60	14	3			
„ Postages	264	9	1			
„ Office Cleaning, etc.	57	4	1			
„ Insurance	9	10	6			
„ Furniture	30	18	0			
„ Repairs	2	14	0			
„ Library	80	13	4			
„ Sundries	8	14	9			
				1084	11	9
				£1248	10	5

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By 1907 Correspondence Circle	600	0	0			
„ 1906 ditto	215	4	3			
„ 1905 ditto	36	6	6			
„ 1904 ditto	21	10	6			
„ 1903 ditto	5	15	6			
„ 1902 ditto	3	14	6			
„ 1901 ditto	0	10	6			
	883	1	9			
„ Back Transactions	47	16	3			
„ Sundry Publications	36	14	9			
„ Life Members ...	6	6	0			
„ Interest on Consols	30	17	8			
„ Discount	14	17	4			
„ Whymper Fund ...	105	15	1			
				1125	8	10
„ Balance carried to Balance Sheet				123	1	7
				£1248	10	5

This Balance Sheet does not include the value of the Library and Museum, Stock of Transactions and Office Furniture, and is subject to the realization of Assets. I have examined the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account with the Books and Vouchers of the Lodge, and certify the same to be correct, and in accordance therewith.

Alfred S. Gedge,
Chartered Accountant,
3, Great James Street,
30th December, 1907. Bedford Row, W.C.

Bro. Canon Horsley informed the Brethren that the date of the Meeting to welcome such Mason-Bishops as may be in London at the time of the Pan-Anglican Conference had been fixed for Tuesday, 14th July.

The Secretary called attention to the following

EXHIBITS.

By Bro. John Palmer, Ludlow.

Glass Goblet, made for the Silurean Lodge No. 576, which was constituted at Kington, Herefordshire, in 1791. Bro. Lane, in his "Masonic Records," says "About 1801 the Lodge separated, and "divided the funds amongst its members. The Lodge furniture was sold in the year 1804 by the "Treasurer to a person in Ludlow for £22 10s. 6d." This accounts for the appearance of the goblet at Ludlow. It was presented to the Lodge of the Marches in 1887. The original warrant of the Silurean Lodge is also in the possession of the Lodge of the Marches, and appears to have been used for the creation of a new Lodge at Ludlow in 1805, which was called the "Mercian," and was dissolved on the 21st October, 1828.

Tobacco-Box, presented to the Mercian Lodge No. 485. The box bears the date 1815, when the number had been changed to 528.

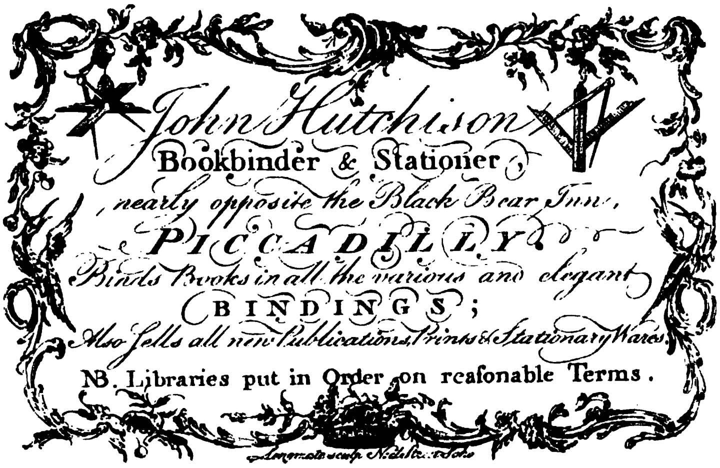
Jewels, now in the possession of the Lodge of the Marches. Those of the W.M., S.W., J.W., Treasurer, and Secretary are the original ones of the Silurean Lodge of Kington. The P.M. jewel in silver and paste was presented by the Brethren of the Mercian Lodge to Bro. J. B. Morris, W.M. for the first fourteen years of its existence.

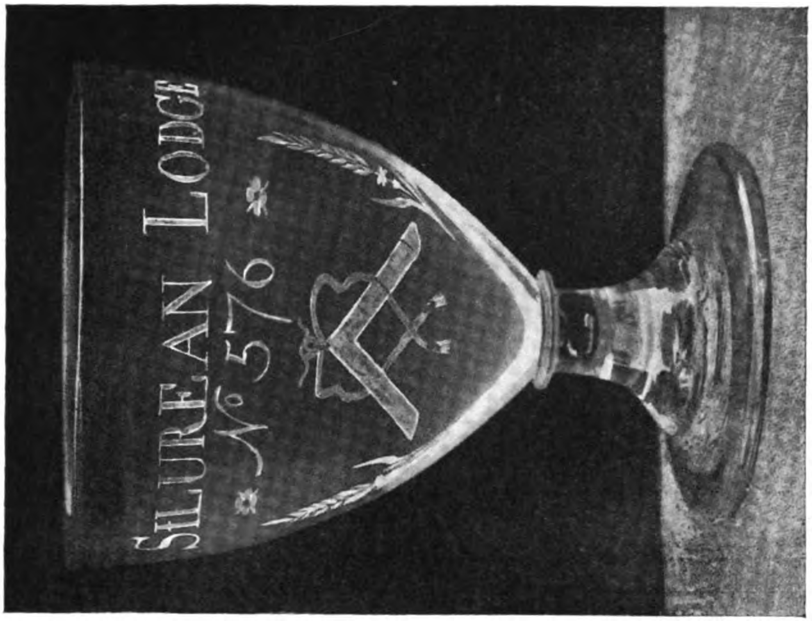
MS. Bye-Laws of the Mercian Lodge, dated 1805, and presented to the Lodge of the Marches in 1864.

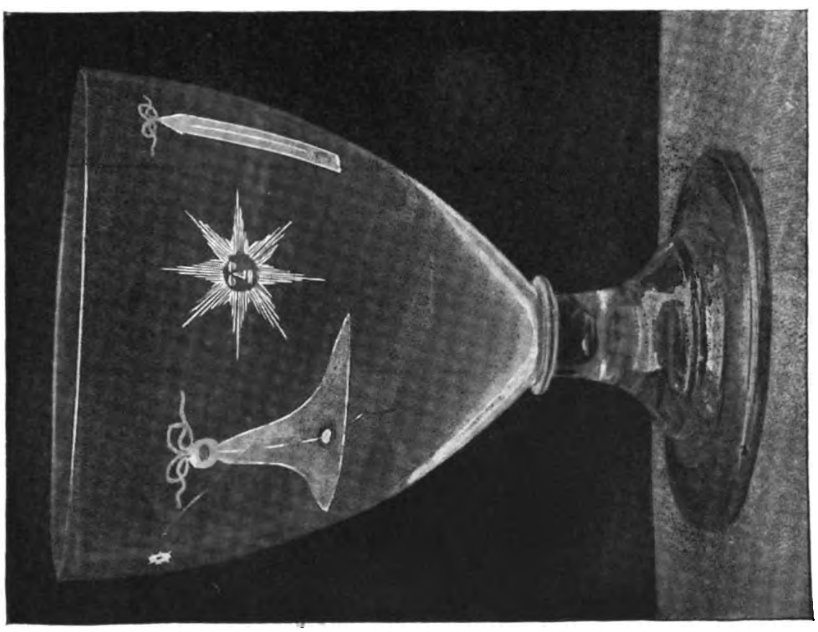
By Bro. Sampson Fogg, Manchester.

"The Free-Masons Accusation and Defence. In Six Genuine Letters. Between a Gentle-"man in the Country, and his Son a Student in the *Temple*. Wherein The whole Affair of Masonry is "fairly debated, and all the Arguments for and against that Fraternity are curiously and impartially "handled. London: Printed for J. Peele, at *Locke's-Head* in *Pater-noster-Row*; and N. Blandford at "the *London-Gazette*, *Charing-Cross*. 1726. (Price Six-pence.)" This is a perfect copy of this rare pamphlet.

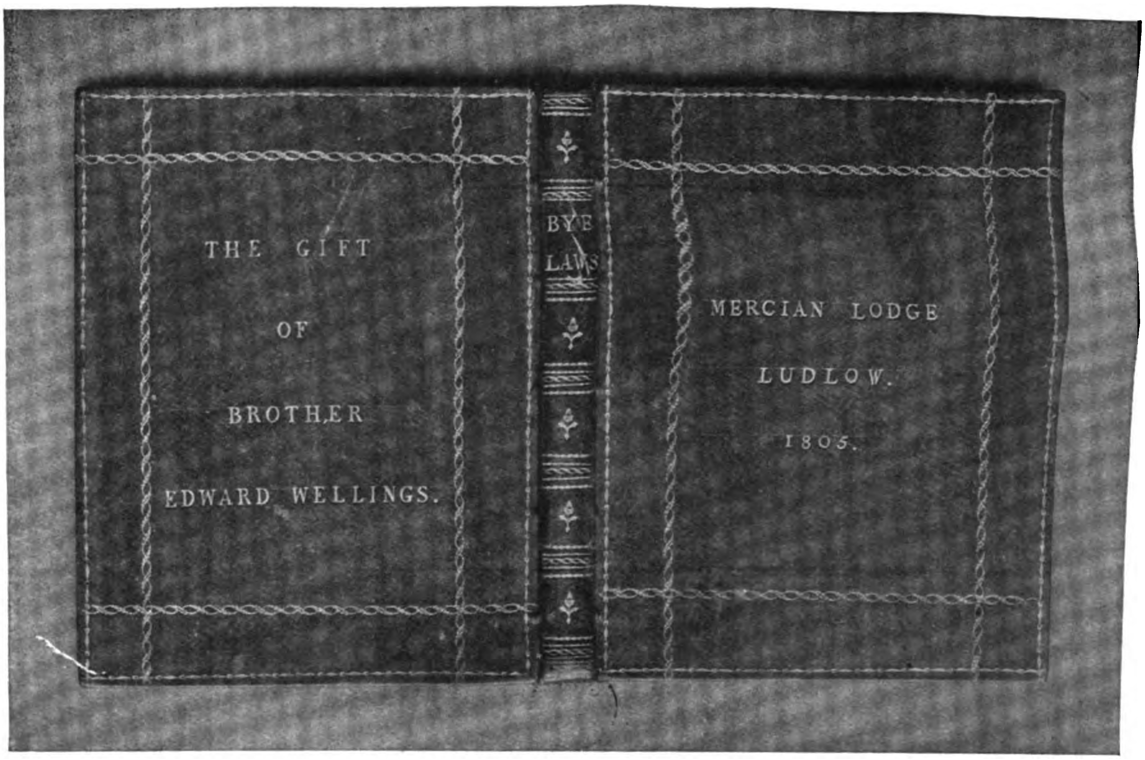
Trade Bill of John Hutchison, inserted in Calcott's "Candid Disquisition," of 1769.



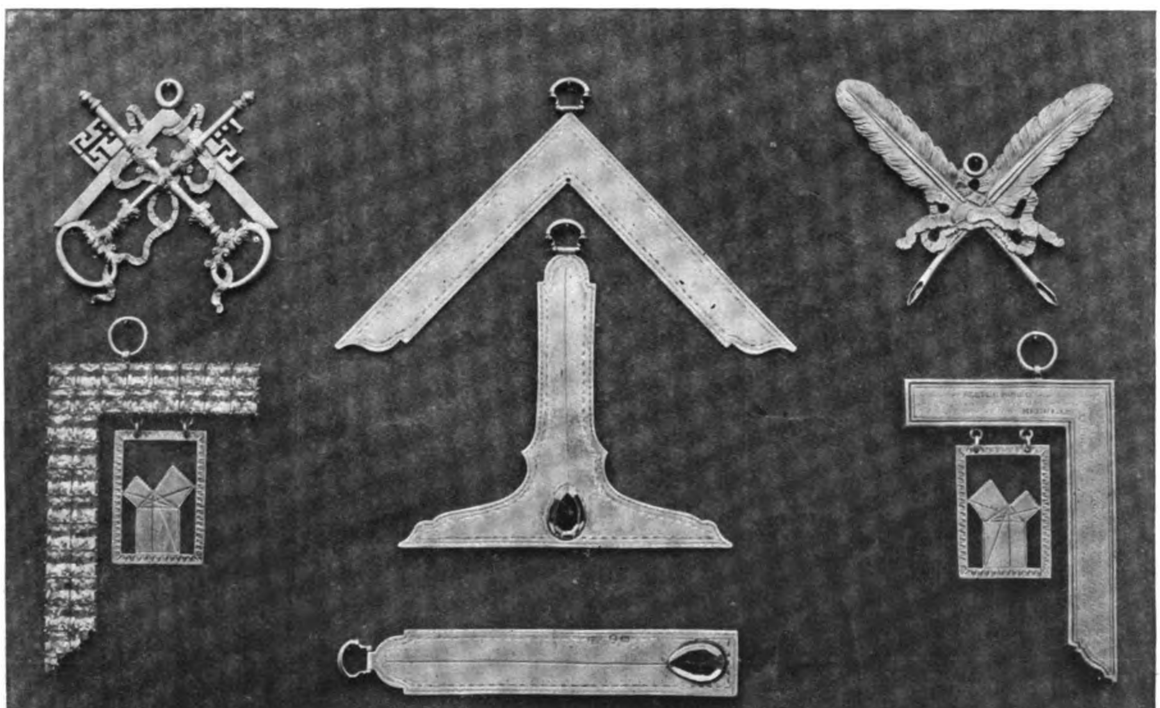




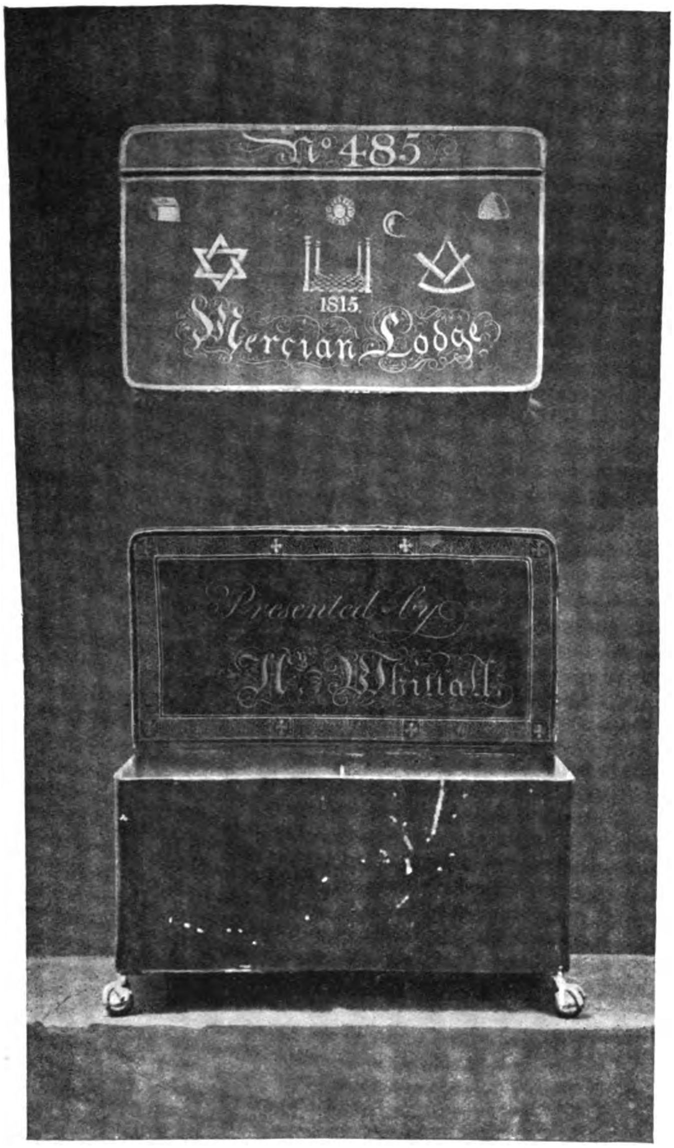
Glass Goblet in the possession of the Lodge of the Marches, Ludlow.



Bye-Laws of the extinct Mercian Lodge of Ludlow.



Jewels in the possession of the Lodge of the Marches, Ludlow.



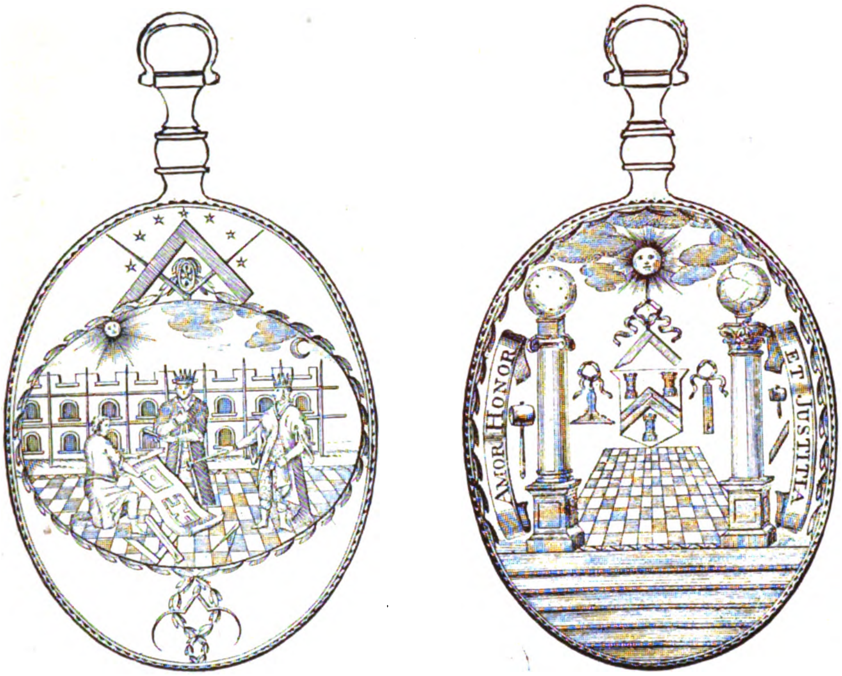
Japanned Tobacco Box in the possession of the Lodge of the Marches, Ludlow.



"Free Mason."
From the print in the possession of Bro. Sampson Fogg.

Coloured Print of a "Free Mason"; published by S. and F. Fuller, London, 1823.

Engraved Jewel, inscribed on the rim "William Wilson, Past Master."



By Bro. Harry Guy, London.

Leather Apron, edged with red ribbon, square and compasses in red silk in the centre, and "No. 244" on the flap.

By Bro. E. Lionel Reynolds, Slough.

Certificate, United Grand Lodge of England, issued to Isaac Venn on 3rd April, 1815, as a member of Lodge No. 375, at the Cock and Bell, Romford, Essex. This is one of the so-called "St. Paul's" certificates. It was not signed by the recipient, and in the space provided for that purpose there has been written "Deceased. Obit 1827 A.D. 5827 A.L."

By Bro. E. L. Hawkins, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

Facsimile of Pine's Engraved List of Lodges, from the original in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. This is the only copy known of the 1735 edition. *Presented to the Lodge.*

By Bro. John Church, London.

Old silver Collar-Jewels, of W.M., P.M., S.W., and J.W.

A vote of thanks was passed to those brethren who had lent objects for exhibition, and to those who had made presentations to the Lodge Library and Museum.

Bro. Canon J. W. Horsley read the following paper :—

NEW LIGHT ON THE OLD PILLARS WHICH STOOD IN FRONT OF THE PORCH OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

BY CANON J. W. HORSLEY, P.G.Ch., P.M.

IT seems to me that the prominence from a structural point of view, and the importance from the ethical, or religious standpoint, of the two great pillars which stood in or before the porch of King Solomon's Temple have not been fully recognized.

* * * * *

Having now given a traditional account of the appearance and intention of the two pillars; having next pointed out what seems faulty in that account; the way is open to an examination of what they were actually in structure, in appearance and in use. And here let me draw your attention to the drawings I have had made, which are enlargements from some in a remarkable book on Solomon's Temple, lately sent me for review, some pages of which suggested, and indeed made possible, this paper. The book is by the Rev. W. Shaw Caldecott, M.R.A.S., a learned Wesleyan minister, has a laudatory preface by Prof. Sayce, and is published by the Religious Tract Society. He is not of the Craft, but I have had some interesting correspondence with him, and he has very kindly allowed me to use his designs.

In order to understand the pillars we must first go back to the Tabernacle and discover the relation borne to it by the Temple, and also must avail ourselves of comparatively recent discoveries as to the origin and value of the systems of measurement adopted by Solomon. Not from the Volume of the Sacred Law alone can we derive, as our predecessors thought, our knowledge of these pillars.

The Tabernacle, however holy and aweful, was, by the necessity of the wandering, insignificant in size, a glorified Bedouin tent rather than a temple, only 40 cubits in length (or 48 feet), including its porch, which was an addition to the two Holy Chambers westwards of it. With this porch we are concerned as the precursor of the porch of the first Temple. While the Holy of Holies in the Tabernacle was an entirely dark chamber, only 12 feet square, a cube of these dimensions being the most perfect of all figures of magnitude, and the Holy place eastwards of it was but two cubes of the inner chamber, the porch or portico was ampler, supported by five pillars. Into the Sanctum Sanctorum only the High Priest could enter, into the Holy Place only the priests, and when King Uzziah trangressed the threshold leprosy was his punishment. But the porch, covered by its tent-curtains, was the ordinary place of worship for the Judges or the earlier Kings before the building of the Temple. Into it David, as anointed, passed beyond the Soreg, or court of the laity, and stood between the altar and the Holy Chambers when he "came into the House of the Lord and worshipped" (II. Sam., xii., 20), or "went in, and sat before the Lord" (II. Sam., vii., 18). There in an unenclosed area of 12 feet square, the King or Judge would make his devotions in public, while the priests passed by to minister in the Holy Place or at the altar. The porch pillars were 15 cubits, or 18 feet, in height, but no special significance was attached to them, nor any unusual beauty of art or material lavished upon them.

When the Temple was contemplated it was felt that the proportions of the Tabernacle (exteriorly but a squat black tent) must be increased to give dignity, and

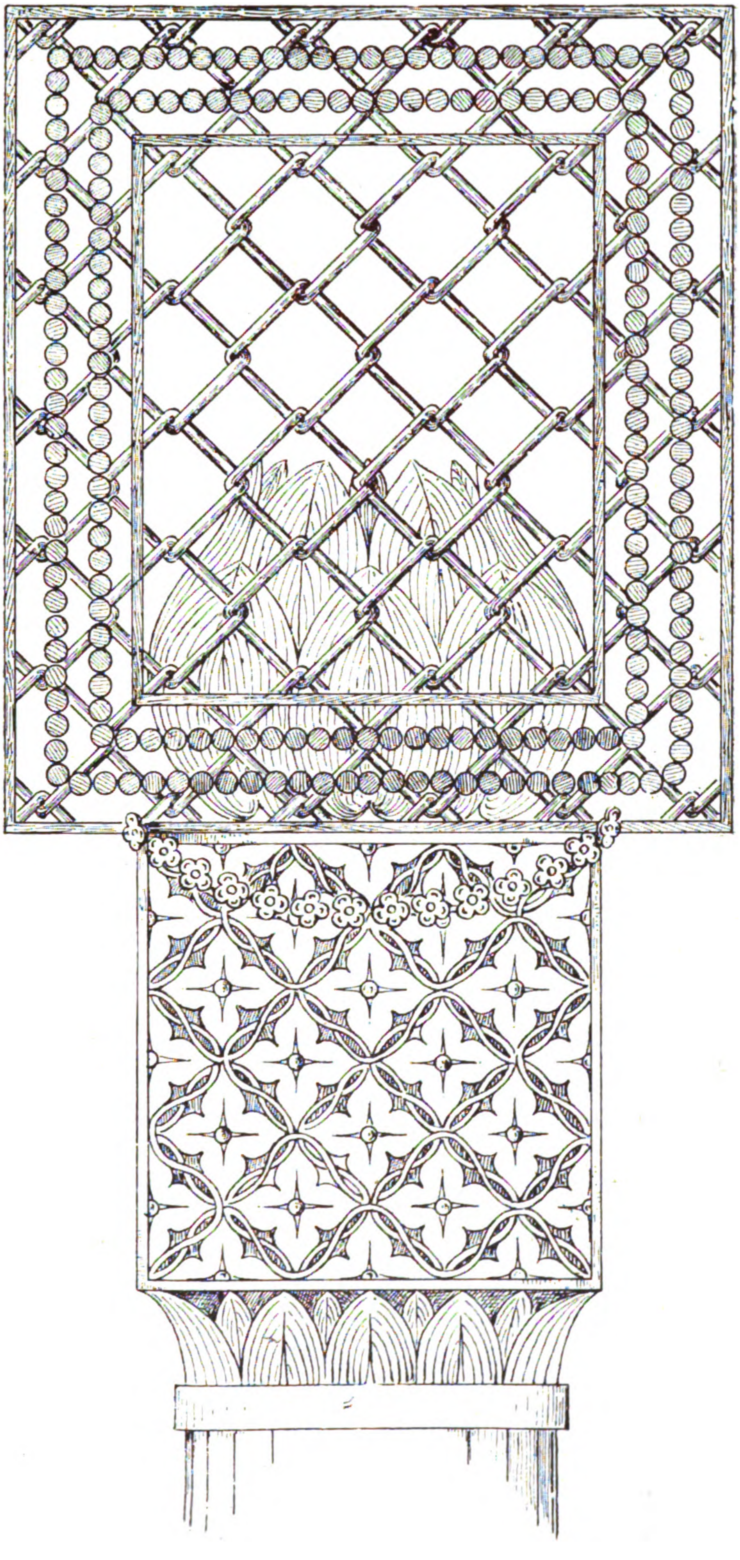
the increase took the form of duplication of all measurements, while the essential design remained unaltered. Severe in simplicity the two Holy Chambers remained, although cedar is to replace acacia wood, and gold everywhere to take the place of brass. Even the floor of the Holy of Holies was to be of gold, so that the High Priest stood within a casket of gold. But still the new building would seem small compared with palace and fortifications that would arise around it, and, therefore, it was determined to magnify the porch, and to make of it a magnificent façade, on which splendour of architecture and detail should impress the worshippers in the courts below. The word porch to us suggests rather an erection a quarter or a third the height of the house or building before which it stands. This porch, however, is to tower above the Temple behind it, which still conformed to that tent-like construction, which was the dominating idea which flowed from Mosaic, through Davidic and Maccabæan to Herodian days. And so, whereas the Tabernacle porch was only 36 feet high, that of the Temple was 144 feet (120 cubits), or not far short of half the height of the Victoria Tower at Westminster, or again, exactly thrice the height of the Temple. This porch, or façade, was approached by steps leading from the level of the altar floor to that of the Holy Chambers, and was made the chief architectural feature of all the Temples, since tradition or rule allowed no alteration in the size of the inner chambers. But prominent as one looked up to this façade, on a broad landing on the tenth of the twelve steps leading to the floor of the actual Temple stood two great pillars, or rather obelisks, with shafts of 18 cubits (or $21\frac{3}{5}$ feet), bases of 3 cubits (or $3\frac{3}{5}$ feet) to help proportion, to give stability, and to guard the shaft from passers-by, with true capitals of 5 cubits (or 6 feet) and supra-capitals of 4 cubits (or $4\frac{4}{5}$ feet). This gives a total height of 30 cubits, or 36 feet, which is exactly (as the rule followed throughout in the Temple building would lead us to expect) double that of the porch pillars of the Tabernacle. It may here be noted that the proportions of 3 cubits for the base, 4 for the supra-capital, and 5 for the capital proper seems to follow the 3, 4, and 5 which was the foundation of the Babylonian sexagesimal system of arithmetic with its unit of sixty and its legitimate fractions.

Here also it will be well to remember that comparing what is called the Rule of Gudea from a table of lengths inscribed on a slab found in Babylonia in 1881, and now in the Louvre, with the Senkereh mathematical tablet found at Larsa in 1850 by Mr. W. K. Loftus, we obtain a fundamental palm-breadth of 3.6 inches, from which are derived the three Babylonian cubits of 10.8, 14.4 and 18 inches respectively, the smallest being used for gold-work, the middle for building and the largest for the plotting of land spaces. The structure of the Tabernacle shows (as Mr. Caldecott proved in his earlier book on the Tabernacle) that Moses adopted and perpetuated the Babylonian system, while from the Tabernacle of Moses, Solomon reverentially adopted both the outline and the measures which were to rule the Temple plan.

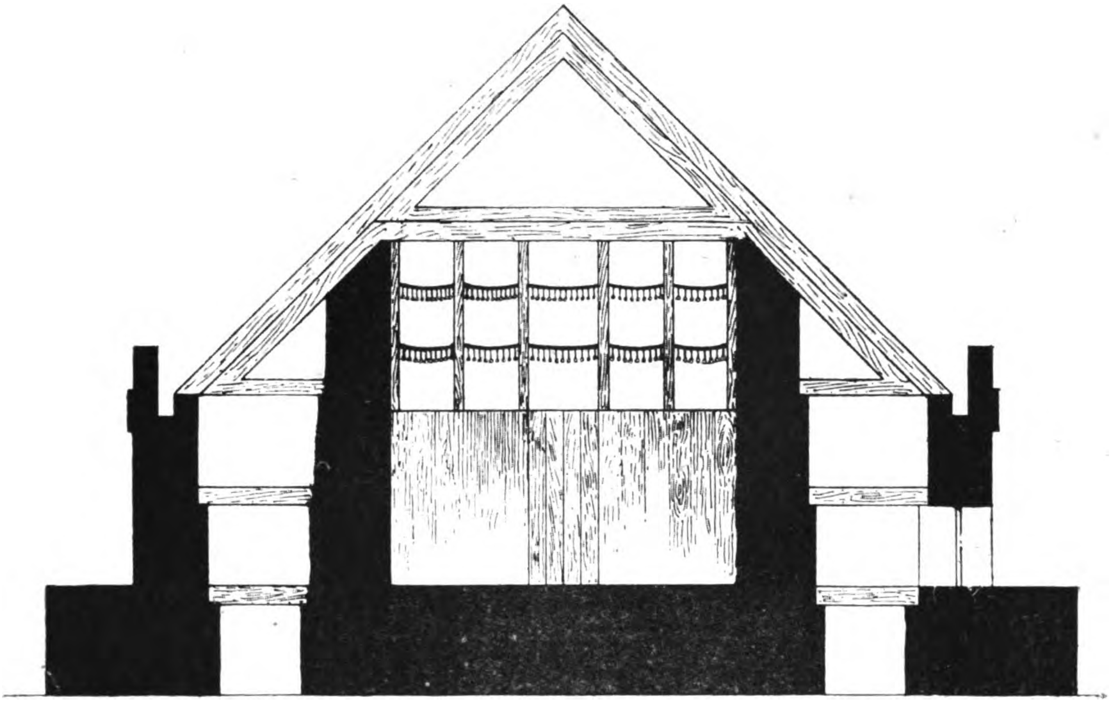
In the outer line of the Tabernacle Porch there stood three wooden pillars simply for utility or necessity. Those that succeed them as supporters of a roof now become insignificant in comparison with the two great and ornamental obelisks that stand free before the Porch of King Solomon's Temple. Whence came this new idea? It has long been pointed out that Solomon's artist for metal-work was a Phœnician by training. Now before every Temple of Melkarth, the Tyrian Herakles, and of other gods also, stood two columns, monoliths, or of metal. Herodotus (ii., 44, 1) says that at Tyre there were two pillars, the one of refined gold, the other of smaragdus (perhaps a highly-polished green marble, perhaps of emerald glass), the latter lit from within at night. Josephus (*Contr. Ap.* 1, 17, 18) says that the King Hirom of Solomon's day dedicated the golden pillar in the Temple of the Tyrian Zeus. Such sacred

pillars marked all the old Canaanite sanctuaries, and were no mere supports for roof or architrave. Such was the stone pillar, or maççēbāh, which Jacob set up at Bethel, and then poured oil upon it as an offering. Such were the two pillars figured on the coins of Paphos with the representation of the Temple of the Phœnician Astarte (see the illustration on p. 139 of our *Transations*, vol. v. pt. 2). Hence also was derived the name of the Pillars of Herakles, given to the rocky heights between which the early Phœnician mariners emerged from the Mediterranean on their westward explorations. Mr. Caldecott, to whom I am so much indebted, says in his Solomon's Temple that the phrase connoted "The two pillars which stood before a Temple to Hercules built on a sky-line of the Rock of Gibraltar, which were visible to mariners when still a long distance at sea." The summit of the Rock on which I have been would hardly accommodate a temple of any size, nor would two pillars be visible from many points of view as two. It is more natural to believe that poetic and religious feeling thus named the African and Spanish heights which form the Straits of Gibraltar. One column still stands in the old Phœnician sanctuary at Goza, near Malta. Two huge ones stand at Tekkah, near Larnaka, in Cyprus, having survived their temple. David therefore adopted a common custom of the land, while taking care that their names should denote their monotheistic teaching as symbols of Jahoah, the God of Israel. Their names were probably engraved on the eastward faces of the pillars. So we read in Bro. Gould's "Concise History of Freemasonry":—"The two famous pillars in the Cathedral of Würzburg, formerly the capital of Franconia, were originally on either side of the porch, though they now stand in the body of the Cathedral. They are inscribed respectively Jachin and Boaz on the abacus, but in moving them Jachin has been put on the left and Boaz on the right."

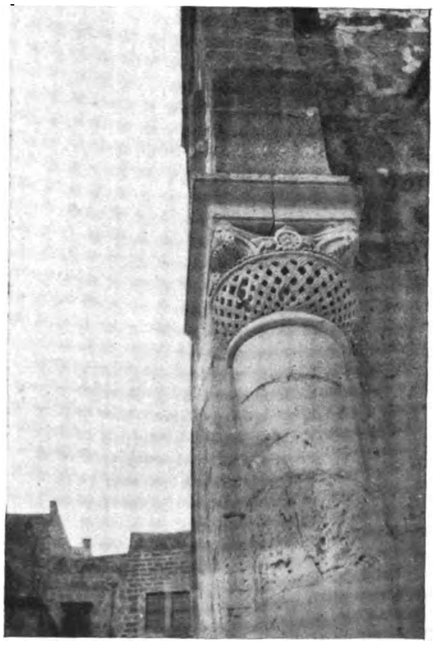
But they were not merely symbols and proclamations of the Almighty. They were associated probably (I speak with diffidence as this will be a new point to most) with two religious ceremonies of great import to the nation. Jachin, on the right hand or south, "was the royal pillar" says Mr. Caldecott, "and the name or phrase 'He shall establish' graven on it was a continuous proclamation that the throne depended for its stability upon the favour of Jehovah." In six passages of Scripture we find the repeated promise to David that God would "establish" his kingdom or throne for ever. Whenever then Solomon or his successors passed by and between these pillars, as none else save the priests were entitled to pass, they would be reminded of their indebtedness to their God and of the need of their constant reliance on Him. But there is more to be noted as to this Royal Pillar. There is evidence that before or beside it stood each sovereign for his consecration and coronation, to vow adhesion to the obligations of his high office. Thus when we read that the boy-king Joash stood "by the pillar" (II. Kings, ii. 14), defined also in II. Chronicles xiii. 13 as "his pillar at the entrance" while they crowned and annointed him, we must especially lay emphasis on *his* pillar, which can only mean that it had an especial and well-known connection with Kings and King-making. Still more we must note the expression "stood by the pillar, as *the manner was*," *i.e.*, as coronation precedent required—what else could the phrase mean? A precedent by-the-bye antedating the Temple in some ways, for when before David's death the precaution was taken of re-anointing Solomon as King and Zadok as High Priest against the pretenders Adonijah and Abiathar, this second and double ceremony took place at the Tabernacle door. This double ceremony, for as yet there was dual authority, theocracy being administered through King and High Priest, the powers of both Church and State being recognised as derived from on high. Therefore, though we may find no textual proof that Boaz was the Priestly Pillar by which the High



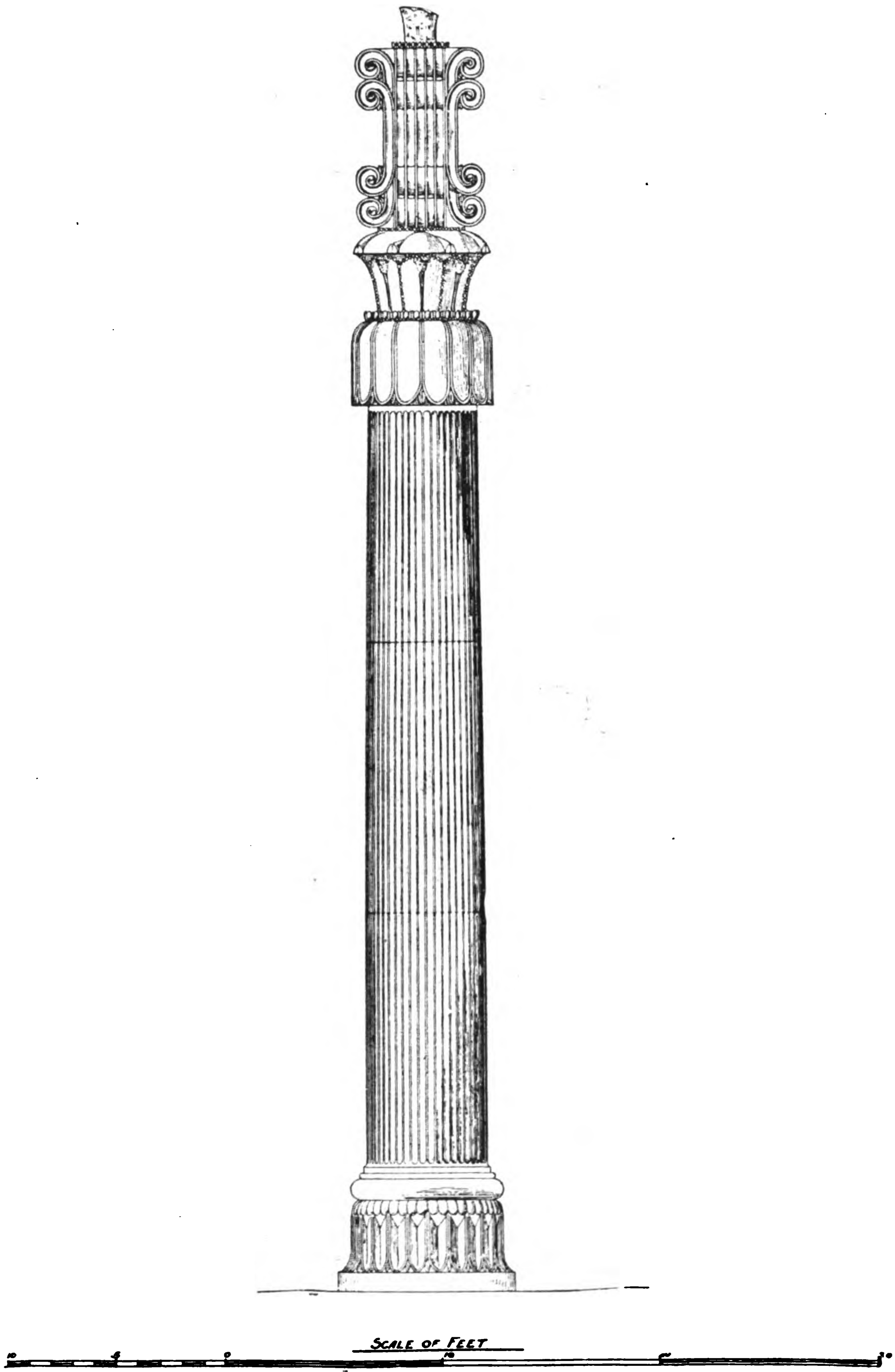
Elevation of Chapiter.
(Enlarged from "Solomon's Temple," by the Rev. W. Shaw Caldecott.)



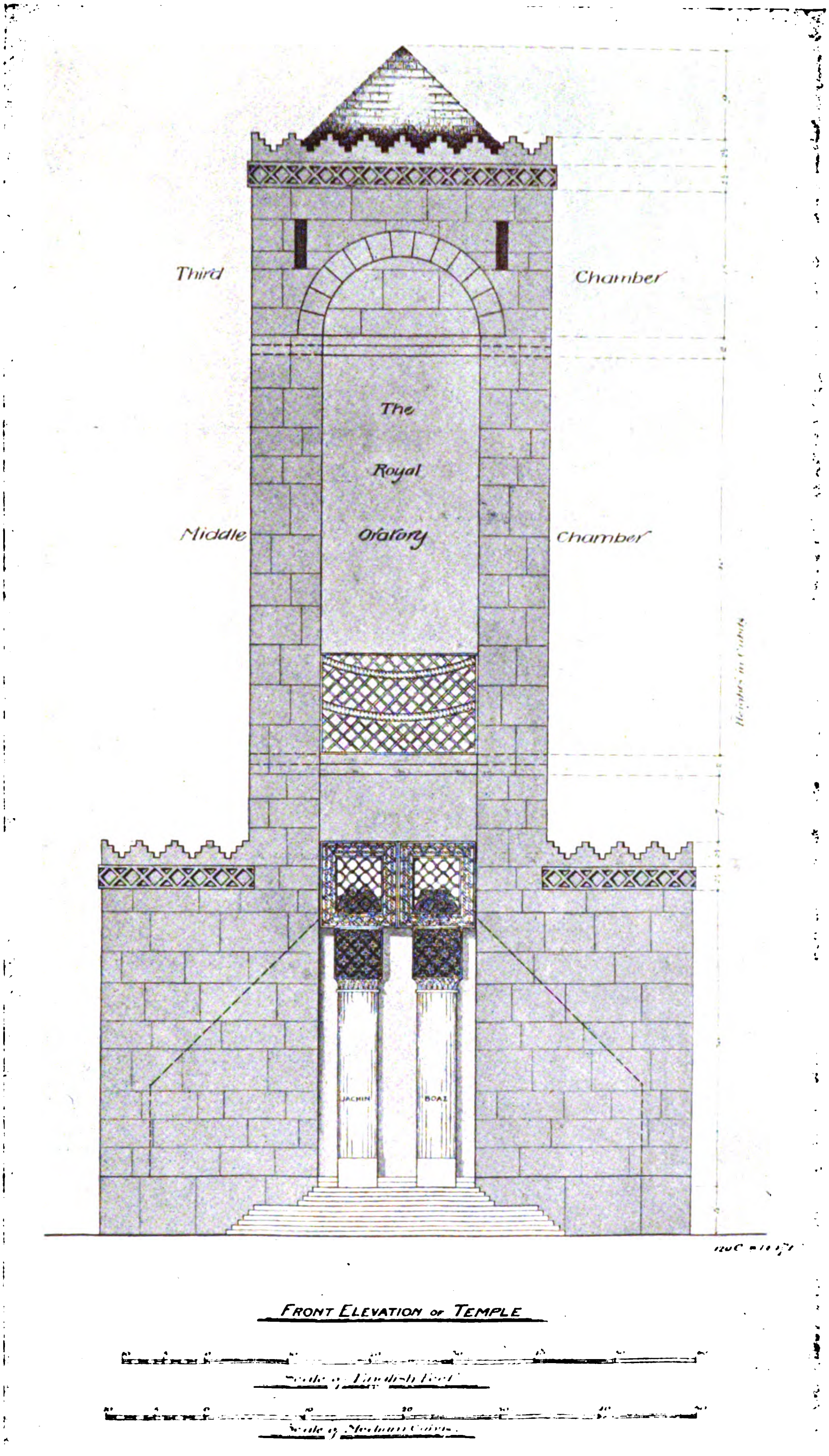
Cross Section through Temple.
(Enlarged from "Solomon's Temple," by the Rev. W. Shaw Caldecott.)



Basket-work Capital of a Pillar
in the Court of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.



Column at Persepolis.



(Enlarged from "Solomon's Temple," by the Rev. W. Shaw Caldecott.)

Priest stood for his consecration in the sight of the multitudes below, yet analogy and probability would suggest it, and that at the two pillars, each with anointing, the highest dignitaries in Church and Realm were publicly set apart for the service of God and His people. Thenceforward the inscribed word would remind the High Priest as he ascended the steps that in it (*i.e.*, keeping the Law) or in Him (Jehovah) was his strength. Our Brother Woodford wrote long ago in the "Masonic Cyclopædia," "There can be no doubt that they had a symbolical meaning, and probably referred alike to the Priestly and the Kingly power."

To such a sacred use, more than to any symbolical meaning, which might easily be forgotten, we may well ascribe their prominence and their abundant and exquisite ornament, which made them to ordinary beholders the chief artistic glory of the first Temple. The glittering lofty shafts, rising to a height above the ground level of 26 cubits, were surmounted with square capitals five cubits high. It is from the description of Jeremiah, an eye-witness of the burning of the Temple when the pillars were pulled down with ropes and broken up by the soldiers, that we are able to represent their design. Square, they bore 24 bosses or rosettes of pomegranate blossoms (five-petalled, and so formed on the basis of the Pentagram) on each side, the number being made up to a hundred by one at each corner. The ground pattern upon the casting of the capitals or chapiters was of basket or network, and my learned friend, Mr. Caldecott, was much interested when I sent him lately a photograph I caused to be taken on my visit to Jerusalem last November. It is of an ancient pillar in the court before the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and as you will see reproduces, by a local tradition that has not died out, this perforated basket-work in stone as a capital. Less striking examples of the same kind of work I noticed elsewhere. The pomegranate blossoms or five-petalled rosettes were probably placed at the intersection of the diagonal lines of the pattern. With the capitals and upon them were also cast wreaths of chain-work, or festoons of flowers such as were afterwards common in the noblest Greek ornament.

But above the capitals there was the striking addition of a supra-capital, separately cast in the form of a liliaceous or six-petalled flower, the "lily work" of I. Kings, vii., 19. Their Hebrew name would be *gullah*, meaning a hollow vessel, and it is translated "pommels" in the A.V., and "bowls" in the R.V. The origin may have been the sacred lotus flower of Egypt, which provided architectural designs familiar to us in the Egyptian Court at the British Museum. The cavity was probably used at consecrations and coronations as a receptacle into which some of the sacred oil was poured, according to well-known Hebrew symbolical action. In consequence of this sacred use the supra-capitals were preserved from defilement by the nesting of pigeons or ravens by there being placed before each a network of brass, which protected and, to a certain extent, concealed the two sacred bowls, which, after the example of the famous Persian column at Persepolis, surmounted the capitals. A drawing of this latter I exhibit by the kindness of Bro. A. E. Biggs, to whom also I am indebted for the enlargement to scale of the pillars, from Mr. Caldecott's book. Mr. James Fergusson, F.R.S., M.R.A.S., Fellow of the R. Inst. of Brit. Architects, who wrote the article on the Temple in Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, remarks that "the columns of Persepolis are probably more like Jachin and Boaz than any other pillars which have reached us from antiquity, and give a better idea of the immense capitals than we obtain from any other examples; but, being in stone, they are far more simple and less ornamental than they would have been in wood, and infinitely less so than their metal prototypes." If we refer to II. Chron., iv., 13, we shall find that these free and removable networks

were adorned with the same pomegranate blossom design as there were on the capitals below. Thus from below and at their great height there would be a continuity and a unity of design between the capitals and the supra-capitals. These covering networks bore four hundred of these rosettes, making the total six hundred. As Jeremiah speaks only of the two hundred on the capitals, the supra-capitals may have been removed by some previous despoiler. Such floral rosettes by-the-bye are found in many later temples in Assyria or Persepolis, and I saw their descendants, so to speak, on many buildings in the Holy Land.

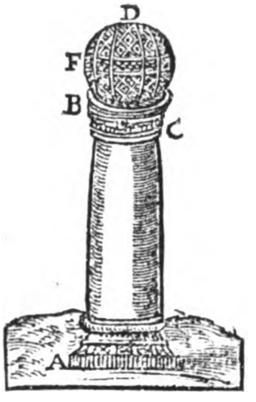
Considering the prominence and importance of these two pillars in the façade of Solomon's Temple, apart from any question of their religious significance or ceremonial use, it seems to me strange indeed, that no successors or substitutes for them appeared in any of the subsequent Temples, after their demolition before the eyes of Jeremiah. They were not accidental, but essential to the Temple scheme of architecture, and as such would, we should anticipate, have been reproduced in some form, albeit without their original glory of design.

I have attempted to show how faulty and misleading are not a few of the statements concerning the pillars. I have endeavoured to make more clear to you what these striking obelisks really were in appearance. I have suggested that, perhaps, too much they have been regarded as merely architectural ornaments, whereas there is some suggestive indication of such religious use as that which prevents our speaking of the stone in Westminster Abbey, or St. Augustine's Chair, in Canterbury Cathedral, as merely stones of a certain shape, apart from their connection with the coronation of our Kings or the enthronement of our Primates. I have also indicated their connection in position, in form, in ornament and in use, with allied objects in the Temples of other lands and other faiths. With all my conclusions or suggestions I cannot expect that everyone will agree; but to have drawn fresh attention to objects so familiar to the Craft may be of advantage through the criticisms, corrections and additions of other brethren, even if my own contribution may prove to have been insignificant.

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF THE TWO PILLARS.

	Cubits.		Feet.
Thickness of castings	"Four fingers"		$\frac{3}{10}$ft.
Bases of pillars	3		$3\frac{3}{5}$
Diameter	4		$4\frac{4}{5}$
Supra capital	4		$4\frac{4}{5}$
Square capital	5		6
Circumference of pillars	12		$14\frac{3}{5}$
Shafts	18	(I. Kings vii. 15)	$21\frac{2}{5}$
Height, excluding steps	30		36
Height, including steps, bases and capitals...	35	(II. Chron. iii. 15)	42
Height of porch	120		144

Bro. Songhurst called attention to the valuable paper on "Eighteenth Century descriptions of Solomon's Temple," read before the Lodge in 1899 (*A.Q.C.*, vol. xii., p. 135) by Bro. Professor Swift P. Johnston, and he produced several books from the Lodge Library which might reasonably be considered to have influenced later writers. Foremost among these was the Genevan Bible (familiarly known as the "Breeches Bible"), first printed in Geneva in 1560. Many editions were subsequently issued, and, in spite of the numerous errors contained in the foreign printed copies, it continued to be the Bible of the English people for upwards of three-quarters of a century, while many of the marginal notes were added to the text of King James's Bible even so late as 1810.[1] Woodcuts of the Temple are given to illustrate the description in I. Kings, and one of the pillars is also shown separately,



being described in the margin as follows:—

A B—The height of a pillar eighteene cubits, the compaſſe of a pillar was twelue cubits.

D E—The height of the chapiter or round ball vpon the pillar of fiue cubits height.

F—In the middes were two rowes of pomegranates: the reſt is the networke and flourdelices, or roſes.

An attempt is made to reconcile the different dimensions of the pillars as given in I. Kings vii., 15, and II. Chron. iii., 15, by a marginal note to the latter text.

> Euery one was eighteene cubits long, but the halfe cubite could not be ſeene, for it was hid in the roundeneſſe of the chapiter, and therefore he giueth to euery one but 17 and a halfe.

Dr. Dodd, in his Commentary on the Bible (1765), has the following note to I. Kings vii., 15:—

> It is said, 2 Chron. iii. 15. that these pillars were *thirty and five* cubits high, which relates to the height of both of them together, without their pedestals, whereas the height of each is given here with its pedestal. These two pillars were called by the names of *Jachin* and *Boaz*, ver. 21. words which imply, that God alone gave stability, or was alone the support and strength of the temple. Various allegorical designations have been given to these pillars, into which we shall not enter. They appear to have been designed as ornaments to the temple, and to have as little reference

[1] Dore's *Old Bibles*, 2nd Ed., 1888.

to the pillar of cloud and of fire, as to the light and the air. The Authors of the Universal History observe by way of conjecture, that one might suppose there was an inscription in some such sense as that above, given upon the basis of each of the pillars; that on the one beginning with the word Jachin, and that on the other with the word Boaz, from whence the pillars might have their denomination; as we see the books of Moses called by the first words which they begin with. See Universal History, vol. iv., p. 206.

The Models of the Temple by Councillor Schott and the Rabbi 'Jacob Juda Lyon' were dealt with by Bro. W. J. Chetwode Crawley and Bro. W. H. Rylands in *A.Q.C.*, vol. xii., pp. 150-163. Schott appears to have considered that the two pillars were necessary in the construction of the Porch, as he refers to beams being laid across them, and in the drawing published with the description of his model they are shewn inside the Porch in such a position that they would not have been visible to any except the Priests. The Rabbi says that they "were erected at the front of the Temple," and the context seems to shew that in his model he put them outside the Porch where they could have been seen by all the congregation. The two men were fairly in agreement in their ideas about the length of the cubit. The former has it that "The Temple "must be measured by a *Calamus* (Rule, Measure, Reed), that contains six cubits, a "cubit is six *Palmos*, or Hand-breadth, the *Palm*, of four Inches"; while Leon puts it as follows:—"The Cubit was 6 Fists long, and every Fist 4 Thumbs in breadth, which "is about 2 Feet and a quarter each Cubit."

Bro. Wm. Wonnacott said he did not propose to deal with that portion of Bro. Horsley's paper which compared certain esoteric traditions with such parts of the Scriptures as referred to the various matters dealt with this evening. In the portion of the paper which had been printed, there was a great deal to discuss, and he proposed to touch upon some of those points raised by Bro. Horsley in his review of the work by Rev. W. Shaw Caldecott, as well as upon some others he had not mentioned.

The careful study of the scriptural history, and an analysis of the extracts referring to the parts of the Temple under consideration, pointed to the fact that the passages as transmitted to us were written by scribes who were in no sense archæologists, nor architects, nor were they mathematicians, for they have left us in the dark as to the exact length of the cubit,—their ordinary unit of measurement,—and their mensuration was queer, as expressed in the traditional dimensions handed down to us. Nor were the divines who translated the texts for us acquainted with the technical terms used in building to describe the various parts.

Modern scholars have pointed out how the records were re-written from time to time, and edited again and again during the exile; and in the course of the various redactions there was conspicuous in the narrative a tendency to exaggerate. As an instance of this, take the price paid by David for the threshing floor of Araunah which in II. Sam. xxiv., 24, is given as "fifty shekels of silver," while the I. Chron. xxi., 26, states it at "six hundred shekels of gold by weight." Dr. W. Robertson Smith has pointed out in several passages in his own works, "the tendency of numbers to grow in "successive transcriptions is one that criticism must always keep in view, and which, "doubtless, was at work before as well as after the time of the Chronicler." This tendency has something to do with the height of the porch given in Chronicles, which

has not been satisfactorily dealt with by Mr. Caldecott or his reviewer. The former himself remarks, on p. 8 of his work, "We have thus (in Kings and Chronicles) two "parallel streams of history, one of which is of middle age origin, the other being of "comparatively late date,"—and again on p. 10, "The MSS. were accordingly worked "over again, and rewritten from a fresh point of view, which was that of the political "situation of the day. The result we have before us in the Books of the Chronicles. "These bear traces of their Babylonian origin in

"1, a peculiar vocabulary,
"2, an unusual syntax,
"and 3, noteworthy idiosyncracies of phraseology."

Hence in dealing with the account of the temple, the possibility of altered texts has to be borne in mind, and allowances have to be made for editorial changes, as we consider and compare the various passages on the subject.

To deal now with the cubit, it is such an important subject, that a whole evening could be spent in the examination of the metrology of the ancients. But for the purpose of the present discussion, it would be well to bear in mind that the proportional dimensions referred to in the paper would not be affected by the precise length of the cubit used. When it is laid down by the author so emphatically that there were three standards of measurements in use at the same time, one must examine closely the grounds of his statement, and they are difficult to find. In his review, Bro. Horsley says "in comparing the 'Rule of Gudea' (an inscribed scale of parts on the tablet of "the sitting figure in the Louvre) with the Senkereh mathematical tablet," we obtain a fundamental palm breadth from which is derived the three Babylonian cubits: but he does not explain just what we are all eager to ascertain, how a graphic scale inscribed on the plan of the Gudea tablet, can be or is compared and related to rows of cuneiform characters—tables of figures or measures—on the Senkereh example, unless the dimensions of the building shown on plan are known, or the scale set forth.

The author too, shirks description and leaves us without any explanation of the process of comparison, without a footnote, and without any reference to other authorities. On p. 216 he writes, "the fractions formed by the cuts in the stone [of the Gudea "tablet] *are those which are represented* by the figures and hieroglyphics of the clay "tablet [from Senkereh]." Are they? and what proof does he deduce? "By their "collation it has been established, *nemine contradicente*, that in Babylonia there were "three ells, respectively of 3, 4, and 5 palms' length;" (1) the 10·8″ cubit for goldsmiths' and decorative work, (2) the 14·4″ cubit, used for building, and (3) the 18″ cubit, employed in land surveying.

A discrepancy is found on p. 245—for the 10·8″ cubit, or goldsmiths' cubit, is not employed for the pillars; they are set out with the 14·4″ or building cubit. "Their "construction was not by the artistic cubit 10·8 inches, but by the building cubit of "$1\frac{1}{5}$ feet," *i.e.*, the 14·4″ cubit.

Doubtless the palm breadth may have been the root of the measures in use among Semite nations, which is not admitted, but it must not be forgotten that in antiquity all the ordinary measurements were derived from some part or other of the human frame, such as the foot, hand, digit, palm, nail, pace and ell (or ulna)—the digit of 0·729″ being possibly the root derivative. But in Egypt the building cubit was 20·6 inches, or thereabouts, the mean Pyramidal cubit is 20·6015″, and the mean of all the ancient cubits is 20·6109″.

Canina makes the sacred cubit 21·81″—or nearly 1′ 10″ English. Among the Jews the 21·6″ cubit was much used. The Gemara names three Jewish cubits, (1) of five palms, or 18″, (2) of six palms, or 21·6″, and (3) of seven palms, or 25·2″, and Oppert says of these there is a great amount of data showing this 21·6″ cubit to have been familiar to the Jews. Lepsius supposes one of the two primitive cubits to have been 20·63″.

The Senkereh tablet has the following table of measure:

Susi	=	U	=	10 80″ (or half cubit).
Sukhum	=	$\frac{1}{2}$U	=	5·40″.
and cubit	=	2U	=	21·60″ (Oppert).

The Gudea plotting scale has:

A span = $\frac{1}{2}$ of 20·89″ = 10·44″.
divided into 16 digits of 0·653″, a fraction of
the cubit found also in Egypt.

In Asia Minor we find the cubits employed at

the Temples of Ephesus	=	20·55″
of Samos	=	20·62″
of Priene	=	20·90″
the stadia of Aphrodisias	=	20·67″
and of Laodicea	=	20·94″

Ten buildings give an average of 20·63″

Thus it will be seen there is ample evidence for supposing that the cubit of 20·6 inches, and the "short cubit" of 18″ were in use among the Jews. Fergusson, in his work on "the Temple of Jerusalem, 1865," says (p. 79): "Let me say a few "words with regard to the cubit employed in these admeasurements. The Jews, "according to the Rabbis, first used a small cubit of 15″, and applied it principally to "the vessels and furniture of the Temples. They next used one of 18″,—the first-"named with a hand breadth added; and, lastly, after the Babylonish captivity, it is "said they employed the Babylonian cubit of 21″ . . . . For our present purposes "it is sufficient to know that for all their Temple measurements they used the cubit of "18″, *and that only.*"

Let us now turn our attention to the precedents in architecture. Among the Jews, prior to Solomon's time, we learn of several temples, which were either (1) private like that of Micah (Judges xvii., 5), who set up an image and made one of his sons to be his priest. "In those days there was no king in Israel, every man did that which was "right in his own eyes." (2) Public sanctuaries, like that of Shiloh, where, in its migrations, the "ark of the testimony" rested in the temple (I. Sam. iii., 3 and 15). (3) The Canaanites had large temples in the days of the Judges, such as the one of El Berith, at Shechem, where the hold (or vault) was of sufficient capacity to contain 1,000 people (Judges ix., 46), and a vast temple of Dagon at Gaza (Judges xvi., 27), where the Philistines were making sport with Samson, with 3,000 persons upon the roof, and the temple of Dagon at Ashdod (I. Sam. v., 5 and 6).

But the art of building was at a low ebb among the Jews themselves, and they did not know how to hew timber properly (I. King v., 6), Solomon claiming Hiram's help, "for thou knowest that there is not among us any that can skill to hew timber "like unto the Zidonians." This shows their lack of skill in woodcraft, and we know they were also far behind their Semitic neighbours in the constructive and decorative

arts, and had to call in their Tyrian allies; so it must be admitted that the design of the temple was strongly influenced by the school of craftsmen of Tyre. But we must not exclude from consideration the possibility of Egyptian influence also. From their long sojourn in Egypt the Jews must have been well acquainted and impressed with the art and architecture of that country.

The plan of the house or "palace" (hĕkal) of Jehovah, was an extremely simple one, and consisted of four essential features:

1. The Oracle, or Sanctum Sanctorum (debīr, oracle).
2. The outer chamber, or Holy Place, being the naos.
3. The porch, or portico; the pronoas.

and 4. The altar before the door, a common feature in all countries,

and the whole faced the East. The Temple of Hierapolis was very similiar, and is described by Lucian: so also was the Temple at Byblus and other Phœnician shrines. But we know also from Lucian's description (De Dea Syria) that the front of the temple at Hierapolis, built by Stratonice, was adorned by two tall and slender pillars, phallic emblems, with the inscription on them, "These phalli, I, Bacchus, dedicated to my stepmother, Juno." So many other shrines were similarly adorned with such emblems, and we have abundant testimony in classic writings of the far-spread prevalence of phallic rites. Hence it is easy to trace from such a source the use of the two pillars before the porch.

Architectural criticism demands another class of evidence, in addition to the written descriptions remaining to us, and the local indications, meagre as they are, that is, the consideration of architectural propriety and commonsense. Fergusson, a critic we may vote as extremely competent, points out that "the 'litera scripta' alone is not "sufficient to enable the most learned men to arrive at correct conclusions on the "subject; while the local knowledge (as revealed by the surveyors and explorers) rather "tends to aggravate the differences between the restorers. Neither alone, nor even "together, do these seem to suffice, and, in order to obtain any satisfactory results, it "seems indispensable that the architect should intervene to supply what is inevitably "omitted from all mere verbal descriptions, and to utilise those local indications, which, "in the present instance, are unfortunately scant and not always easily recognisable." He quotes instances from Ezekiel, Josephus, the Talmud, and other sources, which must be rejected as wholly improbable. "Where, it appears to me, most of the restorations "hitherto proposed have broken down, is because these principles have not been kept "steadily in view." ("Temples of the Jews.")

We require for the best consideration of the data a happy combination and careful colloboration of Hebrew scholarship (to critically examine the technical terms and building descriptions)—a skilled explorer (with a precise knowledge of the local evidence) —and an architectural critic with wide archæological experience, who would not theorise upon a preconceived idea of his own. With all these difficulties facing us, the author has not feared to step in and produce his own reconciliation, which strains our patience and severely tests our common sense. The weak points of his scheme are too numerous to mention, but among them we may briefly touch upon one or two.

The tower, 120 cubits high, as shown on the drawings exhibited, would have been only a monstrosity in design, and could not be termed a *porch*, or portico. It would have no stability in execution, being only 30 by 15 cubits on plan, but 120 in height, and its immense openings on the East and West sides, as indicated, would have rendered its points of support extremely weak.

The winding staircase shown in one corner of the portico certainly could never have been a *spiral* stair, for it would be impossible to construct this in Masonry, unsupported by any walls and carried only on its central newel, its diameter being 4 cubits ($4\frac{1}{5}$ feet says Caldecott), and its rise over 100 feet. On p. 269 the author describes it as the final marvel of "the ascent by which he went up into the house of the Lord" (I. Kings x., 5), that left no more spirit in the Queen of Sheba—although the margin reads, "his burnt offerings which he offered in his ascent," etc.—and points to this winding staircase in this situation as "partaking of the miraculous." We think so too. It is extremely improbable that the priests used this narrow and perilous stair for access to the top storey, where (Caldecott tells us) the wine was stored for ritual purposes; the labour of carrying it up and down would be enormous, they would have to pass through the King's Oratory, and the heat of the Store Chamber in the roof would be extremely unsuitable for the purpose of storing the wine.

The pillars must have been either structural, or merely ornamental. If the former they should be so shown in the design, not standing free and placed in an archway: if the latter they probably stood before the porch, in which case they would retain their phallic symbolism.

They are suggested as standing on bases, and the heights of these are given as 3 cubits each, for which there is no authority in the text. The argument for this is weak, almost puerile. We read first (II. Kings xxv., 17) "The height of one pillar "was 18 cubits, *and a chapiter of brass was upon it*; and the height of the chapiter was "3 cubits." On p. 245, our author says "The 'three cubits' *can only refer to such* "*bases*, the word 'chapiter' either being understood in this sense, or as taking the place "of a word now lost." And, at the foot of the same page, he adds, "A simpler "explanation is that of a mere transposition of words allowing it to read, *it was upon* "*a chapiter of brass*, instead of as above."—A most convenient gloss, but one we are unable to accept.

The rhythm of 3, 4 and 5 sounds pretty, and if in related parts of a structure would form a harmonic proportion. But we fail to grasp it in this form:—

Supra capital ...	4
Capital	5
Shaft	nil
Base	3

Neither can we perceive the reason for the statement that the three cubits are required for the base, to make up the "association of the figures 3, 4, & 5, the foundation "of the sexagesimal system [of arithmetic] of early Babylonia." There is no connection of these parts in the structure, nor with the Babylonian metrology; but if the figures 3, 4 and 5 must be worked in, there is no difficulty in working them in—somehow.

Bro. W. B. Hextall *writes*:—

In "The Flower Shushan, or the Pillars of Solomon's Temple," from the German of Dr. Knechenmeister, London, 1861, it is contended that the pomegranates were merely caps, or coverings, to conceal the pins, or nails, which united the different parts; and that the "lily-work" of the supra-capital was really a pattern of white roses.

The resemblance between the two pillars of the Temple and the columns of Persepolis was also remarked by Mr. George Godwin, who, in "History in Ruins," (1851), writes of the latter, "In these there is to be seen a coincidence both with

Egyptian architecture as we know it, and the Temple of Solomon, at Jerusalem, as described in the Bible. . . . . The two brazen pillars made by Hiram of Tyre, resemble very closely both Persepolitan and Egyptian columns. The description of the position of these columns has led to much discussion. Perhaps it was analogous to that of obelisks before Egyptian buildings. . . . . The fact that Solomon married one of Pharaoh's daughters, about 1013 B.C., shows his connexion with Egypt, and prepares us to find at all events a coincidence in their buildings. . . . . Moreover, the Tyrians, to whom Solomon sent for Hiram, are supposed by some writers to have been extensively employed as architects by the Egyptians." Earlier than Fergusson or Godwin, James Morier, the Eastern traveller and novelist, in "Abel Allnutt" (1837), introduced a serious essay to the same effect. He says (writing from Persepolis), "the conclusion I have come to is that these ruins, in architectural and general character, afford specimens of the architectural and general character of the Temple of Solomon," and that the biblical descriptions of the two pillars "appear very much to illustrate the very singular, and I believe I may say, the only pillars of the sort in the world, which are seen here erect in the building which I call the porch. . . . . The pillars now before me to my mind afford an explanation which no other capitals that I have ever seen can give me. . . . . These columns . . . . may be fairly said to have originated in the same school as those described in the Bible."

The question whether the two pillars were free or engaged is one on which opinions are divided. Dr. John Lightfoote, in his book on "The Temple," 1650, enumerated four separate reasons for supposing the pillars were within the porch; and a recent Biblical Dictionary impartially gives two plans showing them, in one detached, and in the other as part of the building.

May I hazard the following suggestions why no successors to the two brazen pillars appeared in the later Temples? That this was so seems accepted, though it may be noticed that the prophet Ezekiel, in his vision of the Temple restored, says, "And he brought me to the porch of the house and measured each post of the porch . . . . and there were pillars to the posts, one on this side, and another on that side." (Ezek. xl., 48, 49).

(1) Dr. Oliver (Historical Landmarks, 1846, I. 73 n) writes, "At the time when the Temple was abandoned by Jehovah, he is represented, magnificently, as standing upon the altar, and commanding the angel of destruction to strike the heads or chapiters of these two pillars to produce the total ruin of the Jewish State. (Amos, ix., 1). As their destruction was thus comprehensive and significant, so was their erection symbolical of the magnitude and splendour of the Jewish nation under Solomon." And at page 447, "They were considered of such importance as to be put for the Temple itself when its destruction was threatened by the Almighty." If the verse in Amos bears this interpretation (upon which commentators are not at one), the selection of the two pillars as types of divine vengeance may have prevented their being included in schemes for the restored Temple.

(2) If there be foundation for the theory (put forward by writers of very diverse types) that the two pillars had a phallic origin at the beginning, the knowledge of this would be likely to effectually bar them from restoration or replacement.

A cordial vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Canon HORSLEY for his paper.

I am not competent to follow Bro. Wonnacott into the technical details which he brings forward as an architect, but the Rev. W. S. Caldecott writes that "at the base "of them all lies the fallacy that the Egyptian cubit was that of Palestine. This is not "so, as the civilization of the Hebrews was Babylonian, and not Egyptian. The "antiquities of Egypt have been far more exhaustively studied than those of Mesopotamia. "Among the antiques discovered in the land of the Pharaohs have been several yard-sticks, "or cubit measures. These shew that the Egyptians, like the Babylonians, had three "cubit lengths, and that their fundamental was a palm of 3·6 inches. The distinction "was that, while the Babylonian multiples of this were 3, 4 and 5, the Egyptian were "5, 6 and 7. The commonest Egyptian measure is a cubit of 21·6″ or 3·6″ × 6. It is "owing to the commensuration possible between the Egyptian and Babylonian measures "that Mr. Wonnacott doubles the length of Gudea's rule, and shows it 21·6″, instead of "10·8″, by making the actual length visible on the slab a half instead of a whole. This "is done to bring it into harmony with the aforementioned Egyptian yard-sticks, which "shew a cubit of 21·6 inches. For this duplication there is no authority, the true "exegesis being that the larger measure from Egypt gives us the double of the Gudea "rule, and so removes any uncertainty as to its exact length.

"Beginning with the Geneva Bible of 1560, Mr. Wonnacott collects evidence all "down the intervening centuries as to the scale by which Solomon's pillars were built. "He seems to be unaware that within the last 20 or 30 years the whole process of Old "Testament interpretation has changed. The new science of Biblical Archæology has "sprung into being, and has altered men's views of things recorded, giving us a juster "view of them, and adding immensely to our knowledge and their value; for example, "the late James Fergusson is thought by Mr. Wonnacott to be 'extremely competent as "a critic,' but while his history of Architecture is a valuable work, his theories as to "Bible facts are puerile, and have no value."

Nothing seems to me more improbable than that in the mind of Solomon and his advisers anything should have been tolerated, which suggested phallic worship, although, of course, a single pillar had been thus used elsewhere and of old. Solomon would not have been deterred by this consideration from the use of any obelisk any more than the early Christians were from adopting the name of Sunday from the præ-Christian Roman *Dies Solis.*

J. W. Horsley.

AN OLD MINUTE BOOK OF LODGE PERFECT UNANIMITY, NOW No. 150 MADRAS.

BY BRO. HERBERT BRADLEY, Dis.G.M., Madras.

ABOUT a couple of years ago an old safe, the property of Lodge Perfect Unanimity, the key of which had been missing for a long time, was opened, and its contents were found to be very much damaged by the climate and other causes. In it was found an old minute book, covering almost continuously the period between January, 1789, and February, 1795, which was handed over to me.

The history of the Lodge will be found in the History of Freemasonry on the the Coast of Coromandel, by Wor. Bro. Malden, an old member of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge. I do not propose, therefore, to refer more than quite casually to anything connected with the history of the Lodge, but there is plenty of interesting matter in this old book, especially in so far as it illustrates the points in which the practice of Masonry 120 years ago differed from its present forms.

The book was in an almost hopeless state when it reached my hands, many of the pages being in imminent danger of falling to pieces from the ravages of the climate. My first step was to have it carefully re-written by a brother Mason, and its contents will, I hope, be available for many years to come.

Other documents, which are still extant, show that at the date of these minutes a Committee sat continuously for the management of the affairs of the Lodge, but the proceedings of the Committee for the period covered by the minute book are missing. This Committee appears to have undertaken many matters which at the present time would be dealt with in open Lodge; for instance, on one occasion it sent greetings to the Grand Lodge of England through Brother Colonel Eccles Nixon (afterwards Sir Eccles Nixon, Provincial Senior Grand Warden in 1796), a namesake curiously enough of the officer recently commanding at Bangalore.

The Lodge itself has worked continuously for at least 120 years, and at first it met twice a month throughout the year, and the W. Master was elected, and installed twice during each year. The installations took place on St. John's day in winter and summer. At present the Lodge, like all other Lodges in Southern India, meets every month.

It was the practice to impose a fine upon any brother who absented himself from the Lodge without an apology, and this was done under the bye-laws. Instances are not uncommon in which a fine, once inflicted, was remitted by the Lodge when a reasonable excuse, such as absence on official duty, was forthcoming at a subsequent meeting, and this course became so common that on the 7th March, 1794, the Lodge resolved to enforce fines for non-attendance when the minutes were read. In fact, the minutes show a continuous struggle by the Lodge to enforce punctual attendance. A list of members fined in this way follows the attendance roll in the minutes of every meeting.

On the 1st October, 1789, an example was made of a brother, and it is recorded that the Lodge found itself "obliged collectively to take notice of the inattention which

"Bro. —— has for some time past shown to the duties of Masonry and to the by-laws "of the Society." It was accordingly resolved unanimously to inflict a fine of two pagodas upon him.

At the following meeting another brother managed to get his fine remitted on the ground that his servant through whom he had sent a letter of apology had failed to deliver it.

On the 17th December, 1789, what is described as an exemplary fine of five pagodas (£2) was inflicted on the Junior Warden, who was then Senior Warden elect.

On the 15th November, 1790, it was resolved that the fine inflicted upon a certain brother for non-attendance should be expunged from the minutes, which was not in fact done.

This matter became a burning question in April, 1791, when Bro. Symes wrote refusing to pay the fines imposed upon him, and it was ordered that a letter should be drafted saying that his name would be erased from the list of members unless he paid. Owing to "thin" Lodges (the attendance about this time was bad), the case was not considered until the 2nd June, when a prominent member of the Lodge, Bro. Maule, undertook to admonish Bro. Symes, and the brethren suspended their former resolution and indulged in the hope that they may shortly be able to entirely do away with it.

On the 16th June, Bro. Symes attended and explained "to the satisfaction of the "Lodge that any offence he might have given was unintentional on his part." The fines were accordingly remitted, and the resolution of the 20th April was "also done "away."

On August 1st, 1793, it was resolved to call upon Bro. Dunbar to attend the next meeting in order to explain his neglect of his duty in attending the Lodge. He resigned by letter.

In October, 1793, Bro. Smith was called upon to appear before the Lodge for disrespectful behaviour towards the Lodge in not having attended for some time. Bro. Smith probably attended at the next meeting and explained, as he was present in Lodge on the 7th and 21st November. The minutes of the second meeting in October are missing.

On the 3rd April, 1794, the Lodge resolved that in future verbal apologies for non-attendance would not be received.

On the 18th September, it was noted that Bro. Kerr had been absent without apology for four meetings, and it was decided to call upon him to explain.

On the 2nd October, it was observed that Bro. Kerr had left the station, and his case was postponed.

On the 16th October, Bro. Kerr's apology for absenting himself and for leaving the Presidency without taking leave of the brethren was received. "The Lodge taking "the matter into long and serious consideration, and adverting to the peculiar "circumstances of his situation during the latter part of his residence here, and which "they are of opinion would alone have excused an omission so reprehensible, accept of "the apology."

The practice of addressing letters of farewell to the Lodge whenever a member was leaving Madras for a lengthy period of absence, may be inferred from Bro. Kerr's case, and many such letters and the replies made to them are mentioned in the minutes.

Whenever any degree was worked, it was the practice to call the Lodge from labour to refreshment at once, and drink the health of the brother concerned.

The opening and closing of the Lodge was altogether different to the present practice. An E.A. Lodge would be opened and closed, and then a F.C. or a M.M. Lodge would be opened and closed. A F.C. Lodge would not be opened at all unless there was work to be transacted in that degree, but a M.M. Lodge could be opened immediately after the closing of an E.A. Lodge, or the Lodge could be opened originally in the third degree. The final closing was of the E.A. Lodge, a Lodge in that degree being generally opened afresh at the end of the day's work for the purpose of taking the Treasurer's accounts after the Lodge had been closed in the superior degrees in which it had been working. Occasionally the Lodge appears to have been closed in the second or third degree without being reopened in the first.

An arrangement which is seldom considered necessary at the present time was the practice of taking the ballot separately for each degree. A brother would accordingly be proposed for the second or third degree at one meeting, and balloted for at the next, precisely as was done in the case of initiates. As a rule it was not until the meeting following the ballot that he received the degree In some cases a candidate for the second or third degree was found not qualified, or he applied for an adjournment on the ground that he was not prepared, but there was no case in which a ballot for these degrees proved unfavourable.

A typical day's work (Nov. 3rd, 1790) may be abstracted from the minutes.

The names of the brethren present are entered :—

E.A. Lodge opened and Minutes of last meeting read and approved.
Apologies received.

The W.M. informs the Lodge that the Secretary has had to leave Madras on the public service, and has requested him to inform the brethren, expressing the hope that the urgency of the case will be admitted as a sufficient apology for not having taken a formal leave.

Resolved unanimously that Bro. —— be requested to officiate as Secretary until next St. John's Day.

E.A. Lodge closed, and F.C. opened.

Bro. —— having been found duly qualified is ballotted for and unanimously approved.

F.C. Lodge closed and M.M. opened.

The W.M. proposes that Bro. —— be admitted to the S.D. Agreed that it be taken into consideration the next regular Lodge night.

The W.M. proposes that Bro. —— belonging to one of the Lodges in Calcutta become a member of this Lodge. Agreed that it be taken into consideration the next regular night.

M.M. Lodge closed and E.A. opened.

Bro. —— is now called in and informed that he will be passed to the second degree the next regular Lodge night.

Bro. —— proposes that Mr. —— be initiated into the first degree of Masonry. Agreed that it will be taken into consideration the next regular Lodge night.
The state of the finances of the Lodge is laid before it by the Treasurer.

The Lodge is closed.

There was the greatest want of uniformity in practice if the minutes are to be believed, but the minutes themselves are not always carefully recorded. Thus sometimes a brother who was a candidate for the second degree was balloted for in an E.A. Lodge, and sometimes in a M.M., and similarly with candidates for the third degree. Sometimes the minutes were read and confirmed when the Lodge was working in the first, sometimes in the second, and sometimes in the third. On one occasion, in 1789, the Lodge was only opened in the M.M. degree.

All sorts of business would be transacted at an emergent meeting, and emergent meetings were held with practically no notice given.

On one occasion a certain brother was called away on duty. At the next regular meeting he was proposed, and, contrary to the usual practice, ballotted for at once, and three days later he received the second degree. No reason is given for the emergency in the minutes.

The W.M. altered the day and place of meeting at his own discretion, for instance, at the second meeting in April it was decided to hold the meetings of the Lodge on Wednesdays instead of Thursdays for the convenience of Bro. Chamier, and the change was made at the next meeting without the resolution even having been confirmed.

Any Master Mason could become Master of the Lodge. There was no necessity for him to have held any particular office. Thus Bro. Linley was made a M.M. at an emergent meeting on the 14th July, 1791. His speech on this occasion is given in full below, as reported in the minutes. He took his leave of the Lodge at once, and was not mentioned again until December, 1792, when he was made Secretary in anticipation of his return to Madras. In June, 1793, he was made Master.

The I.P.M. had no recognized position in the Lodge. This appears from the fact that the W.M. on one occasion had to leave Madras during his period of office, and suggested to the Lodge that the S.W. should replace him. The S.W. stated that he could not spare the time, and he and the I.P.M. were requested to withdraw. On their return the Lodge requested the I.P.M. to accept the office, and he consented to do so, and he received the thanks of the Lodge " for his readiness in complying with their " request, especially when they consider how much of his time is employed in attending " to the duties of the Stewards' Lodge."

It appears to have been customary to read the warrant of the Lodge on the day of the Installation, but this was sometimes done in an E.A's. Lodge, and sometimes in a M.M's.

Elsewhere in this paper cases are mentioned in which honorary members were made without any notice to the members of the Lodge, but a similar irregularity, of a more serious nature, was committed by the W.M. on one occasion when a brother was proposed as a member of the Lodge and elected without notice of any kind being given.

In March, 1791, the W.M. explained that the last regular meeting had been postponed (it was really omitted) in consequence of the Quarterly Communication of the local Grand Lodge, and, to avoid clashing, the day of meeting was again altered to Thursday, instead of Wednesday. By this time Bro. Chamier had left Madras. Again the change was brought into effect before the minutes were confirmed. Again, in the E.A's. Lodge, the W.M. announced that owing to " indispensable business arising from " the despatch of a ship to Europe having prevented the attendance of most of the M.M's. " he proposed to postpone a raising." About the same time the attendance of meetings became very bad, often as small as only six members. The Secretary often acted as Junior Warden. One meeting in April, 1792, was " not attended."

On the 2nd February, 1792, the Lodge was first opened in the second degree, and the minutes were read and approved. The Lodge was closed and opened in the M.M's. degree, after which it was closed in that degree and an E.A's. Lodge was opened.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were always read and confirmed at the ensuing meeting, even if it were an emergent one, and resignations were accepted, members proposed, and other business, not in the least of an emergent nature, would be transacted at emergent meetings. Once or twice candidates for a degree were examined in open Lodge after the Lodge had been opened in that degree, and on one occasion two brethren were so examined.

On one occasion the Lodge was originally opened in the F.C's. degree, and, after a candidate had been passed, it was closed and opened in the E.A's. degree, and it was not until after it had been called off and called back to labour that the minutes of the previous meeting were read.

At the Installation Meeting, in June, 1793, the Senior Warden designate was not present, at the next following meeting a Master's Lodge was opened for the express purpose of installing him. The Provincial Grand Master used to take about his Grand Orator with him, and on one occasion was addressed by him as follows :—

> " Right Worshipful, and Most Respectable Provincial Grand:
>
> " I have received with a satisfaction to myself, only to be surpassed by the
> " sincerity with which they are dictated the commands of the Right
> " Worshipful Master in the chair, to assure you in his name as well as in
> " that of the officers, and Members of this Lodge, that the happiness we
> " feel at your presence amongst us is as great as it is unfeigned."

This was followed by a long speech full of such fulsome adulation that one is inclined to think that the Grand Orator of those days must have been selected for his powers in this direction. The W. Master who is referred to as the Right Worshipful Master was Bro. James Amos, at that time Past Provincial Senior Grand Warden, and the fact that he was so addressed in the presence of the Prov.G.M. shows that this practice was considered correct. A similar form of address was used in the case of W. Bro. Hamilton later on. Observe also the custom under which the W.M. delegated to some one else the duty of addressing the Prov.G.M.

Shortly after this meeting the Prov.G.M. was made an honorary member of the Lodge, and this was done in a Master's Lodge, so that F.C's. and E.A's. had no say in the matter.

When the W.M. was absent from the Lodge the S.W. took his place, and when the S.W. was absent or in the W.M.'s chair, the J.W. acted as S.W., the chair of the former being occupied by another brother. Occasionally the S.W. gave degrees.

When any officer of the Lodge was called away from the Presidency, another brother was proposed and elected in his stead for the remainder of the term of office. This was done even when the W.M. was ordered away, but in the only case in which this occured the I.P.M. was elected.

In 1789 a meeting of the Lodge should have been held on the 7th May, but it was called on the 14th, and the W.M. informed the brethren that this had been done in order that they might be able to attend a dramatic performance "exhibited for a charitable purpose" on the 7th.

Provincial Grand Lodge met quarterley on the two St. John's days, and on the first Wednesdays in March and September. (Malden's History, p. 35.) The meetings

of the Lodge must have clashed pretty frequently with those of Prov.G.L. during the time when they took place on Wednesdays.

The practice in the matter of the election of officers was very interesting, and shews that the Lodge was still working under the bye-laws drawn up by the "Athol" Grand Lodge in 1771, although it had surrendered its "Athol" Warrant and accepted another issued by the "Moderns." The W.M. invariably proposed the S.W. as his successor, and the Lodge proposed another brother. A ballot was taken, and the result declared. The W.M. elect took the chair and put forward a name for the S.W.'s chair. The Lodge proposed another name, and the ballot was again taken, and so on. On one occasion the Lodge proposed the J.W. as Master, and he was elected, although he had only held office for two months. The Wardens, Secretary and Treasurer were elected in this way, and the W.M. appointed the Senior Steward, and the S.W. the Junior Steward. The W.M. elect then vacated the chair, and the Master again took it.

Deacons are first mentioned in 1791, when the W.M. appointed the Senior Deacon, and the S.W. the Junior. In 1795 the Deacons were elected by the Lodge. In 1803 the bye-laws were revised, and during the ballot for the chair the W.M.'s nominee and the nominee of the Lodge were required to retire. Accordingly on the occasion of the first ballot under the new bye-laws, as the Lodge proposed the W.M., and the W.M. the S.W., both those officers had to retire, and the J.W. took the chair. The Lodge met once more after the election under the retiring W.M., when the minutes were confirmed, and the installation took place at the following meeting, which was on St. John's Day, a day more or less given up to Freemasonry so far as the members of this Lodge were concerned. At the installation meetings, when the Lodge was called from labour to refreshment, it was the health of the outgoing, and not the newly-installed Master, which was honoured.

It was announced in the Lodge that a payment of five pagodas quarterly from Lodge funds to Prov.G.L. had been agreed to at the Quarterly Communication, and this was put to the Lodge for confirmation. This would seem to imply that it was only with the consent of the Lodges that contributions to Prov.G.L. were collected from them. Two or three, and sometimes more articles of the bye-laws used to be read at nearly every meeting, so that the whole of them were gradually read through in Lodge.

The W.M., on his installation, did not invest his own officers, but this was done by the installing officer, and when the W.M. and his officers were reinvested for a second period of office, this was done by another brother, the W.M. vacating the chair in his favour, and he reinvested all the officers.

The relations between Lodge Perfect Unanimity and the French Lodges were very amicable. The following are the more important matters which came before the Lodge. On the 2nd April, 1789, an interesting address from the R. Lodge of Triple Hope in the Isle of France was read. This address was prepared in the Lodge of Triple Hope "Assembled in an open Lodge of the High degrees," and it bore the date, February 16th, 5788, but it was received in Lodge Perfect Unanimity, in the Entered Apprentices' Lodge.

The term R. Lodge was applied in the correspondence both to Lodge Perfect Unanimity and to the Triple Hope Lodge. The French Lodge sent to the English a list of its brethren "who are advanced with the High degrees" and commended them to the English Lodge.

Prov.G.L. appears to have been consulted, and the W.M. announced that the proposed correspondence between the two Lodges had its approval, upon which a Committee was appointed to address the Lodge of Triple Hope.

On the 4th June in the same year, after the closing of the E.A.'s Lodge, a Masters' Lodge was opened for the purpose of receiving Bro. Dagott. The Masters' Lodge was then closed and the E.A.'s re-opened, and that Brother presented a packet from the Lodge of Triple Hope "containing a registry of their members" and recommending him.

The reply prepared to the address received from the Lodge of Triple Hope was then approved, and the Committee which had drawn it up was reconstituted to reply to the present communication.

On the 1st October, 1789, the Cosmopolitan Lodge of Pondicherry by letter announced to Lodge Perfect Unanimity its consecration under constitutions from the Grand Orient of France.

On the 5th November the Lodge recorded a letter from Bro. Robson reporting the cordial and friendly way in which he had been received by the Cosmopolitan Lodge and on the 17th December the Secretary of that Lodge personally presented a packet from his Lodge.

On the 17th January, 1790, Bro. de Laurens, who is described as a visiting member and who was apparently a member of the Pondicherry Lodge, received his third degree in Lodge Perfect Unanimity. He does not seem to have been proposed, nor was a ballot taken for him. A letter to that Lodge was entrusted to him.

On the 4th March a letter was received from the Cosmopolitan Lodge at Pondicherry "acquainting us of the zeal they have demonstrated for the Royal Art by "Promoting Bros. Robson and Griffiths [members of Lodge Perfect Unanimity] to a "high degree," and the Lodge ordered that a letter be written to the Cosmopolitan Lodge "expressive of our attention for the regard they have demonstrated to Bros. "Griffiths and Robson, and further, that as a mark of our attention we have referred "their letter to the Lodge of the Royal Arch." — From which it seems that the Cosmopolitan Lodge worked the Royal Arch Degree.

On the 18th March a letter was received from the Grand Lodge at Calcutta addressed to the Grand Lodge at Pondicherry with a request that it might be forwarded. So much importance was attributed to this correspondence that upon many occasions special committees were appointed to draft the communications which were sent to the Lodges in Pondicherry and the Isle of France.

On the 24th June it was recorded in the minutes that Bro. Dubée had presented a letter from Bro. Mehiel of Pondicherry reporting the receipt by Lodge Triple Hope of the letter from Lodge Perfect Unanimity but that the Lodge had been unable to show any attention to Bro. Dubée owing to the shortness of his stay in Madras.

On the 7th July the W.M. reported how kindly he had been received by the Cosmopolitan Lodge at Pondicherry, and a letter thanking them was ordered to be written. A letter was also received from that Lodge enclosing a list of their members and recommending Bro. Bernés to the attention of the Lodge.

On the 5th January, 1791, a letter was received from "Ye Cosmopolitan Fraternity," with an "accompanying letter from that Lodge to the Grand Lodge of "Bengal requesting that the latter may be forwarded after we have perused it." It was sent through the Grand Lodge of Coromandel, with the request that "the wishes "of our French Brethren may be carried into execution as early as possible."

On the same date a letter was received from the Lodge of ***Les Amis Réunis***, "lately constituted by the Cosmopolitan Fraternity."

On the 5th January, 1792, a letter was received from the Lodge Triple Hope, in the Isle of France, requesting a continuance of the correspondence between the Lodges and a committee was appointed to reply through the Cosmopolitan Lodge, Pondicherry.

On the 21st February, 1793, " Bro. Hamilton in consequence of the earnest zeal " with which the Cosmopolitan Lodge at Pondicherry has cultivated the friendship and " correspondence of the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity and in consequence of many wishes " expressed for an amicable and Brotherly continuation proposes that Brother Secretary " do draw up a letter of thanks addressed to the Cosmopolitan Lodge, and that it be " laid before the Lodge the next regular meeting." This was agreed to unanimously and the draft was approved at the next meeting.

On the 2nd May Bro. Danzas presented a letter from the Cosmopolitan Lodge " expressing their wish that the friendly correspondence which has long subsisted " between the two Lodges may be kept up." Bro. Danzas was promptly made an honorary member of Lodge Perfect Unanimity, without notice of any kind.

On the 30th August an emergent meeting took place. It is clear that it was called in order to receive Bro. de le Tang, late Worshipful Master of the Cosmopolitan Lodge, who was made an honorary member of Perfect Unanimity at this meeting. In returning thanks for the honour done to him, Bro. de le Tang begged leave " to express " (in the warmest terms) the thanks of the Cosmopolitan Lodge for the very generous " manner in which they remembered the unfortunate monarch, Louis the 16th, on " last St. John's Day, and assured the Lodge that words are inadequate to the task " imposed on him by his Brethren, of declaring their gratitude for such a mark of " humanity and benevolence."

The health of Bro. de le Tang and the Cosmopolitan Lodge was drunk " with " all the honours of Masonry" when the Lodge was called off, and it was resolved subsequently in Lodge to address a letter to the Cosmopolitan Lodge, " through the " medium of Bro. de le Tang, expressive of our fraternal regard, and the happiness we " experience at the uninterrupted correspondence likely to take place between the " Lodges as heretofore."

It will be observed that Bro. de le Tang made a distinctly political speech, and that Lodge Perfect Unanimity, at the last St. John's Day meeting, had shown "humanity and benevolence" towards the ex-King of France. The minutes unfortunately do not disclose what was done on that occasion.

On the 3rd April, 1794, the Lodge was first opened in the third degree, and Bro. Cimfurgine of the Cosmopolitan Fraternity was received and made an honorary member. The Fellow Crafts and Entered Apprentices of the Lodge were allowed no say in the matter.

On the 7th August, in the E.A's. Lodge, Bro. Lucas informed the Lodge that Visiting Bro Vernicour "who is in waiting has attained a very high degree in "Masonry," and proposed that he should be received by the brethren with the honours due to his rank. A Masters' Lodge was therefore opened "for the purpose of admitting " Visiting Bro. Vernicour." The Masters' Lodge being closed, a Fellow Crafts' was opened, and Visiting Bro. Dring, who was introduced "as having three times filled the " chair in the Lodge at Calcutta," was admitted. The difference made between the two brothers is very marked.

On the 2nd October, the Lodge was again opened originally in the third degree, and " the Visiting Masters " were admitted. One of them was named Dufourg, and on the 6th November, a " translation was read of the letter from the Lodge of

" Triple Hope lately delivered by Bro. Dufourg, who from every consideration, whether " upon the strong recommendation of our Brethren at the Isle of France, or in regard " to those of our nation who may be now enduring the miseries of captivity was entitled " to the attention of our Lodge." Upon this the brethren in the Entered Apprentices' Lodge made Bro. Dufourg an honorary member of the Lodge.

The relations between English and French Masons in India and Mauritius, as shown in these minutes, are very interesting, and the reference to Louis XVI. especially so, as showing even in those days a political tendency in French Masons.

Financially the Lodge may be said to have been in a very favourable position during the period. At the beginning it had a balance of 160 star pagodas (about £64), and over 100 pagodas at the end. Its disbursements were considerable as may be gathered from the following facts. In July, 1789, a " gold medal " was voted to the outgoing Master. The Lodge had agreed to contribute 20 pagodas (£8). per mensem, towards the discharge of the debt upon the Hall at which the Lodges met. This was a voluntary contribution, and as the funds of the Lodge were somewhat crippled by it, it was decided, in the same year, to reduce it by one half. Early in 1790 a remittance of £5 sterling was sent to the General Charity Fund in England.

It would appear that in 1787 a jewel had been voted to a certain brother. It had not been presented three years later, and, the intended recipient having died, the Lodge decided to present it to his widow. Accordingly it was despatched by a ship leaving Madras for China, to a brother who was known to be going home—a curiously round way of sending it to England.

Provincial Grand Lodge received 5 pagodas a quarter or £8 a year.

It appears that the "ballance" due to the Stewards for the expenses of the dinners on St. John's day was disbursed from the Lodge Funds.

In 1791 a grant of 30 pagodas (£12) was made to a distressed brother on his proving himself a Mason, and the Senior Tyler was given a pension amounting to his full pay.

In 1792 it was agreed that the expenses of the St. John's Day festival should be made up from the Lodge Funds, as they had not been met by subscription, and 100 star pagodas was voted to the Royal Cumberland Freemasons' School. In the following year the W.M. announced that the Prov.G.L. had proposed to pay the Rev. Bro. Kerr, who was to be appointed Prov.G. Chaplain, 30 pagodas per mensem, but their funds were inadequate, and he proposed to pay 30 pagodas per mensem to Grand Lodge, which was agreed to. It was also agreed to pay 30 pagodas per mensem to the Senior Warden, until his affairs became better, and to remit his dues, as his troubles were due to the Nawab of the Carnatic having refused to pay him money due to him.

At the beginning of the next year it was found that the number of suppers was too great a tax on the Lodge funds, and it was decided to reduce them. It does not seem to have struck anyone that £12 a month was a considerable amount to pay a member. In March of this year the funds were reduced to 2 pagodas.

In May there was a deficit in the accounts. Nevertheless in June the family of the late Senior Warden, who had considerable claims against the Nawab of the Carnatic, was granted 30 pagodas per mensem, and a subscription to pay his funeral expenses and the arrears due to the Lodge was raised. The history of this case, and of another in which the Lodge did its best to obtain the recognition of claims on the Nawab, himself a Mason, by the children of Masons, is fully set forth by W. Bro. Malden. The deficit disappeared at once, but it is not clear by what means.

The minutes themselves are very carelessly recorded, and it would seem doubtful whether they were read through before being confirmed. Thus Capt. Bell, who was proposed on the 1st April, 1790, was initiated on the 15th, but the fact is not recorded in the minutes though it is stated that the health of our newly admitted Bro. Bell was drunk when the Lodge was called off. Again, there is no record of the meeting of the 15th December in the same year though it is clear that the minutes of the meetings of the 1st and 15th December were mixed up. The following is an abstract of the minutes of the 1st.

An E.A. Lodge was opened and the minutes read and approved, apologies received, and certain brethren fined. Then there was an initiation, and the Lodge was called to refreshment. The Lodge was recalled to labour, and a candidate for initiation was balloted for. The W.M. proposed the postponement of a ballot for the second degree. The Lodge was again called to refreshment, and recalled to labour.

The E.A. Lodge was closed, and a F.C. opened. No business was done in this degree but the Lodge was reopened in the first degree.

The election of the Master and officers for the ensuing year was held.

Then two candidates for initiation were balloted for, and the Lodge was again opened in the F.C. degree, after which the brother whose ballot had been postponed was passed after ballot. The Lodge was again opened in the first degree, and three brethren who were only proposed at this very meeting were initiated separately, etc., etc.

It is obvious that all this work could not have been done at one meeting, and also that three candidates for initiation, and one for passing could not have been admitted to two degrees at the meeting at which their names were proposed. Mistakes as to the date and day of the week on which meetings were held are very common.

On one occasion the speeches made when the Lodge was called off for refreshment were reported pretty fully in the minutes, and on one there is no record of the Lodge having been opened in any degree except the third, and none whatever of its having been closed.

In 1789 it was recognized that the practice which had been followed with regard to applications for initiation was wrong, and the Lodge decided that in future candidates desirous of being initiated should petition, and their petitions should be presented by the brother who proposed them. What the previous practice had been is not quite clear.

On one occasion in 1790 the installation was postponed owing to the absence of the W.M. designate in Pondicherry, and he was not installed until the 7th July instead of the 24th June.

In the same year a certain visitor stated to have formerly been a member of Lodge No. 152 "wishes to be considered a member of No. 1 (Perfect Unanimity) "agreeable to a resolution passed at the union of the two Societys." His name was ordered to be "incerted" in the list. No notice of any kind was given. The facts as to the union referred to, and the position of Lodge No. 152, formerly an Athol Lodge, are given in W. Bro. Malden's history.

On the 20th November, 1794, the place of meeting was changed from the Masonic Hall to the Pantheon. The former appears to have fallen into disrepair. No notice of the change seems to have been given.

The dates of meetings are at first given Anno Mundi, and then Anno Domini until March 1793. But in that month the date given is the 21st March in the year of the true light 1794. The next meeting is said to have been held in the year of true light 5794, and the next in 1793.

At the end of 1794 the Secretary was instructed to keep the minutes of each degree separately, and the minute book at once became more confused than ever. The book contains only the minutes of the third degree from and after January 15th, 1795. These meetings appear to have been held on the 5th, 12th, 21st, and 24th February. The last is described as an Emergent meeting. On the 12th it was proposed that Bro. Jones should be balloted for at the next meeting, and receive the third degree at an Emergent meeting to be held by dispensation. Accordingly the ballot was taken on the 21st, and he was admitted on the 24th. If a dispensation was obtained the fact is not recorded.

Quaint terms of expression and quaint practices abound.

The W.M. read a paper on Masonry, and was thanked by the Lodge "for the "very excellent discourse which he had afforded."

A lecture in the first degree was "passed round" by the W.M.

On the 17th September, 1789, Bro. Gahagan, at that time Dep.Prov.G.M., and afterwards Prov.G.M. of Madras, was received as a visitor from the Carnatic Military Lodge "with the honours of Masonry," in the M.M. Lodge. The Lodge was closed in that degree and opened in the F.C's., after which a lecture in that degree was passed round by Bro. Gahagan. The Masters' Lodge having been reopened "a lecture in the "sublime degree passed round with a most instructive discourse by Bro. Gahagan."

It was resolved that when any brother resident in England applied for a certificate one should be granted in payment of a pagoda, and an additional rupee "to be at "the disposal of the Secretary."

Again "an elegant discourse applicable to our Society" was read by the W.M., "and at another meeting "a discourse on and illustration of the first plate of Masonry" was given by the W.M.

A certain brother was married, and the W.M. caused a congratulatory address to be delivered to him, and laid it before the Lodge for approval, explaining that it would have been too late if he had waited to consult the Lodge at the regular meeting, and he thought it unnecessary to call an emergent meeting. The Lodge approved of the address and thanked the W.M. for his action.

On the 18th February, 1790, the W.M. proposed that "the sisters be requested "to honour us with their company to supper at the Lodge when the members sup "together," which was agreed to unanimously.

To be "incerted" in the list and "agreed unanimous" actually occur in the minutes.

On more than one occasion the Tyler was dismissed for misconduct. His Lodge and Grand Lodge were informed on one occasion.

The W.M. once proposed that certain brethren be "rose" to the third degree. A brother resigning the Lodge requested that he might be "discontinued as a member "thereof." The Dep.Prov.G.M. attended the Lodge, and gave the third degree, and the minutes gravely record that at the proposal of the Dep.Prov.G.M., the health of our newly raised brother was "drank with the honours of Masonry *in full Lodge*." At the election in June, 1792, the W.M. elect proposed Bro. C. as S.W.: the Lodge proposed Bro. B. The result is recorded thus: "negatived in favour of Bro. B." At the same meeting, "This being the first meeting since the marriage of our W.M. the Worshipful "Elect proposes to drink a Bumper to the health of our Right W.M., and his Lady our "fair sister wishing them health and every happiness which the Marriage State can "afford with all the honours of Masonry." This was, of course, when the Lodge was at refreshment.

If the minutes are correctly recorded, it was not considered necessary for the W.M. to do more at an election than propose that the Senior Warden should succeed him, for it would appear that on one occasion the Lodge candidate was elected unanimously against the Senior Warden. This would imply that the W.M. had voted against his own candidate. Candidates for initiation are stated to have attended "by order," and to have been "proposed to become members of Masonry."

The officers of Lodge No. 5 were admitted as visitors on one occasion, by vote, on the proposal of the W.M.

By request made in Lodge at one meeting, the W.M., at the next, indulged the Lodge with a lecture. On the 16th May, 1793, it was pointed out that "the canopy & "curtains which are intended as ornaments of the Lodge are in a state of great decay," and it was proposed to replace them.

On the 20th June the ballot for a candidate being favourable the Secretary was instructed to request his attendance next Monday morning at 9.30. Next Monday was the day of the installation and the meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge, so that the brethren would have plenty of Masonry on that day. When the Lodge was endeavouring to recover for the S.W. the sums due to him by the Nawab of the Carnatic, the S.W. and visitors were requested to withdraw when the subject came before the Lodge. Brethren going to England used to apply to their Lodge for certificates from Provincial Grand Lodge

In 1794 there was a very serious dispute between the W.M. and Bro. Smith. It would appear that the W.M. had turned Bro. Smith out of the office of Steward, and Bro. Smith by letter demanded a Committee to enquire whether the W.M. was right in doing so. The question was deferred as the attendance of M.Ms. was so small. Two meetings later the question was considered in open Lodge, the W.M. vacating the chair. The Lodge then requested Bro. Smith to withdraw his letter on or before the ensuing meeting "until when the minutes of the former Lodge are not to be decyphered." The minutes of the former meeting had already been approved.

The W.M. apologized and absented himself from the next meeting, but Bro. Smith declined to withdraw his letter and the question was postponed as the W.M. was absent.

At the following meeting Bro. Smith's complaint was submitted to a Committee consisting of the M.Ms. of the Lodge. At the next meeting nothing was done. At the following meeting (the installation) thanks were voted to the W.M. for his services during the time "he has so respectably filled the chair" but no further business relating to Bro. Smith was transacted. At the next following meeting, however, the Lodge unanimously resolved that the conduct of the late W.M. was marked by moderation and a steadfast conformity to established usage.

In this year it was resolved that certificates might be granted to the brethren of their rank and degree in masonry "and that 2, 3, and 5 pagodas be the value of the "respective certificates."

"It was proposed that the thanks of this Lodge be given to Brother Creuse for "the able and obliging manner in which he has executed a plate for Raising a Master "Mason." It would be interesting to know what this plate was like and what it meant.

In conclusion it may be of interest to quote a couple of speeches as recorded in the minutes. The first was made by Bro. Linley on the 14th July 1791. He was initiated on the 19th January in that year, and an emergent meeting had to be called in order to put him through the third degree as he was leaving Madras.

The record runs thus :—

"Lodge called to labour. Bro. Linley addresses the Lodge, and expresses "his regret at being obliged to leave a Society, which whilst from its "Sacred institution he has ever contemplated with reverence, he had "frequented with the warmth of a Brother, purified by the exemplary "conduct, and firm attachment he had been a spectator of. That the "great and undeserved honor which the fraternity had conferred upon "him that night would always carry with it a double impression on his "breast, as when he reflected on his situation as exalted to the dignity of "a Master Mason he could not but remember that he owed it to the "condescention of his Brethren, and consequently join in every opportunity "of testifying his gratefull sense of so high an obligation. If persevering in "the duties of Philanthropy—If making the charitable hand the responser "to the supplicating Tongue, If tempering mercy with justice, Forgiveness "with Penitence, or, in our more social moments, Temperance with "Conviviality, were the Characteristics of a Mason, altho in person "seperated from the enviable assembly, yet his heart should always be "with it, and whilst it followed the Example before it must emulate those "Virtues, and exult in the practice of them. He hoped that the "Worshipfull Master would believe him when he affirmed that to follow "the doctrine he displayed in a late lecture, which he should never think "of but with deserved admiration, should be his firmest resolution, and "that he had only to regret his separation from such a Monitor. He "then took his leave, sincerely hoping that the Brethren should stand "upon the same basis, supported by pillars, which [unadorned] with any "superficial grandeur, that would appear as an incitement to the ignorant "to partake of our Mysteries, stood solely decorated with the dignified "simplicity of real virtue."

The second was delivered by the W.M., on the 5th September, 1793. The entry in the minutes is as follows :—

"The Worshipful Master addressed the Lodge, and expressed his regret "on being called upon in his Public capacity to announce the death of a "worthy and valuable brother—Lieut. Col. Maule—who had fallen at "Pondicherry in the cause of liberty, and his country. He observed that "were he to sum up the whole of those excellent qualifications that so "endearingly distinguished his character, and calls forth his own "private feelings in the pleasing though painful task of dwelling "upon them, he might possibly exhaust his own spirits, and throw "an unwelcome and an unnecessary damp on those of his Brethren: "that some tribute however was his due and that whilst he represented him "as lost to this society, a warm, a zealous and an affectionate promoter of it, "he hoped to be excused should the sentiments of his own private feelings "break through the formal ceremonials of a public Panegyrick. As a "Mason he observed that the Lodge had only to refer to those elegant "productions which Colonel Maule had occasionally favored the Fraternity "with, and which breathed the spirit of the Institution in every line. "That his respect and veneration for moral truths were thus forcibly "expressed in all the purity of diction and strength of reasoning; nor did

" he rest this assertion upon his own opinion, but referred it to those of
" his Brethren, who with him had been the admiring Hearers. As a *Man*
" and a *Gentleman* in the cheerful Orders of Society that he had been
" still the Mason uniting the Philanthropy, and Benevolence of that
" sacred name, to the sweet and social converse of the friend, and the
" companion, and promoting every charm of rational conviviality, without
" ever having lost himself in Its abuse. That his genius, originally pure,
" had shone forth from an enlightened and cultivated mind, with an
" elegance peculiar to *itself* and free from the ostentation of superior
" learning, and, that his Urbanity, both in public and private life, had
" given an exemplary grace equally to his actions, and his conversation.
" As such a Man, the Worshipful Master had admired him, and he
" sincerely hoped there was not a Brother in the Society—however little
" acquainted he may have been with Colonel Maule when alive—but would
" offer up that tributary regret to his memory, always due to intrinsic
" worth, in whatsoever breast it resides. He then moved that the
" Secretary do draw out a suitable Memorial, and that it be entered on
" the Records of the Proceedings, moreover that the Hall be clothed in
" black for the space of two months, as an additional proof of the
" Brethren's regret."

" The Lodge, in consequence of what the Worshipful Master has said,
" acquiesce unanimously in confirming his Eulogy, and joining with him
" in every sentiment therein contained; they feel with him the loss they
" have sustained, and are thus happy in demonstrating their sincere
" sorrow, and treasuring up Colonel Maule's memory with a grateful
" sense of his perfections, they leave him to those heavenly blessings, and
" that secure tranquillity which he now enjoys, and which can alone be
" experienced in the Presence of the Most High."

" Brother Hamilton proposes that the thanks of the Lodge be presented
" to the Worshipful Master for the very elegant, and explicit address
" to the Society which so pathetically detailed the many virtues once
" exercised by our departed, and ever to be regretted Brother Lieut-
" Colonel Maule."

These samples will make many of us congratulate ourselves that we did not live a hundred years ago. If they are fair specimens of the speeches that used to be made in Lodge, it is not surprising that members submitted to fines rather than attend Lodge, though it must be admitted that on the whole the attendance was decidedly good. I am writing, of course from a personal point of view, but they would have bored me to death. The little touch which refers to Col. Maule's temperance is a speaking comment upon the times. The custom under which the Lodge room was put into mourning, while the brethren do not appear to have made any change in their clothing, is noteworthy. The florid oratory of Bro. Linley, a very young Mason, is an excellent example of the pedantic style of the period.

FRIDAY, 6th MARCH, 1908.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, London, at 5 p.m. Present—Bros. F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., W.M.; Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, I.P.M.; H. Sadler, G.Ty., S.D., as S.W.; E. L. Hawkins, J.Stew, as J.W.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., Chap.; W. John Songhurst, A.G.D.C., Secretary; W. Watson, J.D.; J. P. Simpson I.G.; Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.; Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta, P.M.; E. J. Castle, P.D.G.Reg., P.M.; and G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle—Bros. J. Beetham Wilson, Arthur W. Chapman, Thos. Cohu, P.G.St.B.; E. George Harvey, Horace Nelson, Wm. R. Thompson, G. E. Bolton, John Church, G. Vogeler, W. B. Hextall, Rev. H. C. de Lafontaine, R. E. Landesmann, A. M. Sutherland, Chas. H. Watson, Alfred Davis, T. J. E. Vaughan, Maurice Victor, W. Metcalfe, P.G.St.B.; Rev. W. S. Hildesley, W. H. Richards. T. F. Isherwood, G. C. Williams, Collingham Brunell, A. G. Forrester, A. E. Carlyle, J. C. Lyell, C. Isler, B. Pflug, C. H. Baskerville, Chas. Aubert, James J. Nolan, Thos. Spong, Israel Solomons, W. C. P. Tapper, F. W. Potter, H. Hyde, W. Wonnacott, Dr. A. E. Wynter, Ludwig Simons, Chas. J. R. Tijou, P.G.St.B.; D. Bock, Hy. Eaborn, Arthur H. Hooper, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, J. W. Eisenman, R. B. Rowell, J. Ingram Moar, Rev. H. G. Rosedale, U. L. Hooke, J. A. Sweatman, C. H. Denny, A. Y. Mayell, E. Glaeser, L. H. Dear, L. Danielsson, Arthur H. Laird, W. C. Barnes, W. J. Spratling, P.G.St.B.; J. E. Wiberg, W. R. A. Smith, A. Marchand, J. T. Phillips, Chas. H. Bestow, T. H. Dey, W. Busbridge, Fred Hall, A. Cadbury Jones, W. J. Horne, Harry Puckett, Regd. C. Watson, W. H. S. Humphries, H. H. Montague Smith and Percy Still.

Also the following visitors—Bros. Henry Garrod, P.G.P.; H. E. Norton, Lodge St. Chad No. 3115; Arthur E. Stearns, P.G.D.; Arthur Femmar, Kingsland Lodge No. 1693; R. E. A. Hildesley, Henry Muggeridge Lodge No. 1679; J. J. Macan, Rahere Lodge No. 2546; Edmund Barrett, Sancta Maria Lodge No. 2682; C. W. Wilkinson, Panmure Lodge No. 720; R. T. S. Hughes, Wolsey Lodge No. 1656; E. T. Creasy, Wood Green Lodge No. 2426; and Edwin Howard, Avondale Lodge No. 2395.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G.Tr., Ireland; E. Macbean, P.M.; J. P. Rylands; F. J. W. Crowe, P.G.O., J.W.; J. T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., S.W.; W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; E. Armitage, P.D.G.D.C.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; and L. A. de Malczovich.

One Lodge, one Masonic Library, one Masonic Literary Society and twenty-three brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

The Secretary called attention to the following:—

EXHIBITS.

By the Supreme Council, 33°, Belgium.

Bronze Medal, struck by the Supreme Council, A. & A.S.R., for Belgium, in commemoration of the General Conference of the Rite held at Brussels 10-15 June, 1907. The medal is the work of Bro. Charles Samuel, one of the foremost of the Belgian sculptors. On the obverse is the bust of the



Sovereign Grand Commander for Belgium, Count Goblet d'Alviella, who presided at the Conference; on the reverse the double-headed eagle of the Rite, with an escutcheon bearing the names of all the Supreme Councils who took part in the Conference.[1] *Presented to the Lodge.*

By Bro. W. JOHN SONGHURST.

WARRANT, dated 1816, for the establishment of a Sovereign Council of the 70° of the Order of Misraim in Seine-et-Marne.

WARRANT, dated 12th October, 1816, for the Osiris Lodge under the Order of Misraim.

WARRANT, dated 1816, for the Lodge of the Trinosophes under the same Body.

ENGRAVED CERTIFICATE, of the Phœnix Royal Arch Chapter, Paris. The certificate reads as follows:—

Ne Valetur

CHAPITRE de ROYAL-ARCH du PHŒNIX, RIT d'YORK, ORIENT

de PARIS.

(Seal) HOLINESS TO THE LORD. (Seal)

Vû par nous Orat∴

FROM AN ENLIGHTENED SPOT∴

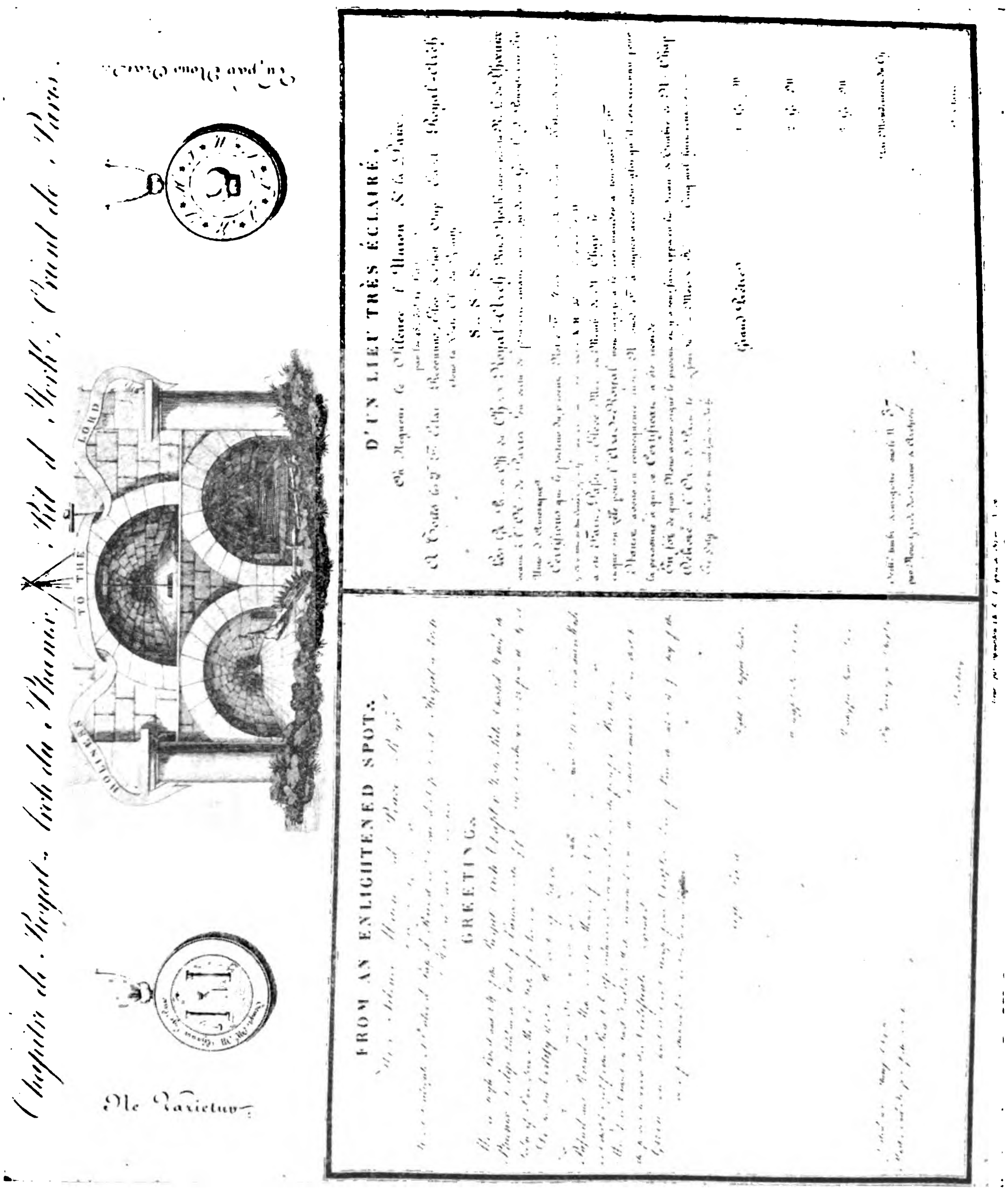
Where Silence, Union and Peace Reign:
(at 48° 50′ 14″ north Latit∴)
To all Enlightened, Entered, Passed, Raised and Exalted Sup∴
Excel∴ Royal-Arch Mas∴ under the canopy of heaven

GREETING∴

WE, the high Priest and Off∴ of the Royal-Arch Chapter, York Rite, Charted Within the Phœnix Lodge, held at the East of Paris, in virtue of powers issued, in the year 5,799 from the Great Lodge of Pennsylvania, United States of America.

DO hereby Certify that the Bearer hereof *Ragon Jean Baptiste Marie, Founder Master of the Rble* ☐∴ *of Trinosophes East of Paris, High Athersata of his Sovereign Chapter and high Mastr of the Supr*∴

[1] Brethren who desire to have copies of this medal for their collections should communicate with M. Celpès, Rue des Ursulines 15, Brussels.



ENGRAVED CERTIFICATE of the Phœnix Royal Arch Chapter, Paris, 1818.

Counsel of the Knights K ∴ H ∴ 30th degᵉ estabᵈ ∴ near of the aforesaid ☐ *our* Brother, has been duly Made, Passed and Raised a Mason and a Member of our Chapter; *the seventh year of the last month* and that his zeal for the Royal-Craft induces us to recommend him to all faithful Brethren.

We have caused our said Brother to write his name herein, to the end that it may be Known that he is the person to whom this Certificate was granted.

Given under our hand, Seal, and Stamp of our Chapter; East of Paris, the *eight year of the first* day of the———moon five thousand Eight hundred and *eighteen*..

....

High Priest — Right Worshipful Master

....

Worshipful Senior Warden

....

Worshipful Junior Warden

By Power of the Chapter

Sealed and Stamped by me ....

Master and Keeper of the Rolls — Secretary,

D'UN LIEU TRÈS ECLAIRÉ,

Ou Regnent le Silence, l'Union, & la Paix,
par les 48° 50′ 14″ Latit ∴ Nord.

A Tous les F ∴ F ∴ Eclai ∴ Reconnus, Elev ∴ & Inst ∴ Sup ∴ Excel ∴ Royal-Arch sous la Voûte Cél ∴ du Zénith,

S ∴ S ∴ S ∴

Les Gr ∴ Pr ∴ et Off ∴ du Ch ∴ de Royal-Arch Rit d'York, établi près la R ∴ L ∴ du Phoenix séant à l'Or de Paris, en vertu des pouvoirs émanés en 5,799 de la Gr ∴ L ∴ de Pensylvanie, Etats Unis d'Amérique: Certifions que le porteur du présent Notre F ∴ *Ragon Jean Baptiste Marie, Vᵇˡᵉ Fondateur de la Rᵇˡᵉ* ☐ *des Trinosophes O ∴ de Paris; Gᵈ Athersata de son Souvⁿ Chapᵉ et Gᵈ ∴ Maitre du Suprême Conseil des Chev ∴ K ∴ H ∴ 30 ᵉ dégré, établi près de la dite* ☐ .... a été Fait, Passé, et Elevé Mac ∴ et Membre de N ∴ Chap ∴ le .... et que son zèle pour l'Art-Royal, nous engage à le recommander a tous nos F ∴ F ∴

Nous avons en conséquence invité N ∴ susd ∴ F ∴ à signer avec nous afin qu'il soit reconnu pour la personne à qui ce Certificat a été accordé. En foi de quoi Nous avons signé le présent et y avons fait apposer les Sceau & Timbre de N ∴ Chap ∴

Delivré à l'Or ∴ de Paris, le *premier* Jour du *huitieme* Mois *dis Bul* Cinq mil huit cent *dix-huit* ere vulg ∴ *Premier Octobre mil huit cent dix-huit.*

....

Grand Prêtre — 1ᵉʳ ∴ Gr ∴ M ∴

....

2ᵉ ∴ Gr ∴ M ∴

....

3ᵉ ∴ Gr ∴ M ∴

Par Mandement du Ch ∴

Scellé, timbré, & enregistré sous le No. 37 ....

par Nous Garde des sceaux & Archives. — Secrétaire.

Certificate (MS.) of the same Chapter, to Bro. J. M. Ragon, dated 1818. The following is a transcript:—

(Seal) (Seal)

HOLINESS TO THE LORD.

THE MOST ENLIGTENED EAST

WHERE REIGNED SILENCE UNION AND PEACE

To all Enlightened Entered, Passed, Raised and Exalted Supr ∴ Excel ∴ Royal Arche mas ∴ under the Canopy of heaven.

We the high Pri ∴ and ∴ Off ∴ of the Chapter Royal Arche Supr ∴ Excel ∴ mac ∴ held, under sanction of the Lodge named Phenix Royal Regist ∴ at East of Paris.

DO HEREBY CERTIFY DECLARE AND ATTEST that the Bearer our faithful and well beloved brother Ragon (Jean Baptiste Marie) Venb ∴ of the Trinosophes's R ∴ Scotch □ Vally of Paris Great Athersata of his Souv ∴ Chapter and great Commander of the Supr ∴ Council of C ∴ K ∴ sh ∴ 30th degree stablish'd in the said Lodge, is a Member of our Chapter as having been raised to the Subl ∴ degree.

WE RECOMMANDED HIM to our true and Faithful Brothers of our order, recommandable by his Civil ∴ and Mac ∴ qualities.

Given under our Sign Seal and Timb ∴ of our Chapter at the East of Paris.

The first day of the month named Bul 5818.

D'UN LIEU TRÈS ECLAIRÉ

Où Regnent le Silence l'Union et la Paix

A Tous les F ∴ F ∴ Éclair ∴ Reconnus Elev ∴ et Init ∴ Sup ∴ Excel ∴ Royal Arche sous la Voûte Cél ∴ du Zenith

Les Gd ∴ Pr ∴ et Off ∴ du Chap ∴ Royal Arche établi par les Consitons ∴ de la R ∴ L ∴ du Phenix séant a l'Or de Paris.

CERTIFIONS ET ATTESTONS que le Porteur du présent notre Fidèle et bien-aimé F ∴ Ragon (Jean Baptiste Marie) Vble ∴ de la R ∴ □ Écoss ∴ des Trinosophes, Vallée de Paris, Gd ∴ Athersata de son Souvn ∴ Chape ∴ et Gd ∴ Commandeur du Supr ∴ Conseil de C ∴ K ∴ sh 30e ∴ Dége ∴ Établi près la dite □ est Membre de notre Chap ∴ comme ayant été élevé a ce Gde ∴ Subl ∴.

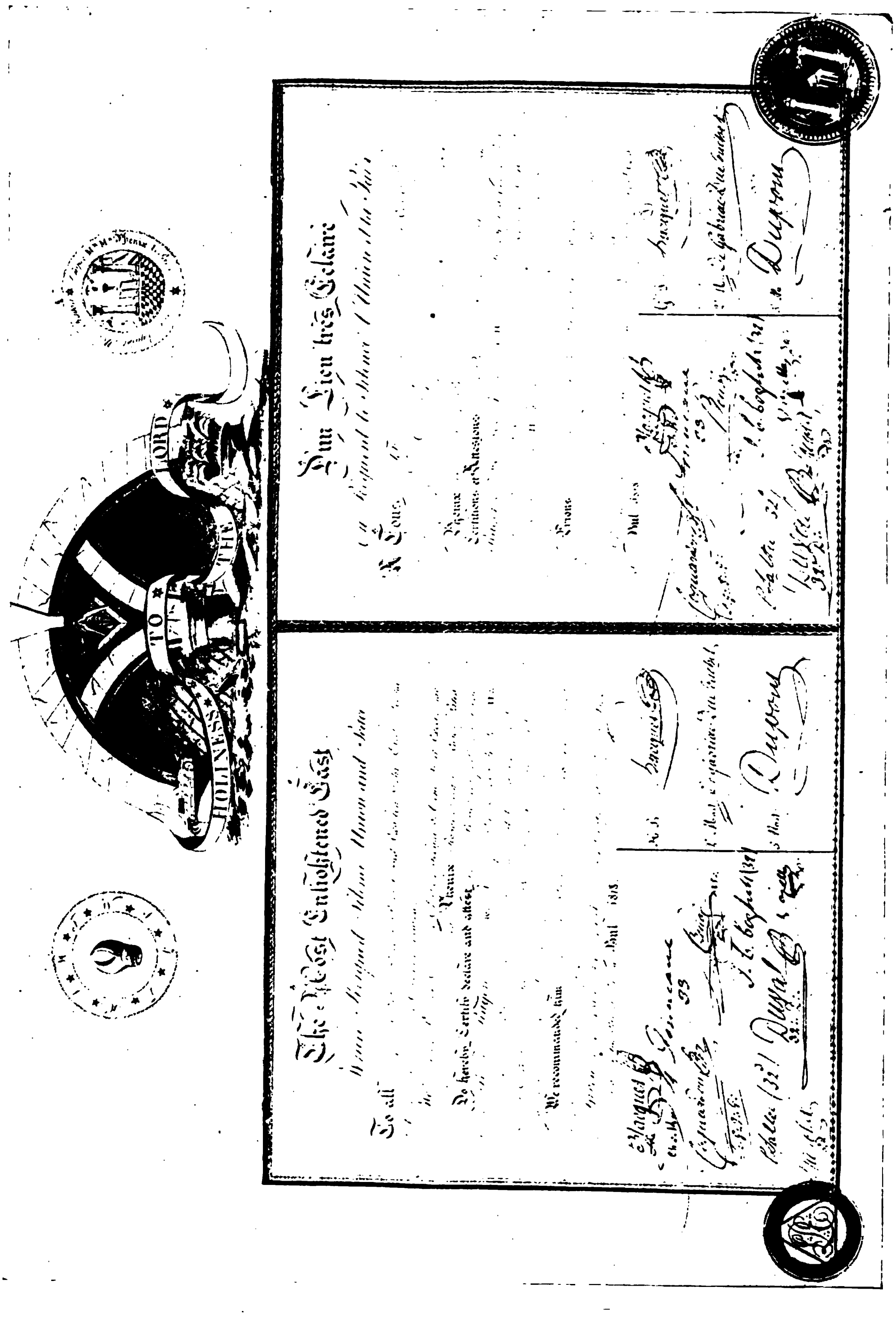
PRIONS en conséquence tous les vrais et Fidèles F ∴ de notre Ordre Subl ∴ de le Reconnaître pour tel et l'accueillir comme mac ∴ aussi recommandable par ses qualités Civiles que par celles Maçonniques.

Donné sous nos seings, sceaux et Timbre, Or ∴ de Paris le premier Jour du Mois appellé Bul 5818.

It will be noticed that these certificates show the existence of a Royal Arch Chapter in Paris stated to be working under powers received from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. So far nothing has been found in the records of that Grand Lodge throwing any light upon the matter and it is considered probable that the degree may have emanated from the Rite of "Elect of Truth" or "Parfaite Union" which was introduced in Philadelphia by French emigrants from France and San Domingo. This Rite had nothing whatever in common with the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania nor was it recognised by the Masonic authorities there.

Certificate, issued in 1818 to Natalie Amélie Louise Ragon, wife of J. M. Ragon, by the Lodge of Adoption *l'Amitié*, of Valenciennes.

Two engraved Charts, hand-coloured, formerly belonging to J. M. Ragon, and probably connected with the Order of Misraim.



MS. Certificate of the Phœnix Royal Arch Chapter, Paris, 1818.

List of Members, of the Lodge *Sept Ecossais Réunis*, 23rd April, 1846, which includes the name of Meyerbeer, who is described as "33e, Directeur génl de la musique du Roi de Prusse, Membre de l'Institut de France, Officier de la Légion d'honnr. rue Richelieu, 111."

All these documents were formerly the property of Bro. J. M. Ragon, and are now presented to the Lodge by Bro. W. J. Songhurst.

By Bro. Hamon le Strange, Norfolk,

Stone Gavel, found among the tombs of Beni Hassan, Upper Egypt, and dating from the period of the Twelfth Dynasty. *Presented to the Lodge.*

By the Lodge.

P.M. Collar Jewel, presented 9th December, 1839, by the Domatic Lodge No. 206 to Bro. Stephen Child, P.M.

Collar Jewel, dated 1816, of Provincial Grand Sword-Bearer of Suffolk.

Collar Jewel, Provincial Grand Organist of Suffolk.

Silver Apron Badge, Irish.

Jewel, of the 15°, Ancient and Accepted Rite.

Jewel, presented to William Best, P.M. of the Lodge Star in the East No. 818, Queenstown, Cape of Good Hope, 16th June, 1864. This was bought by a trooper from a Boer prisoner. (See "Masonic Illustrated," Vol. III, p. 33).

Certificate, Grand Lodge of England, dated 30th August, 1788, and issued to Hyman Cohen, a member of the Caledonian Lodge then No. 211.

Certificate, of Caledonian Lodge No. 211, to same Brother, signed by A. L. de Hayes, Master, Clementson, S.W., Joh Schbracq, J.W., and A. Ten Brocke, Secretary pro tem.

Certificate, issued to same Brother on 18th April, 1796, by the Royal Arch Chapter, at Kingston, Jamaica. Bro. Cohen is described as a member of the Union Lodge No. 257, Jamaica, and as Grand Junior Warden of the Provincial Grand Lodge.

Apron, and green silk sash, with dagger attached, formerly belonging to same Brother.

By Bro. H. C. Nelthorpe, London.

Two glass Goblets, and one Rummer, or Sugar-basin; the largest glass has initials "J.M." engraved upon it, and "No. 18, 1812." It would therefore appear that the former owner was a member of the Castle Lodge of Harmony, which at that date met at the Horn Tavern, Doctors' Commons. *Presented to the Lodge.*

A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed to those Brethren who had lent objects for exhibition or who had made presentations to the Lodge Library and Museum.

Bro. J. P. Simpson read the following paper:—

SOME OLD SUBURBAN TAVERNS AND MASONRY.

BY BRO. J. PERCY SIMPSON, P.M. 176.

AS in my two preceding papers, "Old City Taverns and Masonry" and "Old London Taverns and Masonry," I have given some account of the ancient Masonic homes in what may be styled London proper, I thought it might complete our subject, and be of some interest to the Brethren, if I collected, in another paper, some facts with regard to the Masonic Taverns in the outlying districts adjacent to London.

I have used the words 'outlying districts' because I am afraid the title of this paper, "Some Old Suburban Taverns and Masonry," is in some respects misleading. Of course, the suburbs of the eighteenth century have now become an integral part of London, and other country villages have taken their places.

Before visiting in detail the various localities, I think it would add interest to our travels if I gave here a very brief general sketch of the rise and development of Suburban London. It will not be necessary to go back very far, for at any rate up to the time of the Tudor period, there were really no suburbs at all, and the Cities of London and Westminster stood in solitary grandeur. If we look, however, at Van de Wyngrerde's map (*circa* 1543) from the Sunderland Collection in the Bodleian Library, which is familiar to most of us, we shall see some scattered houses on the Fleet River, in Moorfields, and Finsbury Fields. The religious houses of Clerkenwell, and St. Martin's Church, were still, however, surrounded by pasture land and gardens, and Islington and Paddington were far removed, quiet villages.

Still, there are slight indications about this period of the filling in, so to speak, of the spaces of ground between the villages to the north and west, and the two Cities. We see, at any rate, that the common fields began to be enclosed with hedges and ditches, and Edward Hall, writing in the sixth year of Henry VIII., relates how the citizens of London sallied forth with the cry of "Shovels and Spades," and filled in the ditches and broke down the inclosures which had been placed around what they considered their recreation grounds; but, he adds, "after which time these fields were never hedged but now we see the thing in worse case than ever, by means of inclosures for gardens wherein are built many fair summer houses; and, as in other places of the suburbs, some of them like Midsummer pageants, with towers, turrets, and chimney tops, not so much for use and profit as for show & pleasure, betraying the vanity of men's minds, much unlike the disposition of the ancient citizens who delighted in the building of Hospitals and Almshouses for the poor, and therein both employed their wits and spent their wealth in preferment of the common commodity of this our City." Some of the above remarks of our friend Hall might well have been written in the seventh year of Edward VII.

Under the reign of Elizabeth, the houses in the fields outside the gates gradually multiplied, and caused Her Majesty much alarm, as it was feared that the increased numbers of inhabitants would make provisions scarce and spread the plague. By a proclamation dated at Nonsuch in 1580, confirmed by another in 1602, it was forbidden to build houses within three miles of the City Gates. It does not appear, however, that

these regulations were strictly enforced, and in any case they were ineffectual, for Stow says that about his time there was not only a great number of buildings erected in the vicinity of the City, but that likewise in the City itself sites of old mansions had been covered with lesser edifices. Except for a prohibition by James I. in 1610, against the erection of houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields, no other act was passed dealing with the subject, and London soon lost its old-world limits, and expanded on every side.

I have, however, a theory that suburban life, as we know and understand it, first came into being after the Great Fire of London in 1666, and was further promoted by the fire in Southwark in 1676, and the later terrible City fires of 1748 and 1765.

If we examine contemporary writers at the time of the Great Plague and Fire of London, such as Pepys and Evelyn, and the realistic narrative of Defoe, we learn that at that period, a vast number of the inhabitants of the City migrated to the villages in the vicinity. Doubtless, many returned to reside again in or near their old homes, but a considerable number of merchants and tradesmen had found from experience that they could live in the country and yet carry on their business in the city.

The roads, also, at the end of the seventeenth century, apart from the great highways, began to improve somewhat, and the first Act for the repair of the public roads was passed in 1678. Without doubt, the early part of the eighteenth century saw a marked advance in the security and facilities for travel to and from the city. For instance, in Kent's "Guide to London," 1740, we learn that numerous coaches started, in some instances three times a day, from "The Chequers," Charing Cross, the "Goose and Gridiron," St. Paul's Churchyard, and the "Flowerpot Inn," Bishopsgate, for the western and northern suburbs. The citizens of London in the eighteenth century appear to have resided in the City itself or the suburbs, and not in the west end of the town. Indeed, there was no period, perhaps, when the separation of the Aristocracy of the west, and the Traders of the east, was more distinct and clearly defined. On rare occasions only, the upper classes invaded the City, as in the case of the South Sea Bubble. Thus we see a number of residences began to be erected in Stepney, Tottenham, Islington, and even as far as Hackney and Hampstead to the north, and Kensington and Hammersmith to the west. So the country villages of the eighteenth century began to be more intimately connected with, and drawn into, the life of London, and the suburban system gradually developed.

In 1791 Horace Walpole writes to his friend, Sir Horace Mann, "There will soon be one street from London to Brentford; aye from London to every village ten miles round."

In Sir Richard Phillips' "Morning Walk from London to Kew (1817)," he views with interest in the early morning the dwellers in the Suburbs hurrying to work in coaches and on foot, "I amused myself with a calculation of the probable number of persons who thus every day between eight and six pass to and from London within a distance of seven miles. In the present route I concluded the numbers to be something like the following 200 from Pimlico 300 from Chelsea 200 from Kings Road and Sloane Street, 50 from Fulham & Putney and 50 from Battersea & Wandsworth; making 800 per day. If then there are 20 such avenues to the Metropolis it appears that the total of the regular ingress and egress will be 16000 persons of whom perhaps 8000 walk, 2000 arrive in public conveyances and 6000 ride on horseback or in open and close carriages. Such a phenomenon is presented no-where else in the world; and it never can exist except in a city which unites the same combined features of population, wealth, commerce, and the varied employments which belong to our own vast metropolis." The changes of meeting places of many of our older Masonic Lodges clearly follow and mark

Tavern, in 1761. The other Lodge was founded in Gibraltar, in 1785, and subsequently had its home at the Royal Artillery Tavern, Woolwich Common, in 1794. The union of the two Lodges took place in 1826.

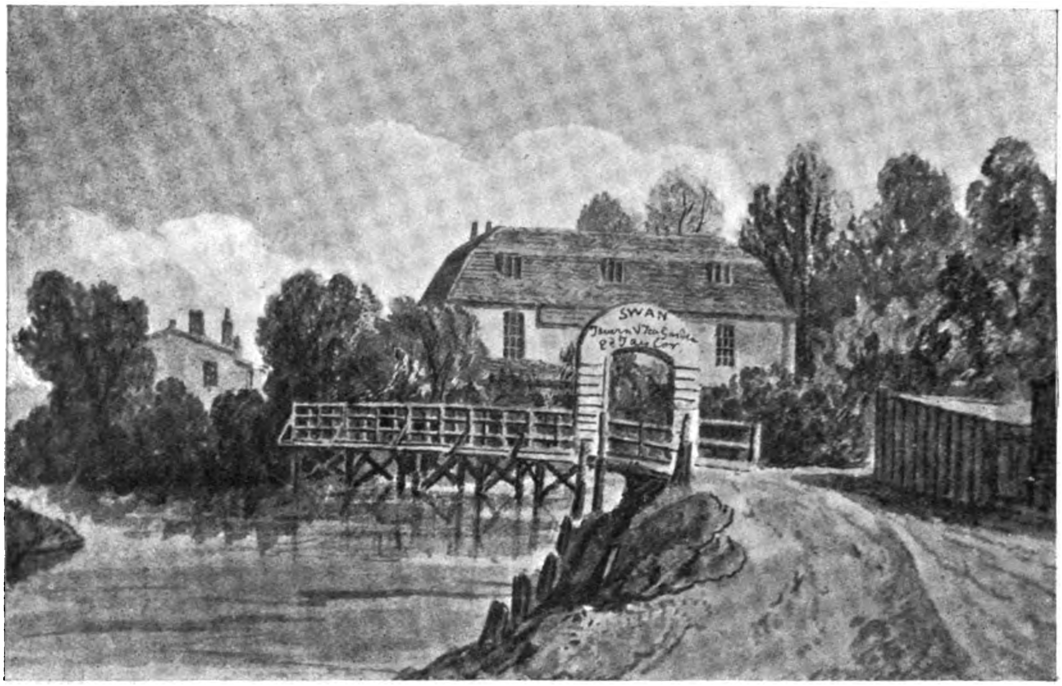
Passing westwards to DEPTFORD (Deepford in the older maps), we arrive at a locality which, from the time of Henry VIII. down to 1769, was the birthplace of nearly all the English Navies. "This town," writes Lambarde, in 1570, "being a frontier between Kent and Surrey was of none estimation at all, until that King Henrie the eight advised (for the better preservation of the Royal Fleete) to erect a Storehouse and to create certain officers there: these he incorporated by the name of Maister and Wardeins of the Holie Trinitie for the building keeping & constructing of the Navie Royall." Lambarde is probably wrong here, however, as the Corporation of the Trinity had no connection with the Royal Navy and the charter does not mention any duties in connection with it. The Corporation was probably the successor with augmented powers of a more ancient Guild or Fraternity of Seamen.

It is interesting to note that two of our oldest Lodges had their birthplace at Deptford, namely, the Neptune Lodge No. 22 which met for the first time at "The Griffin," Back Lane, in 1750, and the Lodge of Friendship No. 206 at "The Oxford Arms," Church Street, in 1784. The original founders of both these Lodges were workmen engaged in constructing the old "wooden walls" in the neighbouring Dockyard. I see that there are also two other Deptford Lodges that still flourish, namely, the Lodge of Justice No. 147, which met at "The Jolly Potters" in 1806, and the Lodge of Temperance, which had its home at "The White Swan," High Street, in 1867. Another "Swan Tavern" (*Plate I.*) in this neighbourhood is to be noticed. It stood in a picturesque situation near the River, and was approached by a wooden Bridge. It was situated practically on an island, and in the stream near by the rather cruel sport of chasing ducks by dogs seems to have been indulged in. A Lodge met here as early as 1742, but was erased in 1748. Others came later but only for a short time. Indeed, I find that in Taverns of, so to speak, "holiday resort," the stay of Masonic Lodges was brief.

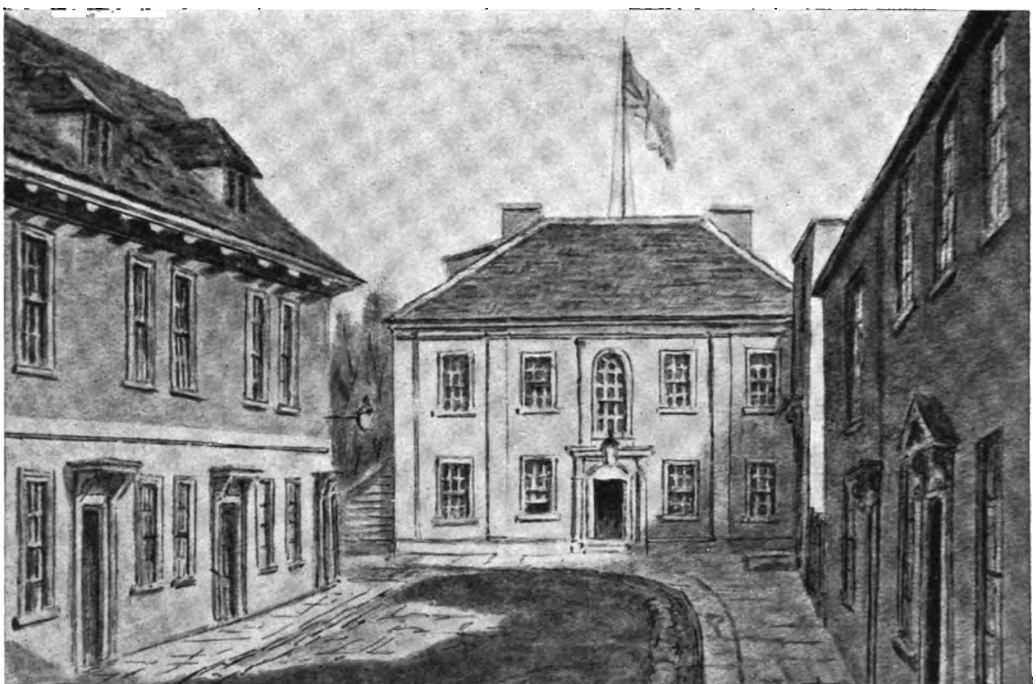
Before finally leaving this locality we must not pass by a very famous old time house of entertainment, the "Jamaica House Tavern" at Rotherhithe. (*Plate II.*) This was a very favourite place of resort for nearly a century, the House containing good accommodation and pleasant garden. It is supposed at one time to have been tenanted by Cromwell, and Larwood says that after the Restoration it became a Tavern. Pepys notes in his Diary that on the 14th April, 1667, he took his wife and her maids for an outing here. "Over the water to Jamaica House where I never was before and the girls did run wagers on the Bowling Green and thus with much pleasure spent but little and so home." Only one of the Lodges which met here survive, namely, the Lodge of Sincerity No. 174, which met here in 1790. The engraving shows the street and this old Tavern at that period. This House was pulled down in 1854.

And now passing on to Bermondsey and Southwark, which can conveniently be taken together. And here I must ask for some indulgence, for the old Taverns of this locality are so numerous, and they call up so many memories, historical, anecdotal and Masonic, that to do anything like justice to the subject would require a lengthy paper in itself. We can therefore only select a few with special Masonic association.

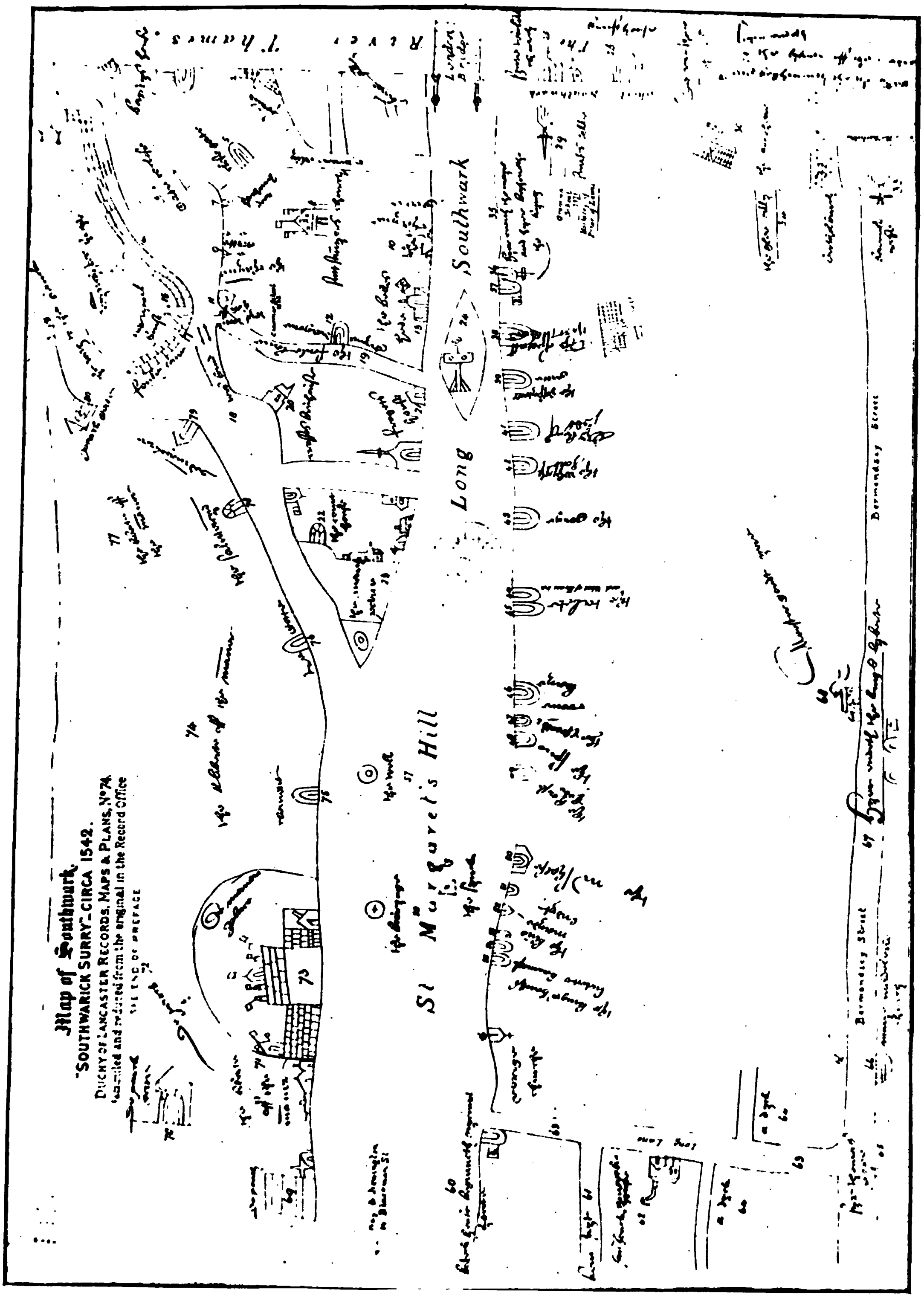
Mr. Corner, the historian of "The Inns of Southwark," writing in 1858, says: "The Borough of Southwark more especially the High S^{t}. emphatically called the Borough by the inhabitants having for so many ages being the only entrance into London from Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, the chief road from France, and from the Shrine



I.—The Swan Tavern, near the Mill Pond, Seven Islands, Deptford.
From a Drawing in the Gardner Collection.



II.—The Jamaica House Tavern, Rotherhithe.
From a Drawing in the Gardner Collection.



III.—MAP OF SOUTHWARK, *circa* 1542.

of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury to which in olden times thousands resorted every year, it is not surprising that the borough became celebrated for its Inns which contributed mightily to its prosperity."

Stow in his "Survey of London" (1598) says: "From thence (the Marshalsea) towards London Bridge on the same side be many fair Inns for the receipt of travellers by these signs the Spurre, Christopher, Bull, Queens Head, Tabard, George, Hart, Kings Head, &c." The curious map shown in *Plate III.* is taken from the Duchy of Lancaster Records *circa* 1542, and shows the position of the Inns mentioned by Stow and many others.

Of the Inns above recorded, "The Spur," "The Queen's Head," "The Tabard or Talbot," "The George" and "White Hart" remained in much of their ancient picturesque state till late in the last century, "The George," however, is now perhaps the sole survivor.

Let us then commence with "The George." It stood, as you will see by the map, close to "The Tabard," and had a courtyard and galleries. In 1676 it was burnt down in the great Southwark Fire which is referred to in the diary of the Rev. John Ward, published a few years after this event. "Gover and his Irish ruffians burnt Southwark and had £1000 for their pains said the narrative of Bedloe. Giffard a Jesuit had the management of the fire. The 26th of May, 1676, was the dismal fire of Southwark. The fire beginning at Mr. Welsh's an oilman near S[t]. Margarets Hill betwixt the 'George' and 'Talbot' Inns as Bedloe in his narrative relates." It is to be noted that all fires at this period were conveniently attributed to the Jesuits, and that Bedloe whom the Reverend diarist quotes was not an historian of strict veracity.

"The George" was, however, rebuilt on the old site and according to the old plan. When Mrs. Scholefield, a descendant of Weyland, the landlord at the time of the great fire, died in 1859, it was purchased by the Governors of Guy's Hospital. Here the Gihon Lodge No. 49 had its first meeting place in 1810. "The Bull's Head" Inn close by appears in the List of 1723.

"The Three Tuns Tavern" in the High Street was the home of three well-known Lodges:—St John's Lodge No. 90, in 1820; the Kent Lodge No. 15, in 1852; and the United Mariners' Lodge, in 1858.

If Southwark and Bermondsey were noted for their Taverns, they were also well supplied with prisons, and Masonic Lodges seem for some years to have been associated with them, for one was held at the King's Bench Prison, Southwark, in 1752, and in the same year one met at the Marshalsea Tap House. Both these Lodges were under the Antient Grand Lodge. I have introduced here an old view of the Marshalsea Prison (*Plate IV.*), as below it has a useful little plan of the High-street, and the situation of some of the Taverns about 1750.

"The King's Arms" (*Plate V.*), which afforded a home to Masonic Lodges, namely, an old Lodge which met there in 1732, and the Lodge of Constitutional Attachment in 1778, was a well-known coaching inn, and did a great business with waggons and carriers' carts.

"The Queen's Head" (*Plate VI.*) mentioned by Stow was another quaint Inn having an inner yard and galleries on one side only, one to the first, and another to the second floor. The yard was approached by a high gateway from the street. Here a Masonic Lodge met in 1759. And last but by no means least comes the famous "White Hart Inn" (*Plate VII.*) where Mr. Pickwick first met Sam Weller. It had the largest sign except "The Castle" in Fleet Street. Jack Cade and some of his followers put up at this Inn during their brief possession of London in 1450. The original Inn was

burnt down in 1676 but was rebuilt and was only finally pulled down about 1890. It consisted of several open courts the inner one having fine galleries on three sides. Here several Masonic Lodges met but the only one now surviving is the Lodge of Amity No. 171 which met here as late as 1830.

The Royal Manor of LAMBETH can boast of many historical buildings, and clustered round them many ancient though perhaps not very noted Taverns. As late as 1560, however, Pennant tells us there was not a single house standing between Lambeth Palace and Southwark. Indeed the place was all open country even in the reign of Charles II. Pepys, writing in his Diary, July 1663, "Went across the water to Lambeth and so over the fields to Southwark." Ralph Aggas' map of London shows only one house besides the Palace of the Archbishop and Lambeth Church. Still there must have been at least one Tavern existing in the days of Charles II. as he used to give little private parties at "The Three Mariners" near the Church, coming over the water from Whitehall. The chair in which he is said to have sat on these occasions was preserved in the Inn till it was pulled down.

In the eighteenth century Lambeth marsh abounded in pleasure grounds and gardens, and the Taverns near by did a good trade. Chief amongst these was "The Old Crown and Cushion" Lambeth marsh. This Inn was sometimes the residence of an eccentric adventurer known as "Duke of Bolton, King of Vine Street and Governor of Lambeth marsh." He had served in America and also in Admiral Hawke's fleet at the defeat of the French at Brest. He afterwards settled down here and devoted his income to relieving the poor in the neighbourhood. At "The Crown and Cushion" the Constitutional Lodge No. 55 met in 1790, moving to "The Crown," Narrow Lane, in 1800.

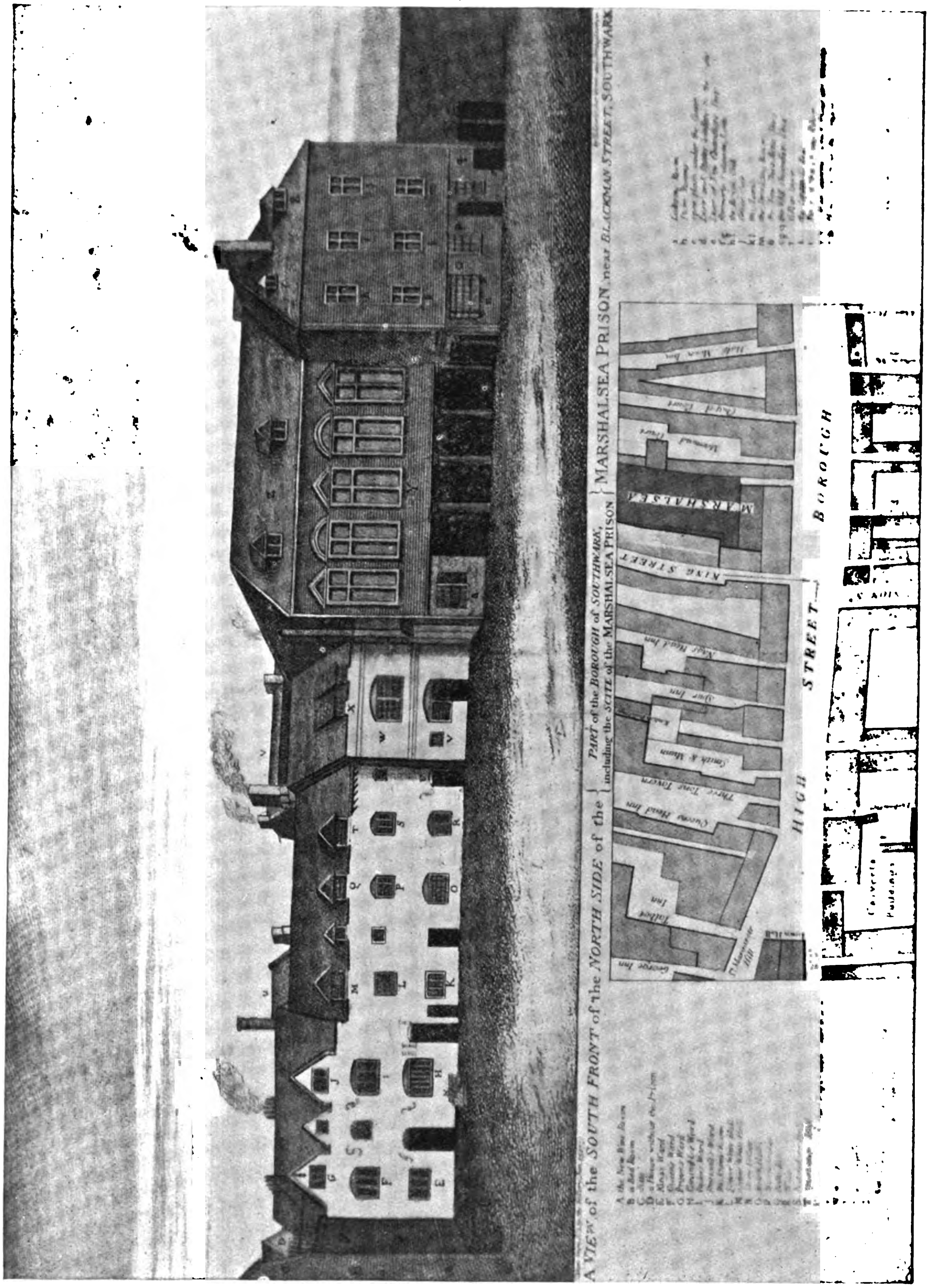
At this latter house the Vitruvian Lodge No. 87, met in 1831. At "The Crown" in 1735 Dr. Martin Van Butshell was born. He was an eccentric quack who afterwards practised with great success in Mount Street. He allowed his beard to grow down to his feet and rode a pony which he painted white with black spots. He died in 1810.

Close by also resided our Masonic "Brother" the Chevalier D'Eon. Angelo, in his reminiscences, says he used to see the Chevalier walking in the neighbourhood. "He lived a few doors from Astley's Theatre. He always dressed in black silk and looked like a woman worn out with age and care."

Cuper's Gardens, vulgarly called Cupid's Garden, once occupied the site of Waterloo Road. It was laid out by one Boyder Cuper, a gardener at Arundel House, Strand, in 1682, and the amusements were dancing, music and fireworks. Cuper was succeeded by a Mr. and Mrs. Evans, but the Gardens became somewhat disreputable, and were closed in 1752. Mrs. Evans, then a widow, then opened "The Feathers Tavern" on the same site. The present "Feathers Tavern," stands back a little further from the river than the old Inn. In 1822 the Constitutional Lodge No. 55 met here.

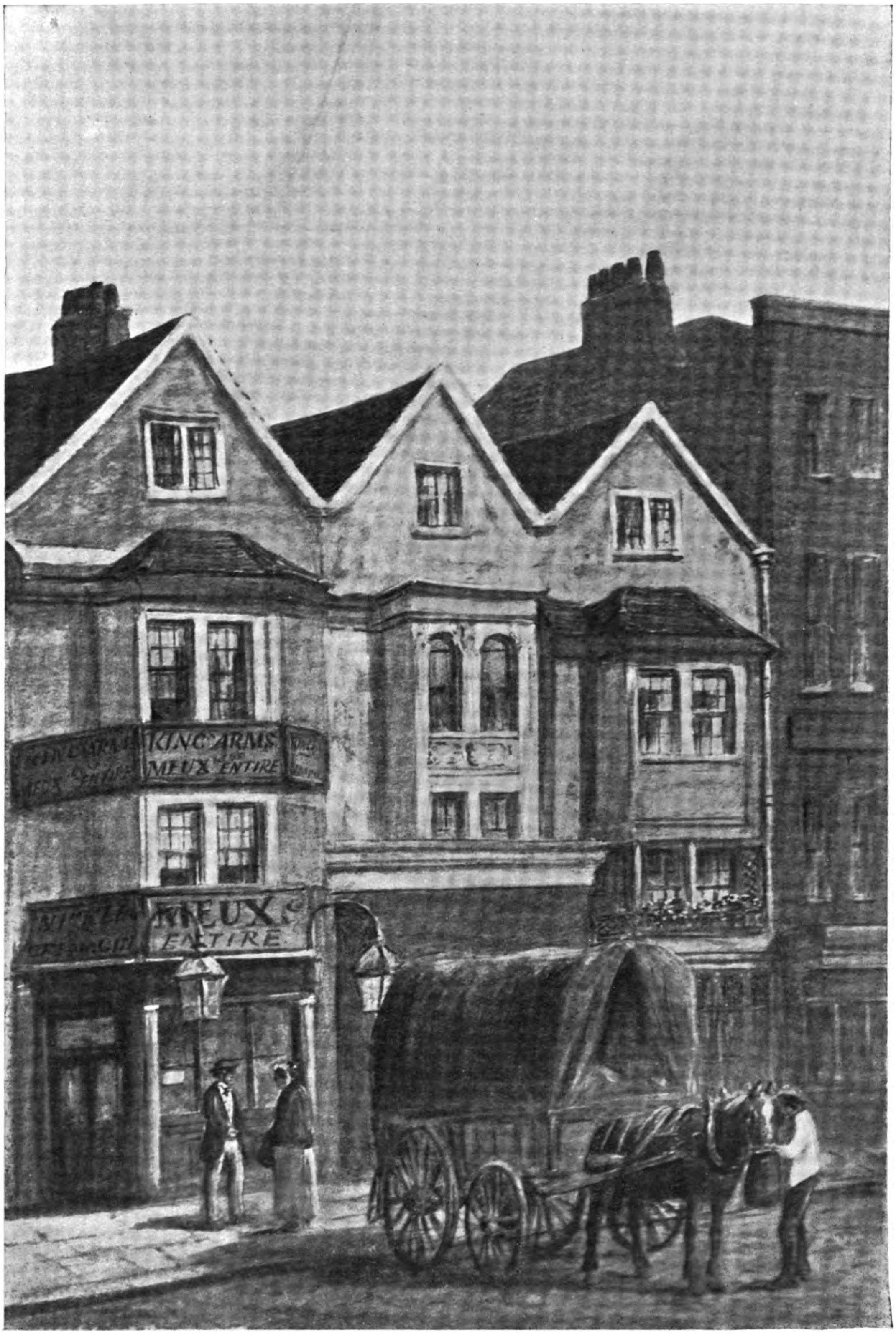
Another Lambeth Marsh Inn was known as "The Wheatsheaf," and can boast that it was the birthplace of the oldest of all the Lambeth Lodges, as it had a Lodge meeting there in 1754.

Lambeth, more fortunate than other localities, has a manuscript list of the old local Taverns in 1810, and several of these were well-known coaching Inns, for it must be remembered that when only one Bridge existed the coaches to Portsmouth, Hampshire and Dorsetshire started from Lambeth. So Pepys, in his Diary under date 1660, "We took water to Lambeth and then coach for Portsmouth." "The White Hart," Fore Street, and "The Lion and Lamb," Prince's Street, were alike coaching Inns and Masonic meeting places.



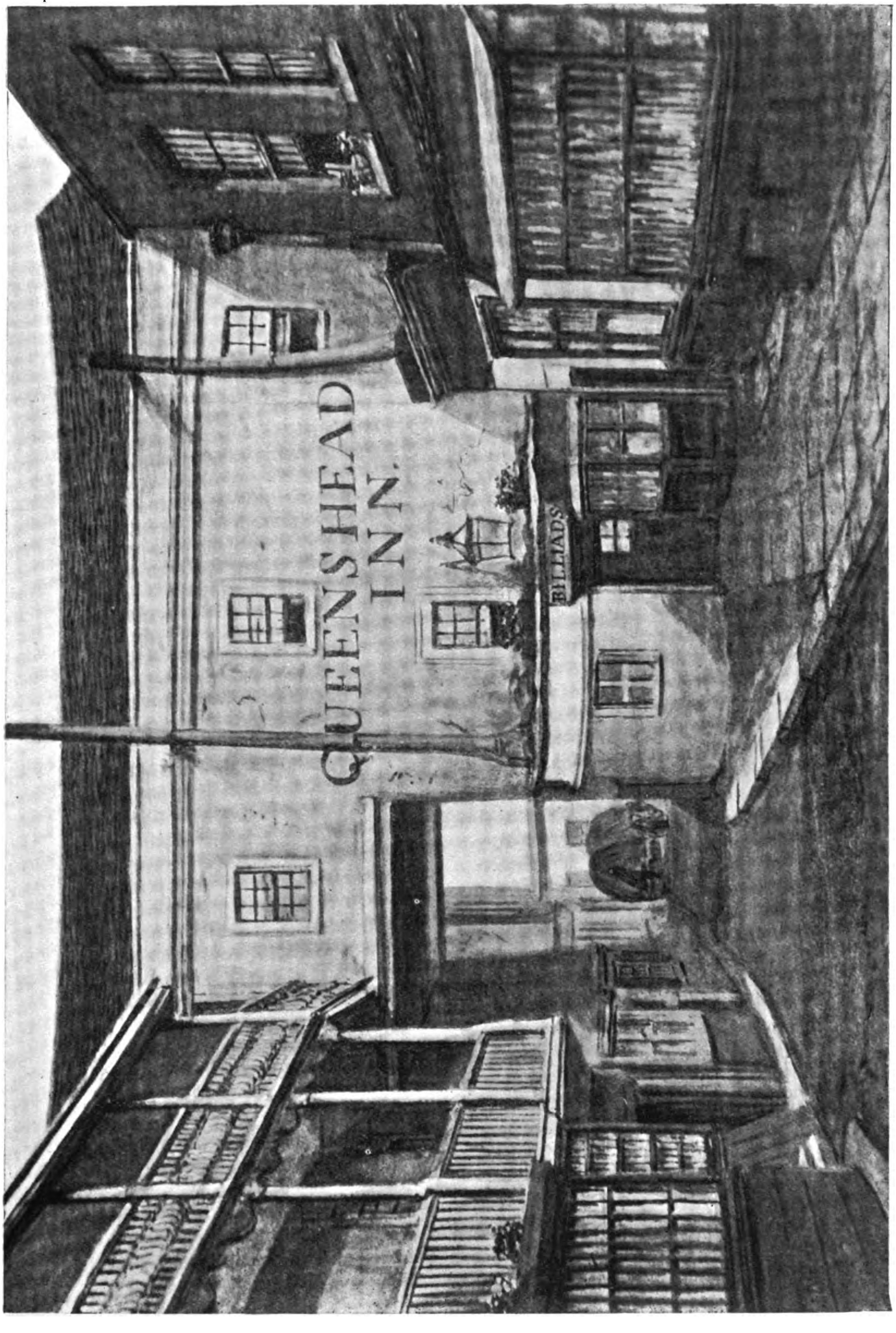
IV.—The Marshalsea Prison.

From an Engraving in the Gardner Collection.

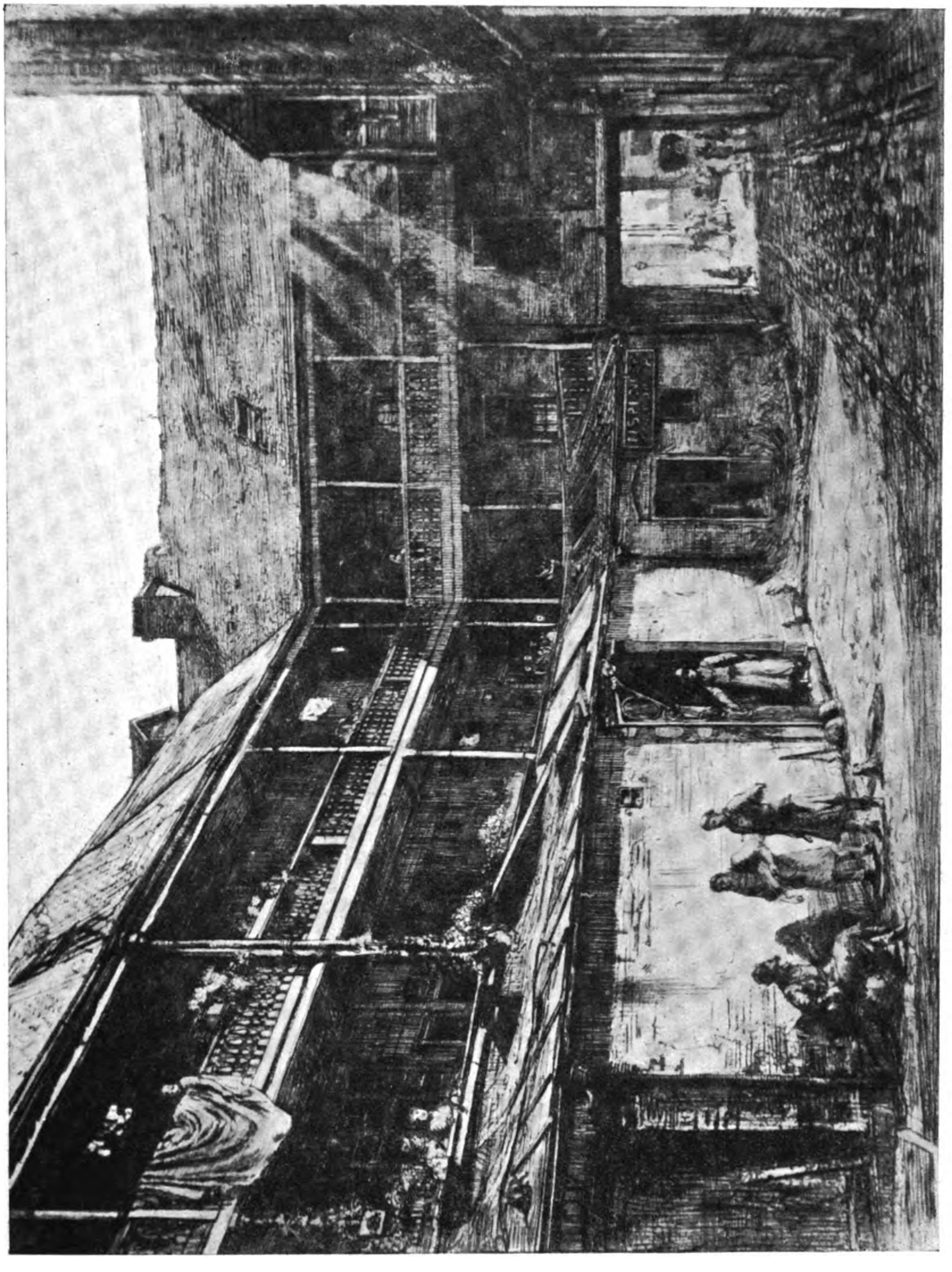


V.—The King's Arms Tavern, Blackfriars Street, Southwark.

From a Drawing in the Gardner Collection.



VI.—The Queen's Head Inn, Southwark.
From a Drawing in the Gardner Collection.



VII.—The White Hart Inn, Southwark, in 1882.
From a Drawing by Percy Thomas, in the Gardner Collection.

Till about 1830 there still survived in the South Lambeth Road, nearly opposite where the Library now stands, an old house known as the Turret House. Here the eminent naturalist and traveller, John Tradescant, lived in the reign of James I. He and his son collected a wonderful museum of curiosities, a catalogue of which was published in 1656. The father died in 1638 and the son in 1662. Bro. Elias Ashmole (whose house in Shire Lane we noticed in my last paper) was a great friend of the younger Tradescant, and he records in his Diary, December 14th, 1659, "This afternoon they gave their scrivener instructions to draw a deed of gift of the said closet of curiosities to me." On the death of Mr. Tradescant, his wife disputed the deed, but Ashmole succeeded, and went to live at Turret House. In 1683 Ashmole presented the museum to the University of Oxford, and died at this house in 1692.

WANDSWORTH, which comes next in our travels westward, is so called from the River Wandle, which, rising in Croydon, flows through Wandsworth and so into the Thames. This river was, Isaac Walton tells us, celebrated for its trout, though a later writer describes it as "the sink of the country." When Lysons wrote his "Environs of London," in the year 1792, this hamlet consisted of about fifty houses by the side of a small common. It could, however, boast of two good Taverns, both of which were patronised by Freemasons. Of those two "The Turk's Head," South Street, was the best known, possibly because it was at this house that the "Garratt Election" was held. This curious custom had its origin from the inhabitants deciding to elect a representative or "mayor" to look after their interests, and prevent encroachments on the common rights, etc. It was decided to elect a fresh representative at each general election for Parliament. Robert Chambers, in his "Book of Days," gives a full account of the various scenes enacted here for the mock elections of the borough of Garratt. He has a shrewd suspicion that the local publicans, and, no doubt, especially the landlord of "The Turk's Head," found it to their interest to encourage the fun, the printed addresses and the mock processions of candidates. The two last members elected were an old wig maker called Jeffrey Dunstan, who was imprisoned in 1793 for seditious expressions, and Harry Dimsdale, a muffin seller, who died of drink. Foote brought out a farce in 1761, entitled "The Mayor of Garratt," which had a considerable success. In a curious drawing, by Valentine Green, representing the starting of the mock procession of candidates, we see "The Old Turk's Head" on the right. Here a Lodge was meeting in 1753, and at the other principal Inn, "The King's Arms," a Lodge was constituted in 1757.

Before leaving the neighbourhood of Wandsworth we must notice one Tavern by the riverside at Battersea, "The Red House," (*Plate VIII.*). The Inn, as shewn on the engraving, is probably of about the beginning of the last century, but I think it is the successor of a much older Tavern. It had the distinction of being noted Masonically, and also for the shooting matches held here. It was in fact the headquarters of the Gun Club for some years. The premises were pulled down in 1850 for the Park improvements.

PUTNEY, or Pottenheth, as it was called in the sixteenth century, is described by Strype, in 1720, as a place "graced with large and good buildings, well inhabited by gentry; and the more for its good air and diversions it large Heath affords. Where there is a Bowling Green well resorted to in the summer months." Later, in 1750, Horace Walpole, writing as to the apprehension of one James McLean "the gentleman highwayman," says "McLean had a quarrel at Putney Bowling Green two months ago with an officer whom he challenged for disputing his rank; but the captain declined until McLean should produce a certificate of his nobility." The "Bowling Green" House

is interesting to the Craft as it appears to have been a very favourite place in the first half of the eighteenth century for what are now known as "summer meetings." We read in the *Daily Post*, May 18th, 1739, an advertisement:—"Those Brethren who intend to wait on the Right Honourable Lord Raymond Grand Master of the Antient and Honourable Fraternity of Free & Accepted Masons to dine at Putney Bowling Green to-morrow the 19th inst: are requested to take Tickets in time that Brother Parry may make suitable arrangements for them.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Moody's Sword Cutler to His Majesty and the Prince of Wales near Temple Bar Mr. Berry's at the Theatre Coffee House in Bridges St. Covent Garden & Forrests Coffee House.

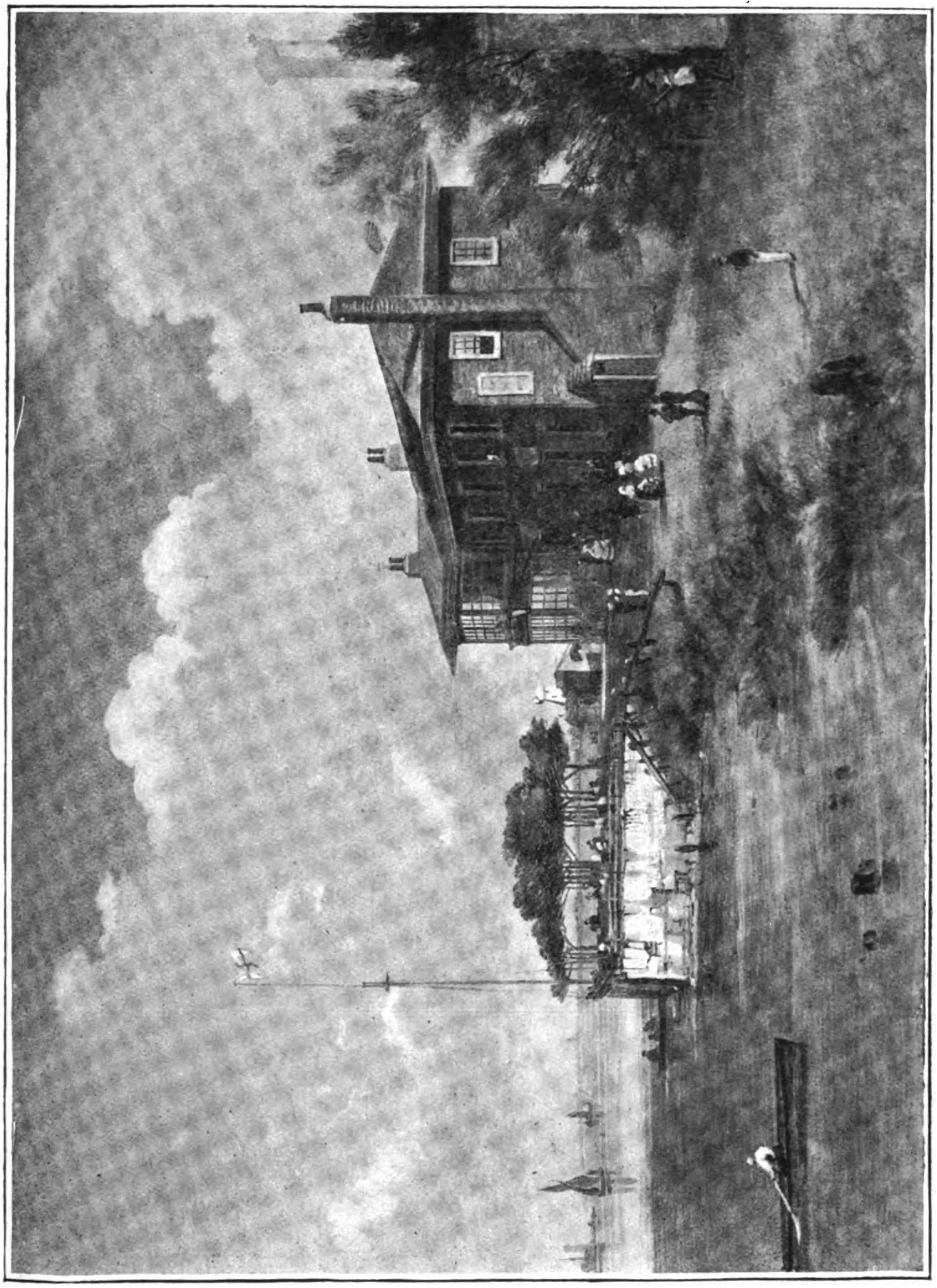
N.B. Dinner on Table at 2 o'clock precisely and all Brethren are required to come clothed."

The above is the first notice that I can find of these "Summer or Country Meetings" in the suburbs, and, as we come across them again in Hampstead and Islington, it may be interesting to glance for a moment at their origin and history. They would appear to have been informal meetings organized by the Deputy Grand Master for the time being, and Bro. Henry Sadler, some time ago, looking through the Minutes of Grand Lodge, found three references to them therein under date 26th May, 1749. "The D.G.M. informed the Lodge that himself and several Brethren intended to dine at Bro: Viponts at Hampstead on Saturday the 17th June next an desired the Company of such as it suited to dine with hin." There is a similar notice given on 25th July, 1750, to dine at Bro. Perry's, at the Bowling Green, Putney, and again on the 18th June, 1752. The last notice in the minutes is in 1798, for a dinner at Canonbury House, Islington. Doubtless it was a yearly occurrence, but it was not always mentioned in Grand Lodge, and the notice was made by advertisement, or cards sent out to those entitled to attend.

Bowling Green House seems gradually to have declined as a place of entertainment, and became a private residence about 1760. Here, afterwards, William Pitt lived for several years and died in 1806, The old "Castle Inn," in the High Street, was also the home of the Britannic Lodge No. 33, in 1758, and the "White Lion" had a Lodge meeting there in 1765.

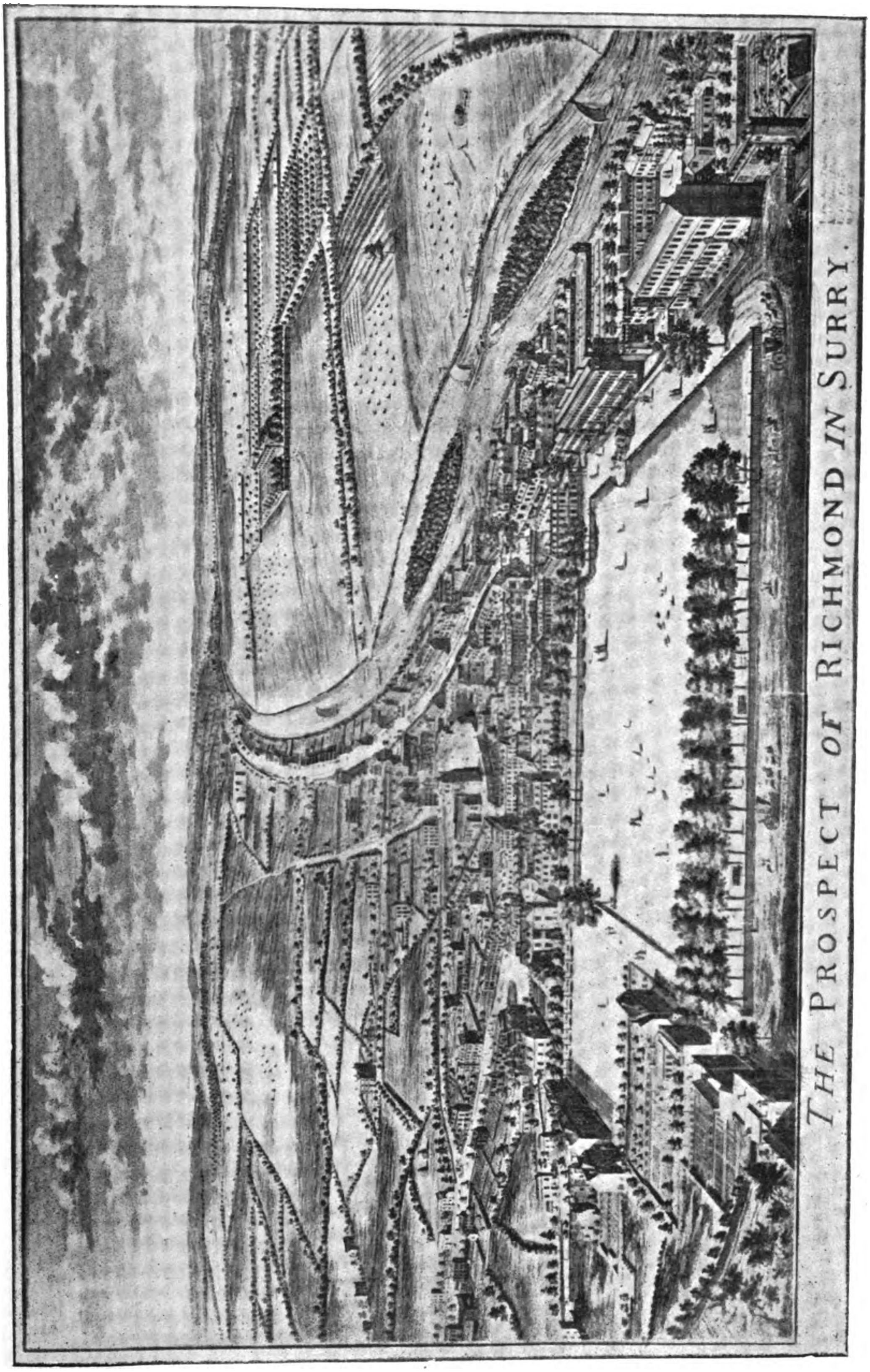
RICHMOND is not mentioned in Domesday, it was probably then but a waste and included in the Manor of Kingston. It was known by the name of Sheen until about 1500, when it was called Richmond, by command of Henry VII., who, before the Battle of Bosworth, was Earl of Richmond, in Yorkshire. It seems to have been a Royal Manor from the time of Edward I., who resided there, and in 1300 received the Scotch Commissioners "at his Manor of Sheen on the Thames." The Manor long continued to be the residence of royalty, but Strype, in 1720, speaks of the Palace as "now decayed, and parcelled out into tenements." However, about this period it had become a fashionable resort, and on the 4th of June, 1749, Horace Walpole writes to Sir H. Mann, "To-day as I passed over Richmond Green I saw Lord Bath, Lord Lonsdale, and half a dozen more of White's Club sauntering at the door of a house they have taken there, and come to every Saturday and Sunday to play whist. You will naturally ask why they cannot play at whist in London on those days as well as on the other five; indeed I cannot tell you except that it is so established a fashion to go out of town at the end of the week that people do go though it be only into another town. It made me smile to see Lord Bath sitting there like a citizen that has left off trade."

The *Plate IX.* is from an old and very rare engraving now in the Public Library, Richmond. This engraving was discovered in Germany, and only one or two other



VIII.—The Red House, Battersea.

(Reproduced by kind permission of the proprietors of "The Portfolio.")



IX.—View of Richmond, Surrey, *circa* 1720.

specimens are known. By the courtesy of the Librarian, Mr. Barkas, and the Committee, I was allowed to take a Photograph. Its date is probably about 1720, and shows the situation of the various Taverns referred to below.

With the advent of the fashionable folk the old Inns of the Town and Green improved and Masonic Lodges began to frequent them. "The Red Lion," at Richmond, had the distinction of appearing in the Lists of 1725 and 1726. This Lodge took the name of the Richmond Lodge, in 1734, and lapsed finally at the Freemasons' Hall, in 1797. The origin of the sign of "The Red Lion" is derived, no doubt, from the Badge of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and the original Inn stood in the main thoroughfare, at the corner of George Street and Hill Rise. The site of the Inn was moved back, however, some distance up Red Lion Street about 1755, and this latter Inn was only pulled down some weeks ago. Chancellor, in his "History of Richmond," states that here, in 1638, one, William Crowne, was created Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms in Ordinary, and Mr. Dugdale, the Antiquarian, was made Blanck Logon Pursuivant. He quotes also the quaint ceremony of Investiture. There is a notice in the *Evening Post* of the 28th February, 1736, which runs as follows :—"Notice is hereby given that the Old Red Lion Inn, at Richmond, in Surrey, kept by Henry Fudger, Peruke Maker of that place, is now opened where Gentlemen, Ladies, and others will be entertained in the best manner."

"The Red Lion" had, however, a Masonic rival of a little later date, "The Dog," afterwards known as "The Talbot," further up the hill. A Lodge, first meeting in Clare Market, migrated there in 1739.

"The Dog" is not an unfrequent sign, and we find a Tavern of that name in Westminster, where Pepys often resorted. The word "Talbot" was an old, and now almost obselete, term for a large kind of hunting dog.

The well-known "Castle Inn," Hill Street, afforded a home for a Lodge known as the Pythagorean Lodge in 1788, and it continued to meet here till 1794, and a little further down, at the corner of King Street and Water Lane, nearly opposite "The Red Lion," stood "The Feathers." Here a Lodge that had removed from Isleworth met in 1770, and was erased in 1794. The Assembly Room and other apartments, including the original staircase, still form part of the premises in the rear of Nos. 1 and 2, King Street.

"The Cricketers" on Richmond Green no doubt derived its name from the game played on the space in front. I know of only one other old Inn bearing that name, and this was situated at Chelsea Bridge, and had a beautiful sign, painted by Morland. I wonder what became of this Sign; it would now be very valuable. The Chelsea "Cricketers" was pulled down in 1824, and, curiously enough, the Richmond House was, I see from a newspaper cutting, burnt down on the 22nd of August, 1824. A Lodge met here in 1784, but was erased in 1828.

"The Greyhound," still one of the principal Inns in Richmond, has had a varied career, and at one time it held a prominent position in Masonry, being the home of the Lodge of Harmony No. 255, a distinguished suburban Lodge. This was the last Lodge founded by Thomas Dunckerley, and was, possibly, first held in his apartments at Hampton Court Palace, as the Somerset House Lodge (now the Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge No. 4) first saw the light in his Rooms, at Somerset House, afterwards it met at "The Toy Tavern," Hampton Court. In Bro. Sadler's History of Thomas Dunckerley (pp. 126 to 129), five letters are set out written by Dunckerley to the Grand Secretary, Bro. White, containing references to this Lodge. Brethren who wish to get a clear insight into Masonry in the eighteenth century should read this

History. Here, gathered round the personality of this great and "serious" Mason, will be found much that is curious and much of true romance in the early vicissitudes of our Lodges.

Crossing Richmond Bridge, we now continue our travels eastwards, and must not omit a short visit to BRENTFORD, as it had in any case one famous Masonic Inn. In Sir Harris Nicholas's History of the British Orders of Knighthood (Garter), p. 79, we find that "Henry VI. held a Chapter of the Order of the Garter at the Lion Inn (afterwards Red Lion Inn) at Brentford, when Sir Alvaro Vasquez d'Almada, a Portuguese Knight (whom for his great zeal and good love the King created him Earl of Avranches in Normandy with a pension of 100 marks a year), and Sir Thomas, afterwards made Lord Hoo and Hastings, appears to have been elected, and they as well as Sir John Beauchamp were installed on the 16th August following." This Inn at any rate, as far as its interior was concerned, retained many of its historic features until late in the last century. It had the distinction with "The Red Lion" of Richmond of a place in the List of 1725, the two first recorded Lodges of our present suburbs.

The town possessed two other famous Inns, "The Castle" and "The Three Pigeons," but they were not Masonic, and the only Tavern of interest remaining is "The Star and Garter" at the foot of Kew Bridge. Parts of the present House are, I think, fairly ancient, and afforded a domicile for Lodges at the beginning of the last century. No doubt, however, this Inn is the successor of a much older house which stood on the same site. I think it is referred to by Pepys, under date 20th August (Lord's Day), 1665, and during the period of the Great Plague of London:—"And so away to Brainford and there at the Inn that goes down to the waterside I alight and paid off my post horses, and so slipped off my shoes and laid me by, the tide not serving, and to church where a dull sermon, and many Londoners. After church to my Inn and eat and drank & so about 7 o'c by water & got between 9 & 10 to Queenhive very dark. And I could not get my waterman to go elsewhere for fear of the plague."

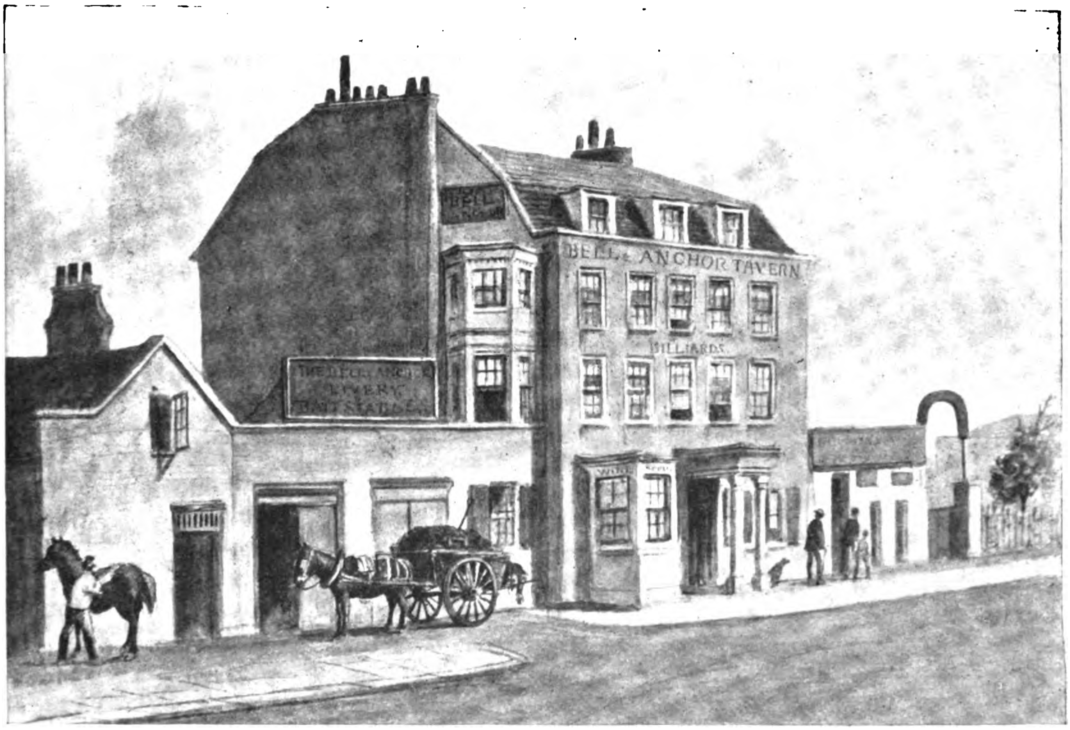
On the 16th of September, 1665, he further records that this waterman must have caught the plague at Brainford, for he died some eight days afterwards, an event which much alarmed the Diarist.

The ancient name of HAMMERSMITH in the Doomsday Book is Hermoderwode, and it was originally part of the parish of Fulham, but the Parishes were divided in 1834. Bowack, in his "Antiquities of Middlesex" (1705), describes it as a village situated on the Thames, and extending north as far as the Great Western Road, and having many good houses in and about it, inhabited by the gentry, and persons of quality, and in the summer forming a retreat for the nobility and wealthy citizens of London. The town was not cut off from the outer world, however, as two important highways met here, and the arrival and departure of coaches and passenger waggons kept its many old inns gay and busy. In Murray's Environs of London (*p. 30*) we find, "In the early part of the 19th century there was a pleasant cottage called 'The Seasons,' an appendage of the Dover Tavern, and the favourite smoking resort of the Duke of Sussex (G.M., 1813-1843), who is said to have kept here a choice assortment of meerschaums." According to Lyson, "The Seasons" was latter known as "Sussex House."

Apparently Masonry first appeared in Hammersmith in 1768, when an old city Lodge, known as "The Caveac Lodge," left its home at the Caveac Tavern, Threadneedle Street, and started afresh at "The Windsor Castle Inn," Hammersmith (*Plate X.*).



X.—The Windsor Castle Inn, Hammersmith.



XI.—The Bell and Anchor Tavern, Hammersmith, 1869.
From a Drawing by J. T. Wilson, in the Gardner Collection.



XII.—The Swan Inn, Chelsea.

(Reproduced by kind permission of the proprietors of "The Portfolio.")

A good old coaching inn this, still standing with many signs of its antiquity in its interior and stables. The Lodges used to meet in a long room which is seen to the west, and abutted on the road.

"The Angel," which stands close to the Windsor Castle, in King-street, was later the Masonic home of two Lodge.

"The King's Coffee House" has disappeared, but here in 1825 a notable Masonic gathering took place. In Faulkner's History (*p. 55*) the following account of this event is given:—"On the 7th May, 1825, the foundation Stone of the north Tower (of the bridge) was laid by His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex with Masonic ceremony. The coffer-dam being fitted up as an amphitheatre, in which the stone was suspended. At four o'clock the Royal Duke arrived, and the officers of the Grand Lodge assembled at the Latimer School Room, and the Lodge was opened by the Master and Wardens of the Caveac Lodge, No. 292. The procession then walked from the School Room to the Broadway, down Angel Lane, in Masonic order. On arriving at the entrance the procession divided and took their station right and left, and the Duke passed to the platform. The ceremony of laying the stone commenced after three cheers had been given for His Royal Highness. The Grand Treasurer delivered to him a bottle containing coins of the reigning sovereign; also a brass plate to be placed over the cavity. On the stone being lowered, the Duke scattered the corn and said, "As I have poured the corn, wine and oil, emblems of wealth, plenty and comfort, so may the bridge tend to communicate prosperity and wealth from one end of the island to the other. God bless the King." The procession then returned in the same order, and His Royal Highness dined with the numerous company at the King's Coffee House. And so, perhaps, as Mr. Pepys would say, to "The Seasons," where the meerschaums were kept for a quiet smoke.

The "Bell and Anchor" (*Plate XI.*) was also a famous coaching inn on the North Road. In Faulkner's History this inn is thus described, as it appeared in 1839, when Masonic Lodges were meeting there, "Adoining the Turnpike, on the west is situate the 'Bell and Anchor' Tavern. The house has long been used by the magistrates for holding the Petty Sessions of the Kensington Division of the Hundred of Ossubston, for which purpose it is particularly well adapted, being centrally situated, as regards the parishes of Acton, Brentford, Fulham, Chelsea and Kensington, and their Worships the Magistrates have even found it convenient for business, the room being appropriately filled up and arranged. The various rooms in the house are ornamented with Chinese and other oriental drawings, collected by the proprietor during his voyages in the East Indies. During the early part of the reign of George III. this house was much frequented by the nobility and gentry, and several humorous caricatures respecting this place and its visitors were published by Bowler and Carver, Saint Paul's Churchyard."

The Court suburb of KENSINGTON next merits our attention. It is written in the Domesday Book "Chenesiton" and the name is probably derived from the family of Chenesi who owned some manors in the reign of Edward the Confessor. "Kingly" Kensington as Swift calls it, was, according to Bowack, writing in the beginning of the eighteenth century, the resort of persons of quality, especially the Earls of Warwick and Nottingham. It seems to have been then a long straggling street of quaint houses extending from Kensington Gardens to the Earl's Court Road and Holland House, with the old Church (pulled down in 1869) to the north and Kensington Square to the south. As this was the main road to the west of England a series of famous old Taverns and Posting Houses are to be found along the route from Hyde Park Corner to

Hammersmith. The chief coaching Inn in Kensington High Street was "The Red Lion" opposite the Palace, and just in front of the Inn we read in Thackeray's "Esmond" the proclamation of George I., as King, on the death of Queen Anne, took place, and the hopes of the Stuart party were shattered for ever. The road, however, seems not to have had a good reputation as a highway. In the Hervey Memoirs there is a letter from Lord Hervey to his mother dated the 27th November, 1736. "The road between this place (Kensington) and London is grown so infamously bad, that we live here in the same solitude as we should do if cast on a rock in the middle of the ocean, and all the Londoners tell us there is between them and us a great impassable gulf of mud." The worst part was probably near the old "Half Way Inn" now Princes Gate. This Inn was pulled down in 1846. "The King's Arms Tavern" on the south side of the High Street was a good old House to which was attached at the beginning of the last century an assembly room. Here the Royal Alpha Lodge met in 1824. It seems to have been a favourite place for balls and other gatherings and is mentioned several times in the writings of eighteenth century.

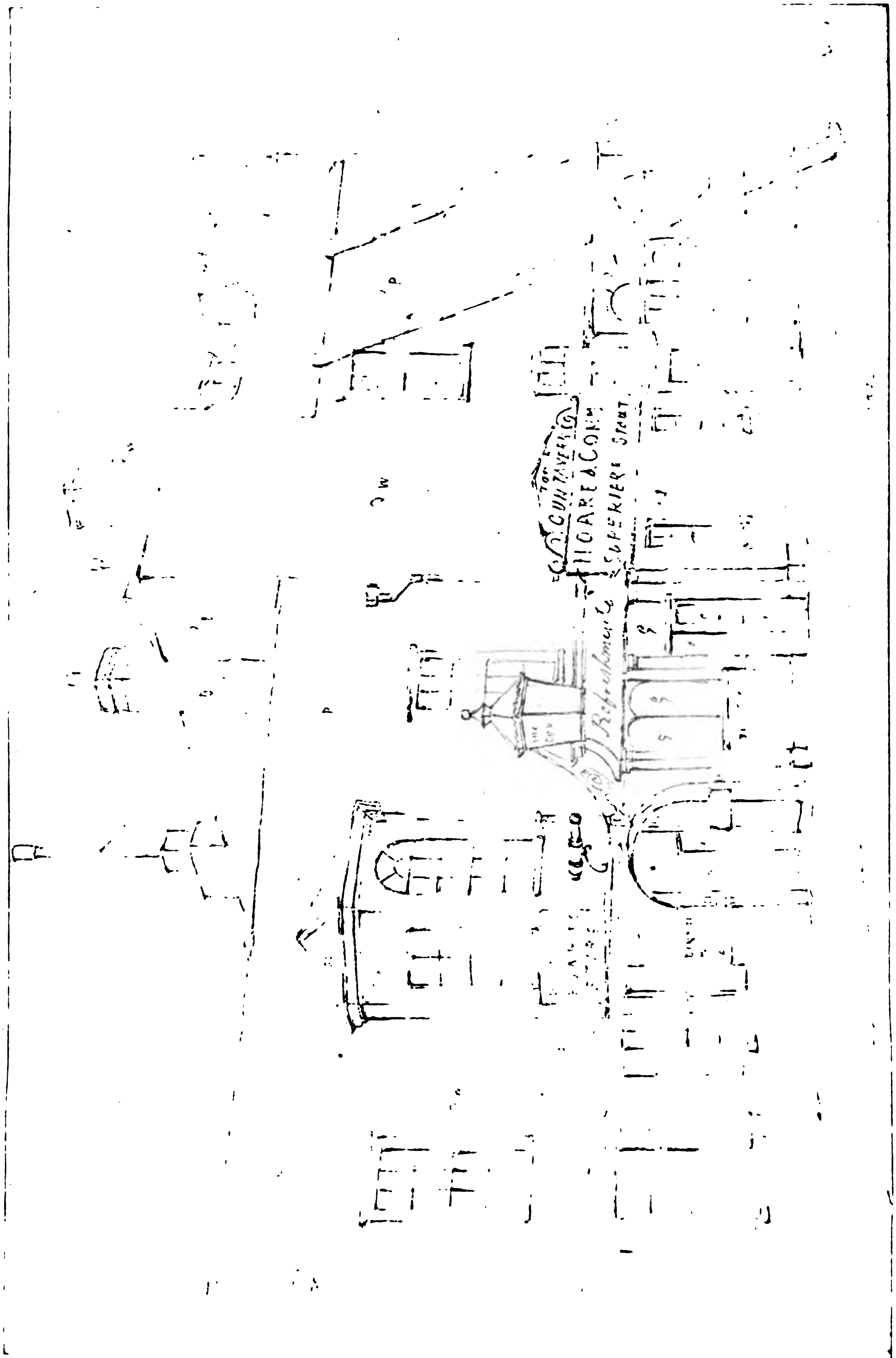
"The Greyhound" in Kensington Square was at one time a most aristocratic house of entertainment and frequented by many of the wits of the town. There Sheridan would break his journey to and from Holland House. Pope stayed for some time in 1735 in an Inn in Kensington Square, probably this one. There the Constitution Lodge No. 55 met in 1787.

I see several Lodges met at Anderson's Hotel, Kensington, in the middle of the last century, but I cannot find where this Hotel was situated.

Further westwards, in Knightsbridge, close to the corner of Sloane Street, the "Rose and Crown" offered entertainment to travellers westwards. Oliver Cromwell seems to have had a great variety of residences in and about London, and tradition says this was one of them. At any rate it does appear that a party of his bodyguard were quartered for some time here. Corbould painted the Inn in 1849 under the title of the "Old Hostelries of Knightsbridge." Two Lodges, now erased, met here in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Going southwards towards the river again we pass through Chelsea, called in the Domesday Book Chelched. The name seems probably to have been derived from the word "chesel," meaning pebbles or stones, which were cast up on the shore here by the tide. The name of Selsey Bill, near Chichester, has the same etymology. A map, dated 1664, in Faulker's History of Chelsea, shows very few houses, and apparently no Inn at all. Still I think there must have been one or more there, particularly by the waterside. Indeed Pepy's in his diary, under date the 9th April, 1666, writes, "Thinking to have made merry at Chelsey, but being almost come to the house by coach near the water side a house alone I think the "Swan" a gentleman passing by called out to us the house was shut up because of the sickness (Plague)." In 1759 a Lodge which had been meeting there for many years lapsed. Later this old Inn (*Plate XII.*) was noted as the winning post of the contest for the Doggett Coat and Badge, and became a well-known sporting house. In 1780 "The Old Swan" was pulled down and the Swan Brewery built upon the site, a new "Swan" being erected a little nearer Cheyne Walk.

J. T. Smith, in his "Book for a rainy day," p. 280, relates a conversation with a waterman, "Well there was the Old Swan at Chelsea, but that has long been turned into a Brewhouse. That was where our people (the Watermen) rowed formerly, as mentioned in Doggetts Will, now they row to the Sign of the New Swan beyond the Physick Garden."



XIII.—The Gun Tavern, Pimlico, in 1857.

From a Drawing in the Gardner Collection. This old House stood opposite the Offices of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Bowark, to whom I have before referred, writing in 1705, estimates the houses at that time as 300, being, according to his account, nine times as many as they were in 1664.

No doubt the beginning of the eighteenth century saw a great change in Chelsea. People began to find that it was a pleasant walk across the fields from Westminster to Milbank. Two very famous old houses of entertainment were established to satisfy the needs of pedestrians, namely, "The old Chelsea Bun House" and "Don Saltero's Coffee House," both of which added to their attractions Museums, and oddly assorted curiosities. The latter Coffee House was the home of the St. Luke's Lodge No. 144, in 1786. "The old King's Arms," near Chelsea Bridge, where the Lodge of Faith No. 144 met in 1808, supplied, in conjunction with "The Swan," refreshment for those coming by water.

Later in the eighteenth century, namely in 1740, the Ranelagh Gardens and Rotunda attracted many visitors. These were opened first on the site of the house and park of Lord Ranelagh, an Irish nobleman. These Gardens were succeeded by the Cremorne Gardens, laid out on what was known as Lord Cremorne's "Chelsea Farm." The Taverns near by naturally benefited by the crowds visiting the entertainments, and Masonic Lodges began to be constituted in some of them, such as "The Duke of York" and "The old Cheshire Cheese."

The Inns of Chelsea had the reputation at any rate of being the resort of Jacobite partizans during the first half of the eighteenth century. When Shrewsbury House was pulled down, in a circular room was found a trap door leading down to a passage underground, going to the river, and having a turning back to "The old Black Horse Tavern." In "The Magpie and Stump Tavern" secret passages and hiding places were discovered early in the last century. At "The Duke's Head," at the corner of Robinson Lane, now Flood Street, Lord Robartes (afterwards created Earl of Radnor) entertained Charles II. at a famous supper, on 4th September, 1660, and Pepys visited Lord Robartes (then Lord Privy Seal), at his home close by, on the 19th April, 1665.

Passing a little further west we note the Cadogan Arms, erected about 1790, at which the Phœnix Lodge No. 173 found a home in 1803.

The Mulberry Gardens occupied the position on which Buckingham Palace now stands, and close by were two noted Masonic Taverns, "The Gun Tavern" and Tea Gardens (*Plate XIII.*) and "The Flask Tavern," in Ebury Street, where the St. Luke's Lodge No. 144 met as early as 1765. "The old Gun" is described as having behind it in the Gardens "most convenient arbours and costume figures." These gardens were removed to make way for improvements in Buckingham Gate. At the corner of St. George's Row and Buckingham Gate once stood the "Monster Tavern," which Larwood states was a corruption from "Monastery Tavern."

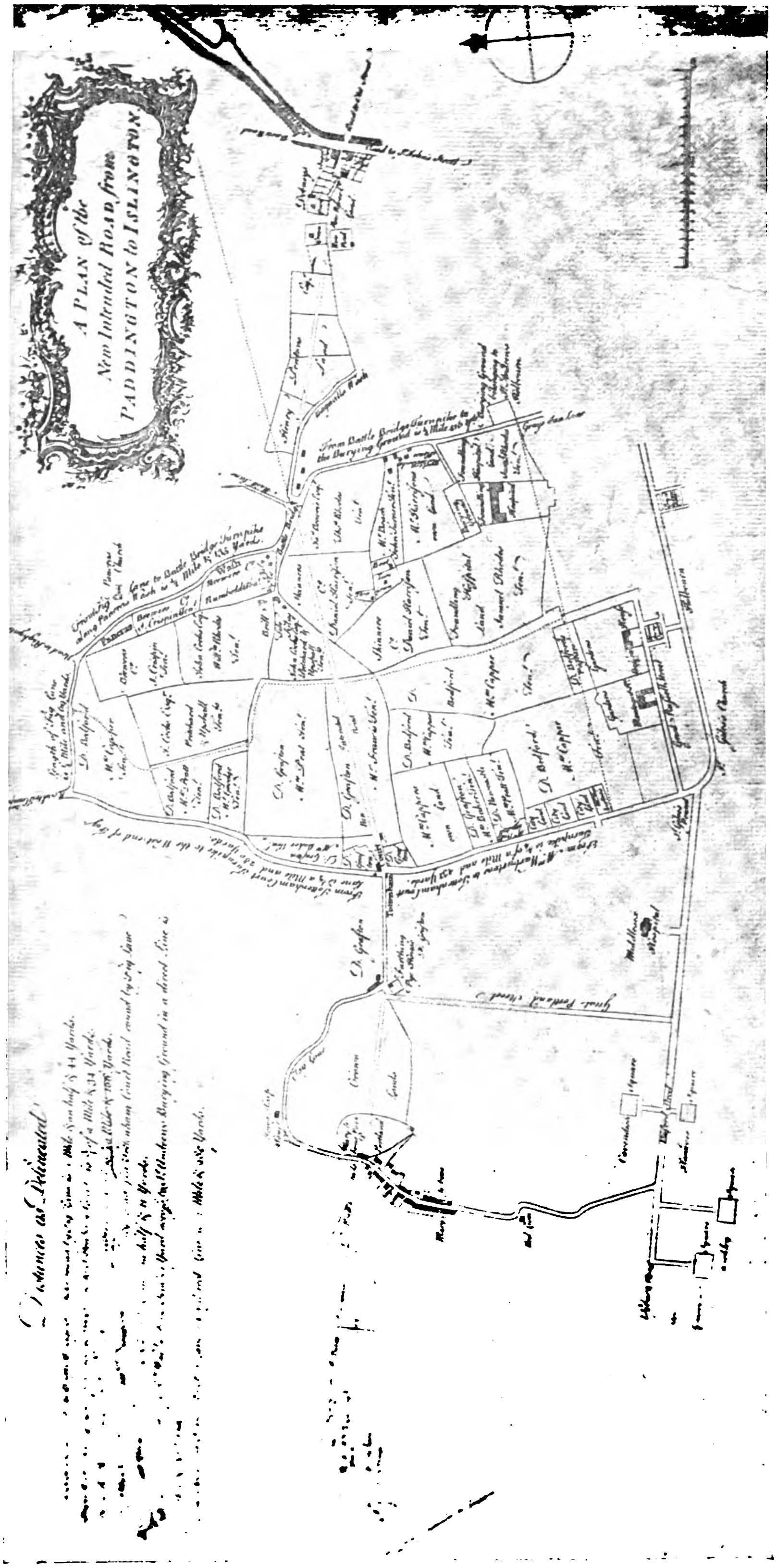
Hyde Park Corner early in the eighteenth century boasted of a number of small Taverns, amongst others "The Sun and Falcon," where the Grenadiers met as early as 1744, and at "The Running Horse," close by, in 1745. At "The Red Lion," Hyde Park Corner, the Royal Mecklenburgh Lodge was constituted in 1770, and afterwards removed to Croydon, where it lapsed in 1809. At this Inn Steele once took Savage to dine. To pay the reckoning Steele dictated an article to Savage, who took it out and sold it for two guineas. Steele had retired to this Inn for the day to avoid his numerous creditors, a custom to which he had often to resort.

From Hyde Park Corner we may journey up Park Lane, which was really a lane in the days we are writing of, and passing Tyburn we find ourselves approaching the villages of Paddington and Marylebone. The map (*circa*, 1750) shown in *Plate XIV.* is interesting, as it shows the locality about the time Masonic Lodges commenced to

meet in the neighbourhood. These villages, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, were about a mile from the nearest London streets. Bond Street was then in the course of building, and this, I think, would be found to be the nearest point. Dodsley, writing in 1761, has nothing further to say of Paddington than that it was "a village of Middlesex, situated on the north side of Hyde Park." George Barrett, R.A., about 1780, resided here, and it seems to have attracted artists by its pleasant rural scenes. Morland laid the scene of his popular picture of "The Wearied Sportsman" in an Inn at Paddington. We are told that there were several Inns, however, in the middle of the 18th century, some of which were, no doubt, of ancient origin, for "The Red Lion" of Paddington is mentioned by Swift in the "Tale of a Tub." This old Inn dates from 1520, and tradition asserts that Shakespeare himself acted in some of his plays at this house. Tradition in this instance rests upon some solid basis, as this Inn and "The Wheatsheaf" close by were frequented in his time by Ben Jonson and other dramatic authors and actors. The last of these old Inns, "The Horse and Sacks," only disappeared in 1876 to make way for the Harrow Road improvements. The first trace of Masonry that I can find in Paddington is at "The Pontefract Castle," where the United Lodge of Prudence met in 1776, and soon after the Vacation Lodge moved here from "The Star and Garter" by Edgware Road. A Tavern of later date, known as "The Manor House Tavern," stands on the grounds of the Paddington Manor House, and the Westbourne Lodge was constituted here in 1858.

Marylebone (St. Mary-on-the-Brook) was formerly known as Tyburn, and still retained much of its rural character in the eighteeth century, as we read in the *Daily Journal* of 1728 that "many persons had arrived in London from their country houses in Marlebone," but was gradually growing, as in 1739 there were 577 houses, and 35 "people who kept coaches." But it is a curious illustration of the condition of the roads round London that in 1746 the proprietor of the Gardens engaged "a guard of soldiers" to protect visitors to and from London, and as late as 1764 Mr. Low, the then lessee, offered a reward of 10 guineas for the apprehension of "any highwayman found on the road to the Gardens." The gardens were a great feature of Marylebone, as early as the middle of the seventeenth century, and we read in Pepys' Diary, May 7th, 1668, "When we abroad to Marrowbone, and there walked in the Garden, the first time I ever was there, and a pretty place it is." By the Gardens was the famous "Rose Tavern," supposed to have been the oldest house in Marylebone, dating from about 1600. In the map of the Portland Estate, dated 1700, it is shown with the bowling green at the back. In the *London Gazette* for 1691 appears the announcement, "Long's Bowling Green at the Rose, half a mile distant from London." Prize fights and duels were common in the neighbourhood of "The Rose." Here, on November 14th, 1712, the duel between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun was arranged by their seconds, and not at "The Rose," Covent Garden, as Cunningham states. At "The Rose" the Old King's Arms Lodge No. 28 met in 1728. This was their second meeting place. "The Cannon," Portland Road, was at one time a fashionable resort, and there the Jubilee Lodge found a home in 1781, and St. James' Union Lodge No. 180. At the "Half Moon," Cheptone Street, St. Andrew's Lodge No. 231 held their meetings in 1777.

Passing to the East our journey brings us into TOTTENHAM Manor which was in 1768 transferred by the Crown to Charles Fitzroy, first Lord Southampton. The small Manor House stood at the north-west extremity of the present road. This house ceased to be a private residence early in the seventeenth century and was transformed into a public house known as "The Adam and Eve," with tea gardens adjoining. Here in the front of the Tea Gardens Hogarth has laid his scene of the "March to Finchley." The



XIV.—Marylebone and St. Pancras, *circa* 1750.

site of those Gardens is now occupied by Eden Street, Hampstead Road. The first notice of this old Inn and Gardens is in the Parish Books of St. Giles in the Fields for 1643: "Mrs. Stacye's maid and two others fined 1/5 for drinking at Tottenham Court on the Sabbath daie."

After "The Adam and Eve" the two most venerable Inns in Tottenham Court Road are "The Red Lion," which appears as a Masonic meeting place in the first List of 1723, and "The Talbot," where the Westminster and Keystone Lodge met in 1767.

Two Inns of less repute, "The Coachmakers' Arms" and "The Carpenters' Arms," accommodated Masons at the latter end of the eighteenth century.

The original village of Clerkenwell grew up around the Priory and St. John of Jerusalem, the site of which is now marked by St. John Street, and a portion still remains in the old Gate House, which, as Timbs says, happily exists still, through the united exertions, in 1845, of "the Freemasons and the Church." The Gate House was occupied as a residence by Cave, the Founder and Editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine* until his death, in 1753. In its rooms have been entertained, from time to time, Dr. Johnson and most of the eminent literati of that period. It was afterwards converted into a Tavern, and appears to have been known both as the Jerusalem Tavern and the St. John's Gate Coffee House. The Jerusalem Lodge No. 197 was founded here in 1771. There was on Clerkenwell Green another "Jerusalem Tavern," where the Lodge of Fidelity No. 3 rested for a time. In the latter part of the eighteenth century the antiquarian, John Britton, was apprenticed to his uncle, who was landlord of this Tavern and also carried on the business of a wine merchant. That learned writer speaks of these early days in his Autobiography, vol. i., p. 62:—"Sadlers Wells, the Islington Spa, Merlins Cave, Bagnigge Wells Tea Gardens and Ballroom were all places of resort in my apprentice days (*circa* 1785). On Clerkenwell Green I witnessed a man pilloried and whipped, and in Red Lion Street another flogged at the cart's tail." The Red Lion Street here mentioned derives its name from the old "Red Lion Inn," which had at one time extensive gardens and stables, and where a Lodge was held as early as 1739. Here, too, was the "Red Bull Theatre and Tavern, famous about the middle of the seventeenth century. Davenant, writing in 1663, says, "The Red Bull stands empty for fencers, there are no Tenants in it but old spiders." Masonry flourished at different times in other old Inns, in or near St. John's Street, for instance the "Three Cups," mentioned in Defoe's "Moll Flanders," "I placed myself at the door of the Three Cups in St. John's Street. There were several carriers used the Inn & the stage coaches for Barnet and Totteridge and other towns that way stood always in the Street in the evening."

Somewhat to the south, and nearer to London, we have the village of Islington. In the Domesday Book it is written Isendone, a compound of Saxon and British, signifying "the hill of iron," doubtless from the springs of water rising in the vicinity impregnated with that mineral. Fitzstephen speaks of this neighbourhood, in 1190, as a small village north of the City, "with fields for pasture and open meadows, very pleasant, into which the river waters do flow, and mills are turned about with a delightful noise." Cowley, in his "Solitude," referring to monster London, says:—

"Let but the wicked men from out thee go,
And all the fools that crowd thee so,
Even thou who dost thy million boast,
A village less than Islington will grow
A solitude almost."

But Cowley was not one of the most cheerful of mankind.

Mosson, writing about 1697, describes Islington as "a large village half a league from London where you drink waters that do you neither good nor harm provided you do not take too much of them." No doubt the same might still be said of the refreshment afforded to visitors to the numerous and interesting Taverns in the neighbourhood.

Islington was in these old days as famous for its cheese-cakes and milk as Chelsea was for its buns, and had, in its northern district, some eight Inns, mostly supported by summer visitors.

First and foremost amongst the old Taverns we have to glance at is the "Old Queen's Head," in Lower Street (*Plate XV.*), a fine specimen of architecture of the time of Henry VII. Traditions fairly haunt this quaint remnant of antiquity. One is that it was licensed to Sir Walter Raleigh, and that Queen Elizabeth visited him here. Another that it was the residence of the Lord Treasurer, Burleigh. This latter conjecture seems to be the more likely, as the Cecil Arms were found on a piece of oak panelling taken from the house. The Lodge of Concord met here in 1830. Nelson, in his "History of Islington" (1823), fully describes the old Inn as it stood then, and the elaborate oak carving, both of the exterior and interior. An engraving of the Inn is also given in his Book, p. 349.

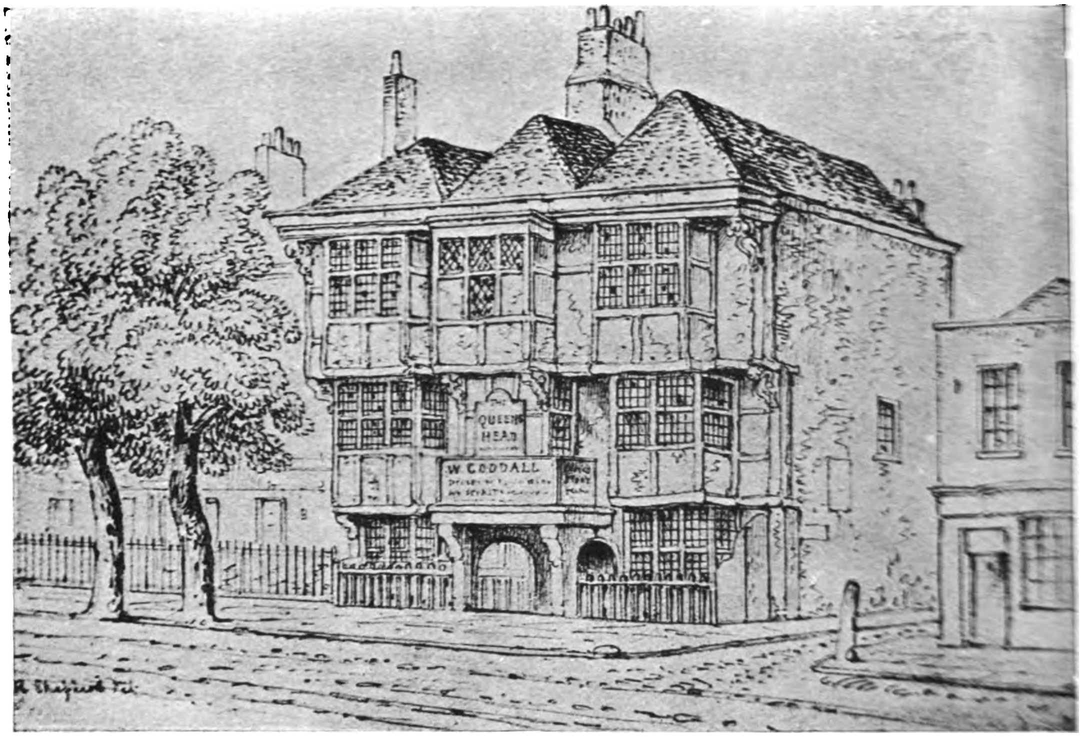
"The King's Head Tavern" (*Plate XVI.*), in Upper Street, was of almost equal repute with "The Queen's Head" This Tavern, and some houses opposite the Church, standing at the beginning of the last century, were no doubt as old as the reign of James I. The head of Charles I., painted on metal, was placed in the Tavern window as the sign of the House. There was formerly a street in front of this Inn, known as King Street, and the tradition is that King James used to pass through this street, on his way to Theobald's, and stop at this Inn (probably then called by some other name) for refreshment. At "The King's Head" there was a Masonic Lodge held as early as 1766, and, later, in 1793, the Lodge of the Three Grand Principles met here.

Several other most interesting Hostelries flourished in merry Islington, in the eighteenth century, such as "The Crown," in Lower Street, and "The Pied Bull," near the Green. We find also the Kent Lodge No. 15, meeting at "The Ship," Camden Street, in 1838, and the Lodge of Liberty at "The King of Prussia," in 1793.

Just north of Islington stood "The Canonbury Tavern or House." It would appear to date from the beginning of the eighteenth century, and the first landlord was a private soldier, one Lowe. Its palmy days, however, were from 1785 to 1808, when it had for hostess a widow Sutton. She built on new rooms to the old house, and the fare seems to have been substantial and good. It stood at this time within the old park walls of the Priory of St. Bartholomew. Here Lodges met from time to time, and, as far as we can trace, the last "Country Feast" was held here in 1798. It was rebuilt early in the last century, and I see that the Canonbury Lodge had its first meeting here in 1856.

Travelling now to our furthest limit north, we come to Highgate and Hampstead.

The etymology of the names of some of London's old suburbs is often difficult, and the results sometimes arrived at are more than doubtful, but, with regard to HIGHGATE, the matter seems fairly simple. The name is, doubtless, taken from the High Gate on the hill, which, from time immemorial, was the Toll Gate of the Bishops of London, on the summit of the hill. This High Gate was arched over by buildings extending from the "Gate House Tavern," which stood next to the old burying ground. An engraving of this Gate and Tavern, as it originally stood, is shewn on page 12 of Prickett's interesting "History of Highgate." The arch and buildings appear to have been pulled down about 1769, and the Tavern entirely rebuilt. The present "Gatehouse



XV.—The Queen's Head Tavern, Lower Street, (Essex Road,) Islington.
From a Drawing by R. Shepherd, in the Gardner Collection.



XVI.—The King's Head Tavern, Upper Street, Islington, in 1828.
From a Drawing in the Gardner Collection.

Inn" saw the consecration of the Highgate Lodge, in 1871. Another Toll Gate of the Bishop of London was at the Spaniard's, Hampstead, and was known as the Park Gate.

The quaint Highgate custom of swearing "upon the horns" was practised at "The Gatehouse Tavern," "The Red Lion," and other Highgate hostelries. It is said to have originated by one, Joyce, the landlord of "The Coach and Horses Inn." It consisted in taking a rather ridiculous oath, holding the horns (usually stag horns) in either hand, and then distributing refreshment for the good of the house. This was supposed to constitute you a "freeman" of Highgate. I fancy the custom must have arisen from the Bonifaces thinking that they might have a toll of some sort as well as the Bishop of London.

At "The Castle Tavern," in the High Street, a Lodge, No. 79, was constituted in 1731, a number of influential Masons being the founders. Some mystery surrounds the future history of this Lodge. A Lodge No. 79 appears in the Dublin Pocket Companion of 1735, as meeting at "The Hoop, Water Street, in Philadelphia." Bro. Lane comments on this "That there is no evidence of the existence of such a Lodge on the English Registers." The Brother adds that this particular Lodge was in fact incorporated with one held at "The Swan," Hampstead (No. 4 of 17th January, 1721), in 1733, now the Lodge of Friendship No. 6. Possibly this particular Lodge, not unlike several we come across in these suburbs, combined with Masonry the pleasant and healthful recreation of bowling, for which the fashionable world at that date had conceived a grand passion. Certain it is that attached to "The Castle Tavern" was a famous Bowling Green. This has long disappeared, and "The Castle Coffee House" marks the site, with some little remains, I believe, of the old Inn.

The Manor of HAMPSTEAD was for a long period ecclesiastical property, and long remained in comparative seclusion. Later in the eighteenth century it passed for the most part into the hands of the Maryon Wilson family, who also held and still hold the Manor of Charlton, near Blackheath. It was, however, towards the end of the seventeenth century that it suddenly emerged from its obscurity and sprang into fame from its waters and springs having certain medicinal qualities. Not only could these waters be drunk at this source, but I see an advertisement that the chalybeate waters of Hampstead could be obtained at various Inns in London, such as "The Sugar Loaf," Charing Cross, and "Nando's Coffee House," Covent Garden.

With the advent of the fashionable world to drink the waters, Taverns with their long rooms for dances and dinners, and bowling greens and gardens for summer recreations sprang up on the borders of the heath and in the village itself.

The first of these places of entertainment was "The Wells Tavern," and its long room on the hill-side, east of the village. At this Inn, apparently, several of the Grand Lodge "Country Feasts" were held, as mentioned before, in my remarks on Putney. In Bro. Gould's History, vol. ii., p. 338, he makes this note on the matter." "Preston says that in Lord Montagu's year (1732) the Brethren met at Hampstead and instituted country feasts. This is slightly misleading. According to the Records (Grand Lodge Minutes, April 13th, 1732) Viscount Montagu, Grand Master, being Master of the Lodge at the Golden Spikes, Hampstead, desired such Brethren as pleased to dine with him there, and, accordingly, the Dukes of Norfolk and Richmond, Lords Strathmore, Carpenter and Teynham, and above a hundred brethren dined with the Grand Master at Bro. Captain Talbot's, being "The Golden Spikes," Hampstead, at which time the Grand Master resigned his Chair, as Master of that Lodge, to Lord Teynham." This Lodge, removed in the next year to "The Vine," in Long Acre, and was erased in 1742.

The popularity of "The Wells Tavern" seems to have gradually diminished, and the long room was converted into a chapel. Its place was taken in a great measure by "The Flask Tavern," and its long room, sometimes known as "The Upper Bowling Green House." It stood on higher ground on the edge of the heath. This Inn became the summer resort of the Kit Kat Club, and is mentioned in many of the plays and in the literature of that period. Richardson, for instance, makes Clarissa Harlowe escape for a time from the too pressing attentions of Lovelace by retiring to "The Flask Tavern," at Hampstead. It was, in 1771, purchased by Steevens, the Editor of Shakespeare, as a private residence. St. John's Lodge No. 165 was first constituted at "The King's Head," Hampstead, and afterwards met both at "The Wells Tavern" and "The Flask." "The Bull and Bush," between the High Street and the heath, was also a Masonic meeting place. In 1797 the painter, George Romney, built a house next door, but he only lived two years to enjoy his rural retreat.

"Jack Straw's Castle," where the St. John's Lodge met in 1826, still flourishes. It was much beloved by Charles Dickens, and here he would entertain his friends. In the "Cabinet of Curiosities," Limbird, 1822, we find this reference :—

"With best of food—of beer and wines,
Here may you pass a merry day;
So shall my Host, while Phœbus shines
Instead of straw make good his hay."

And now we must rest from our travels on the breezy heights of Hampstead, and contemplate, as tradition says Whittington did from Highgate, the wonderful prospect that stretches beneath us. On a fair morning we could even see the route we have taken in our three successive journeys; the City, the West End, and the river banks fading in the distance towards Richmond and its wooded hill. Truly a marvellous transformation has passed over the scene since our ancient brethren journeyed merrily to the Inns of the old suburban villages. Still, for those who seek diligently, can be found many pleasant mementoes of the past.

I should, indeed, be amply rewarded for my researches into the history of the old Masonic homes, in and around the Metropolis, if it should encourage provincial brethren to gather together also some memories of the Inns and meeting places in their towns. We should then have a most interesting series. Our late Bro. Whytehead informed me that he was carrying out this idea with regard to York. But, alas! he did not live to accomplish the task. I sincerely trust some Brother will be found to complete the work which he so earnestly desired to accomplish.

Bro. W. J. Hughan *writes* :

Bro. Simpson, in his admirable Paper, seems to have overlooked the "Country Stewards' Lodge," which was an outcome of the "Country Feast" traced as far back as 24th June, 1732, then held at the "Spikes," Hampstead, Lord Viscount Montague, M.W.G.M., being the President. The custom of thus assembling annually in the Country, appears to have been observed down to 1798, and a warrant was granted to these *Country* stewards to hold a Lodge, which was so named, and to assemble at Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, the document being dated 25th July, 1789, and numbered 540 on the Register.

A special Jewel was worn by these Country stewards, pendant to a *green* collar, a reproduction of which occurs in my article on the Lodge in the "Freemason Christmas

Number" for December 18th, 1886, with a copy of the Charter. The petition of the members to wear *green* ribbon on their aprons was refused by the Grand Lodge, which was a sore disappointment, especially as the Jewel and the *green* collar had been allowed. The handsome badge was exhibited at *Shanklin* Masonic Exhibition, September, 1886, and has for many years been one of the treasures of the Worcestershire Masonic Collection, originally made by Bro. George Taylor, when Prov. G. Sec. of that Province. Merzdorf mentions one as being in the *Rostock Collection*, and Marvin, later on, was only able to quote from the German work on Masonic Medals. The Lodge fell through about ten years after issue of the Warrant but the number and the Warrant were transferred to the Lodge of "Faith and Friendship," Berkeley, Gloucestershire. Bro. Henry Sadler wrote some most interesting brief articles on the subject, and so did Bro. E. L. Hawkins, M.A., in the "Freemason" for 1886, and Bro. F. J. W. Crowe also noted it in our "Ars," vol. xvii., p. 5.

Bro. Songhurst referred to several of the old Taverns in the North of London, of which Bro. Simpson had made mention. In particular he asked for information about Canonbury House or Tavern which stood between the Upper Street and what within his recollection was still known as the Lower Road, its present name being Essex Road. Some fragments yet remain of the buildings erected by Prior Bolton, of St. Batholomews, Clerkenwell, and in the garden of Canonbury Tower is a Mulberry Tree, said to have been planted by him. The Tower was probably built in the sixteenth century and is traditionally stated to have been occupied by Queen Elizabeth as a hunting box, her Ladies-in-Waiting being accommodated in some adjoining houses in which are ceilings bearing her monogram. The Tavern was situated close by, and is described as a small ale-house, its principal attractions being its fine gardens and bowling green. But the "Venison Feasts" which our ancient Brethren enjoyed must have required a larger room than could have been provided in the Tavern itself, and it seems possible that some of the rooms in the Tower were used for the purpose.

A house bearing the sign of the "King's Head" still stands in the Upper Street, immediately opposite the Parish Church of St. Mary, Islington, but it is quite a modern building. Some old houses immediately to the North of the Tavern were recently demolished for the purpose of erecting a new Post Office. Many early Georgian houses are still to be found in the neighbourhood, though for the most part they have been successfully masked by modern shop fronts.

Comments on the paper were also made by Bros. Sadler, Horsley, Hawkins, and the W.M., a hearty vote of thanks being unanimously passed to Bro. Simpson. The thanks of the Lodge were also tendered to Bro. G. Vogeler, for his kindness in preparing and exhibiting the Lantern slides, and to Mr. J. Gardner, who had again allowed Bro. Simpson to have access to his valuable collection of drawings and engravings.

NOTES ON FREEMASONRY IN CORK CITY.

BY BRO. THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, P.M. 143, Dublin.

IN the days when Ancient Craft Masonry had spread among all the otherwise opposed sections of the Irish nation, the Masons of the city and county of Cork were able to boast a numerous brotherhood and Lodges of considerable antiquity. Cork itself, all the more flourishing for the stress of the wars with France, was (and, even still, under less favouring circumstances, *is*) strong in its support of Freemasonry. In examining a collection of family papers in possession of a relative, Mr. Dudley Westropp (whose works on the plate and art collections in the Science and Art Museum of Dublin are well known to all visitors to that institution), I was interested to notice several relics of a once prominent Freemason. By kind permission of Mr. Westropp I venture to give copies (but little more than copies) of these documents, hoping that (owing to their sidelights on Provincial Masonry over a century ago) they may afford interest to a wider circle of the Brethren and fill in some small gap when the history of our Provincial Grand Lodges comes to be written.

Brother Doctor Thomas Westropp was the third and youngest son of Doctor Ralph Westropp, of Dunscombe Marsh, Cork, the scion of a family (long settled at Cornborough, Brompton and Stainsby, in Yorkshire) which had settled in Ireland in the last few months of Richard Cromwell's brief rule, and spread widely in the counties of Clare, Limerick and Cork. Thomas was born April 18th, 1759, and studied in the University of Edinburgh. He obtained his degree as Doctor of Medicine in July, 1779 ; the diploma (Sept. 13th), with various quaint tickets for lectures during 1776 and the three following years are among Mr. Westropp's papers. He seems to have lived a leisurely life, so far as his profession was concerned. This tradition is borne out by the complimentary poem given below :—"Though from the toil kind fortune keeps you free." He never married, and died on October 31st, 1808, being probably buried under the shadow of St. Finbarr's Cathedral, in the tomb where the names of his father and eldest brother can still be read, though with difficulty.

As for his Masonic career, I have not had time or opportunity to master the material. The loss of the Grand Lodge Records down to about 1812 leaves the most accessible archives an absolute blank. All the more on that account I hope the fragments here copied may be of use. It were well for our Cork brethren to try and compile a history of their ancient lodges and Provincial Grand Lodge, and to ascertain the date and existence of the oldest minute books thereto belonging.

Copy of a letter from Richard, second Baron Donoughmore, Grand Master of the Freemasons of Ireland, 1789 to 1813 :—

Palmerston House,
18th April, 1808.

Dear Sir,

Your obliging letter and the very acceptable resolutions of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Munster I had the satisfaction of receiving

and communicating to the meeting of the Grand Lodge on the 7th inst., and I anticipate the pleasure which will be derived to yourself and to all our worthy Brethren in the South from my being enabled to state that the result of that meeting has been everything that I could have wished, and that there is every prospect of the re-establishment of that peace and harmony throughout the Order of Masonry in Ireland, which ought never to have been interrupted.

You will receive herewith 52 printed copies of the proceedings of that day, which I request of you to cause to be distributed amongst the several lodges in the city and co. of Cork,[1] viz.—

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1 Cork	31 Kinsale	84 Bandon	221 Cork	383 Cork
3 Do.	41 Cork	95 Cork	259 Kanturk	385 Ditto
19 Youghal	49 Charleville	130 Ditto	267 Cork	413 Bandon
27 Cork	67 Cork	156 Kinsale	277 Ditto	514 Skibbereen
28 Ditto	71 Ditto	167 Cork	325 Mallow	520 Cork
			347 Cork	742 Doneraile

[page 2] and in addition to the lodges mentioned at the other side, I wish that the proceedings should also be sent to a revived lodge, No. 99, which I sanctioned and signed that day, to be held in Mallow, and of which Dr. Tuckey is Master. You will perceive No. 3 mentioned among the Cork Lodges at the other side, as I had much satisfaction in reviving the number, in the respectable name of Capt. John Travers as Master, and complying thereby with the wishes so strongly expressed by our worthy brother, Sir Richard Kellett.

This warrant and that before mentioned (99) I have left in the hands of John Cuthbert, Esq., Surveyor, General Custom House, Dublin, whom I appointed to act as Secretary *pro Tempore* at the late [p. 3] meeting of the Grand Lodge, and to avoid the doing of any act which could affect the rights of any of the persons who have been contesting for that office and who have chosen to resort to a Court of Justice, but which contest must be at an end *for the time to come*, when the annual election of the New Grand Officers shall take place, in May next, and at which I have appointed my brother as my Deputy to preside, as I shall be in London attending my Parliamentary duty.

Mr. Cuthbert will deliver these warrants to the persons properly authorised to call for them on the proper fees being paid to him, if any are payable, which he will hand over to the Grand Treasurer; I mean the parts of them which belong to the Order at large and retaining those which belong to the office of Deputy [p. 4] Grand Secretary, for the person who shall appear entitled to receive them.

And now permit me to request that you will communicate to my worthy brethren of the Provincial Grand Lodge my best acknowledgments for the fresh proof which their late resolutions have

[1]Those subsisting in the province in 1908 are as follows :—1, 3, 8, 71, 95, Cork; 15, Skibbereen; 49, Charleville; 62, Tralee; 67, Bantry; 68, Youghal; 84, Bandon; 130, Valentia; 190, Queenstown; 234, Kinsale; 385, Clonakilty; 555, Fermoy.

given me of their unabated confidence and kindness, and accept my thanks, yourself, for the kind part which you have had the goodness to take upon the occasion.

Some circumstances interposed which I had not expected to delay the publication of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, which were not at an end till Saturday last; you should otherwise have heard from me before.

Believe me, dear sir, with truth and regard,

Your sincere Brother,

Dr. Westropp, [Signed] DONOUGHMORE, G.M.

P.G. Master of Munster,

Cork.

The next document is one of a group of four tickets; those to the boxes are printed in red, those to the pit in blue. Both are identical save for the respective words "Pit" and "Boxes," and certain manuscript numbers and initials. Mr. Westropp has two of each, and one of the box tickets was shown me by the late Colonel William Keily Westropp, of Folkestone, an enthusiastic Freemason in the English constitution and a member of the Correspondence Circle of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge till his death in 1906.

By desire and under the patronage of

The Right Worshipful THOMAS WESTROP, Esq.,

P.G.M. OF IRELAND (*sic.*),

The P.G.S.W., the P.G.J.W., and the Worshipful Masters, the S. and J.W.'s and Brothers of the Lodges of the City of Cork.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

BROTHER LEE SUGG.

THEATRE ROYAL.

151 Box. C.L S.

(*No. written*). (*Sugg's initials written*).

One of the pit tickets has the number 146 and the initials "C.L.S." (Sugg) written on it, but none have the date or subject of the entertainment.

The next is a dismally feeble and rugged "poem," of curious punctuation, probably reprinted at the office of some local newspaper. Its fraternal affection and the evidence of the "repute" in which the Provincial Grand Master was apparently held may justify our labour in copying it, if not the publication in the pages of *A.Q.C.*

HUMBLY ADDRESSED TO THOMAS WESTROP, ESQ., M.D.,

Provincial Grand Master of Munster.

"WESTROP, high in esteem who honor'd stands,
To you whose worth, the muses voice demands;
From the fair repute that adorns your name
And from your present just established fame.

Honor'd as you preside on the masonic throne
An humble bard would make himself now known;
That with distinguished lustre as you shine;
Invokes you here to patronise the nine:
On those like you the poet must ever wait,
Respected, lov'd, whom merit has made great.

When borne down his genius sinks depressed
To those like you whose goodness is confessed
In whom philanthropy is known to dwell
In life whose part is nobly acted well
To those like you he must his ills disclose
In whose tender breast soft compassion flows!

While the grand station which revered you bear
Your high qualifications must declare
To characters greatly good like you
The Muse must give every tribute due
By knowledge worth, well dignified to rise,
Profound the art that in your bosom lies:
By mystic ties cemented and by love.
Sure such must ever a kind patron prove.

Then while I feebly strive for to commend
I have no talents worthy such a friend;
Impelled by the mere goodness of your name
To your kindness I boast no other claim;
Than what I always may be sure to find
From the generous heart and feeling mind.

Well skilled in all the art of soothing pain
As bright repute with honor you sustain
Esteem'd amongst our first rate faculty
Tho' from the toil; kind fortune keeps you free;
Rudely wild, quite artless as I strike the lyre
While nature lends one spark of grateful fire;
For that kind friendly aid you may bestow
My gratitude shall never dormant grow."

Certainly this is a very roughly dressed block, however square the intentions of the poet may have been. "Borne down his genius sinks depressed," as he very truthfully remarks, let us hope that the cause was removed and the genius rose rapidly to those heights of the Irish Castalia where, in the words of another Irish ballad writer, "the Nine" sit "drinkin' Parnicious strames in their Castalian pride," and that the poet, by the "truly Masonic virtues" of the Cork Masons, was removed from the ranks of "our poor and necessitous brethren" for the rest of his days.

Having shown a Provincial Grand Master as supporter of central government, pacificator, administrator, and patron of poetry and the drama, I leave these unpretending notes to the "charitable construction" and amendment of my brethren.

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE GRAND MASTERS OF THE ORDER OF MALTA FROM 1113 TO 1536.

BY BRO. ANDREW OLIVER.

IN *A.Q.C.*, vol. xv., p. 70, there will be found a paper by Bro. George L. Shackles on "The Coins of the Grand Masters of the Order of Malta," and it contains the armorial bearings, with but few exceptions, of the Grand Masters of the Order from the year 1530 to the year 1795.

The following notes deal with the armorials from the date of the Founder and Master-Ruler, 1113 (as it appears that the title of Grand Master was first given to Raymond du Puy, 1118-1158, who succeeded Gerard Tunc), up to the date when the list of Bro. Shackles commences:—

1113-1121. GERARD TUNC, *Azure*, a lion *or*, langued within a bordure *gules*.

1118-1158. RAYMOND DU PUY, First Grand Master. *Or*, a lion *gules*.

1158-1161. OGIER DE BALBEN, *Sable*, on three bars wavy *argent*, as many martlets of the first, 2 and 1.

1161-1167. ARNOLD DE COMPS, *Gules*, an eagle displayed checky *argent* and *sable*.

1167-1169. GILBERT D'ASSALIT, *Azure*, semée of etoiles *argent*, over all a lion of the second.

1169-1173. GASTUS, *Gules*, a cross *sable* and *argent*.

1173-1179. JOUBERT, *Or*, a cross *sable*, charged with five cockles *argent*.

1179-1187. ROGER DE MOULINS, *Argent*, a cross ancrée *sable*, charged with a cockle shell *or*.

1187. GARNIER DE SYRIE, *Sable*, a cross *argent*.

1187-1192. ERMENGARD D'APS, *Argent*, a tower *azure*.

1192-1201. GODEFROY DE DUISSON, *Azure*, a bend *argent*.

1201-1204. ALPHONSE DE PORTUGAL, *Gules*, eight towers *argent*, over all, an escutcheon, bearing *Argent*, semée of five hearts *azure*.

1204-1207. GEOFFREY LE RATH, *Or*, a stag *azure*, a unicorn *argent*.

1207-1230. GUERIN DE MONTAGU, *Gules*, a tower *or*.

1230-1231. BERTRAND DE TEXI, *Or*, a fess *gules*.

1231-1236. GUERIN, *Argent*, a two headed eagle *sable*.

1236-1241. BERTRAND DE COMPS, *Gules*, an eagle checky *sable* and *argent*.

1241-1244. PIERRE DE VILLE, Bride checky, *argent* and *gules*.

1244-1259. GUILLAUME DE CHATEAUNEUF, 1. *Gules*, three chevrons *or*; 2. *Gules*, three towers *or*, 2 and 1.

1259-1278. HUGUES DE REVEL, *Or* a demi wing *azure*.

1278-1289. NICOLAS LORGUES, *Argent* two bars *gules*.

1289-1297. JEAN DE VILLIERS, *Or* (or *argent*) three chevrons *azure*.

1297-1300. ODON DE PINS, *Gules*, three pineapples *or*.

1300-1306. GUILLAME DE VILLARET, 1. Bendy of six, *or* and *gules*; 2. *Or*, three mounts *gules*, surmounted by three crows *sable*.

1306-1327. FOULQUES DE VILLARET, deposed 1319.

1319-1346. HELION DE VILLENEUVE, *Gules*, fretty of lances *or*, and semée of escutcheons of the second.

1346-1353. DIEUDONNÉ DE GOZON, *Gules*, a bend *argent* cotised *azure*.

1353-1356. PIERRE DE CORNELLAN, *Gules*, a bend *argent* charged with three martlets *sable*.

1356-1365. ROGER DE PINS, *Gules*, three pineapples *or*.

1365-1374. RAYMOND DE BERENGER, *Gules*, a saltire couped, *or*.

1374-1376. ROBERT DE JULHIAC, *Argent*, a cross fleury *Gules*, in chief, a label of four points *azure*.

1376-1396. FERDINAND D'HEREDIA, *Gules*, seven towers *argent*, 3. 3. 1.

1396-1421. PHILIBERT DE NAILLAC, Two lions passant *or* (or *argent*).

1421-1437. ANTOINE FLUVIAN, *Or*, a fess wavy *gules*.

1437-1454. JEAN BOMPAR DE LASTIC, *Gules*, a fess *argent*, bordée *gules*.

1454-1461. JACQUES DE MILLY, *Gules*, a chief dancette *argent*.

1461-1467. PIERRE RAYMOND DE ZACOTTA, Three bars wavy, *gules*, within a bordure *sable*, charged with eight points *argent*.

1467-1476. JEAN BAPTISTE DES URSINS, *Gules*, three bendlets *argent*, a chief per fesse of the second, charged with a rose of the first.

1476-1503. PIERRE D'AUBUSSON, *Or*, a cross ancrée *gules*.

1503-1512. EMERY D'AMBOISE, Paly of six, *or* and *gules*.

1512-1513. GUY DE BLANCHEFORT, *Or*, two lions passant, *gules*.

The following list of the Arms of the Captains of the Castle is extracted from *Helicarnassus*, by C. T. Newton.

1437-1454. Bendy of six, in chief a rose between two doves.

1455. A lion rampant, in chief three fleurs de lys, a bordure.
An eagle displayed crowned.
Three lions rampant.

1464. JEAN DE CHATEAUNEUF, *Azure*, a castle, on the dexter a tower upon a mount, all *argent*.

1465. DE CASTELLAN, *Gules*, a castle *argent*, surmounted of three towers, *or*.
The arms of Castile and Leon are here shown because the King of Spain was the Grand Prior of the order in Castile.

1472. F. DE BOSSOLS, OR BUXOLS, 1st and 3rd, a tree fructed, quartering 2nd and 4th.
CASTILE AND LEON, quarterly of four, 1st and 3rd, *Gules* a castle *or* (for Castile) 2nd and 3rd, *or*, a lion *purpure* (for Leon).

1481-1495. EDWARD DE CARWARDINO, *Sable*, a bow between three pheons.

1496-1498. TOMASSO PROVANA.

1505-1506. CONSTANTINE DE OPERTI.

1510. (?) PANTONIA OF CASTILE.

1512-1513. JACQUES DE GASTINEAU, three bars gemelle, above the shield a rose surmounted by a fleur de lys.[1]

1514. THOMAS SHEFFIELD, 1st and 4th, *Argent*, a chevron between three garbs. *Gules*. 2nd and 3rd, *Azure*, a fret *Argent* for Lound.

[1] Bro. Markham only gives a portion. "Another which had a rose and a fleur de lys above the shield was in all probability the emblem of the French Langue."

1517. CORNELIUS DE HAMBROUCK, 1st, three lozenges each bearing a fleur de lys. 2nd and 3rd, "parti coupé"—(1) A lion rampant. (2) Three pales. (3) Three mascles for "Bergs de Walaim." 4th, On a Canton *Ermine* parts of four for "Hambrouck."

EMERICUS DE MANSELLE.

1522. BERNARDE D'ARIASHA.

Various coats unidentified.

A lion rampant, in chief two fleur de lys, within a bordure engrailed.

A fess paly of four, in chief the cross of the order.

A chevron indented, between three roses, in chief the cross of the order, checky a bend.

A cross bottonnée within a bordure engrailed.

A cross voidée and pommettée, in chief the cross of the order.



BOOK PLATE OF DR. DODD.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HENRY YEUELE, freemason to Edward III., Richard II., and Henry IV.—In writing a book for German Masons on early English Freemasonry I felt induced to look at the passage in Stow's Survey of London, where he refers to *Henry Yeuele* as I have given it at the head of this note. As all those who have written on this designation appear to think that Stow took the name "freemason" from his own fancy, I beg to propose another explanation of his words. In order to obtain a firm basis, I give the passage as it is in Stow's editions of 1598 and 1603 according to Henry Morley's and William T. Thoms' Reprints. The full reading is as follows:—

> "On the east side of this Bridge Ward have ye the fair parish church of "St. Magnus; in the which church have been buried many men of good "worship, whose monuments are now for the most part utterly defaced. "I find John Blund, mayor 1307; Henry Yeuele, freemason to Edward "III., Richard II., and Henry IV., who deceased 1400—his monument yet "remaineth; William Brampton; Johnilbithell, mayor 1436; John "French, baker, yeoman of the crown to Henry VII., 1510; Robert "Clarke, fishmonger, 1521; Richard Turke, one of the sheriffs, 1549; "William Steede, alderman; Richard Morgan, Knight, chief justice of the "common pleas, 1556; Mauritius Griffeth, Bishop of Rochester, 1559; "Robert Blanth, girdler, 1567; Robert Belgrave, girdler; William "Brame; John Couper, fishmonger, alderman, who was put by his turn "of mayoralty 1584; Sir William Garrard, haberdasher, mayor 1555, a "grave, wise, and discreet citizen, equal with the best and inferior to "none of our time, deceased 1571 in the parish of St. Christopher, but "was buried in this church of St. Magnus as in the parish where he was "born—a fair monument is there raised on him; Robert Harding, salter, "one of the sheriffs, 1568; Simon Low, merchant tailor, esquire, &c."

It is clear from this quotation, beginning with the words "I find," that Stow had been in the church himself and had gathered this series of particulars from the monuments he *found* in the church. They were *for the most part utterly defaced*, therefore, in some cases, he does not give the year of death, because he could not make it out from the defaced monuments. Only in two cases he expressly points out that *his monument yet remaineth*, and that *a fair monument is there raised on him*. The first of these is that of *Henry Yeuele*, and, in my opinion, there cannot be any doubt, that Stow *found on his monument* what he inserted in his series of inscriptions about this mason, sculptor and leading master mason. I think it quite impossible or, at least, most improbable, that Stow could have added the designation of *freemason* from his own fancy. He says: *I find*, and then names in the second place *Henry Yeuele, freemason*, etc.; besides he adds *his monument yet remaineth*, in order to indicate that the inscription on the monument was still decipherable and that he could read it in full. Therefore, we may conclude the inscription was: *Here lieth the body of Henry Yeuele, freemason to Edward III., Richard II., and Henry IV. He deceased, A.D., 1400.* I do not know whether the church of St. Magnus still stands or was burnt down in the great fire of 1666, or if, by chance, the parish registers are still in existence. If so, we might be

able to verify the inscription, which is of great importance as shewing that at so early a date as the second half of the fourteenth century the term *freemason* was employed to signify a leading master mason, for if Henry Yeuele could be styled so on his tombstone in 1400, certainly he must have been styled a *freemason* during his lifetime.

Charlottenburg, Dr. W. Begemann.

7th March, 1908.

St. John the Apostle.—The Patron Saint of Freemasonry in Scotland.— Surprisingly little is known of the life of St. John. He was the son of Zebedee, and, like his brother James (called the less), he was a fisherman. When he found his true vocation he immediately left all and followed Jesus. He was called the beloved Apostle, and in faithfully serving his Master he grew to be like Him. The traditions connected with the name of St. John are many, but they are not reliable. Although the material for the life-history of St. John is scanty, it is fortunate that his loving character is amply portrayed in the contributions he has made to Holy Writ. The Apostle was, in his old age, banished to the lonely Isle of Patmos, where he wrote the Book which is called "The Revelation." He was afterwards re-called to Ephesus, then the great centre of Christianity, where he died at an advanced age.

St. John is the chosen Patron of Freemasonry, and especially in Scotland the Craft has been designated (to distinguish it from the "higher grades") "St. John's Masonry." Nearly all the old Lodges of Scotland took for a distinctive name that of St. John. The Lodge of Scoon and Perth (before 1658) in the old records is frequently called the Lodge of St. John. Dunblane (before 1695) is named St. John, as are the Lodges at Dunkeld, Auchterarder, Co. Angus, Blairgowrie, Muthill, Thornhill, and the dormant Lodge of Dunning. This is a fair record for Perthshire. Scoon and Perth has a beautiful mural painting of St. John on the east wall of the Lodge. The Saint is always represented by the old Masters as holding in one hand a scroll, and in the other a chalice, from which is seen issuing a dragon or serpent, while his symbol, an eagle, is shown standing at his feet. The cup in his left hand commemorates the tradition of his having been made to drink of a poisoned Cup, which, however, in his case, proved innocuous. In the Scoon and Perth wall picture the eagle is not shown, but it is depicted on a Medallion dating from 1807, attached to the Jewel worn by the Master, and also on the old diplomas which used to be issued by the Lodge. A curious difference occurs in the Scoon and Perth representations in as much as three serpents instead of one are seen issuing from the Cup. We are left to guess the meaning of the Perth Artist in this departure. Freemasonry could not have a more appropriate patron than St. John, the burden of whose message was love. Charity should be the distinguishing characteristic of a Freemason's heart, not in the modern meaning of the word—the mere giving of alms—but in the old one of love. D.C.S.

F.R.S and F.L.S.—On page 370 of *A.Q.C.*, vol. xx., Brother Brookhouse seems to be at a loss concerning the words which in his article are abbreviated into the letters "F.R.S. and F.L.S."; I am not so sure about the "F," but am very sure the other letters stand for "Right Supporter" and "Left Supporter," and the "F" probably for "First." It is of no account whether the "Bucks" took their nomenclature from the Oddfellows or *vice versa*, but both used the title "Noble Grand," or else how explain the title given by Bro. Brookhouse "Past Noble Grand"; the Oddfellows certainly use that title, and also have Right and Left Supporters among their official family.

Duluth, Minnesota. T. W. Hugo.

Chronology of Scottish Rite Masonry.—For some years past the writer has been wont, in the course of desultory readings, to make notes of chronological data relative to Scottish Rite Masonry. When these notes were taken there was no thought of publication, but they were recently called into use by, and collected and arranged for, our local Scottish Rite Lyceum, of whose work I may have a word to say in a future number of the *Transactions.* Knowing the value of *A.Q.C.* as an international clearinghouse of Masonic lore, I venture to submit to the scrutiny of its readers the chronological table thus prepared. The writer would be glad to receive additional data or other suggestions looking toward the amplification or correction of the following;

1686-1743. Life of Andrew Michael Ramsay, "one of the great scholars of his day,"[1] a leading founder of Scottish Masonry.

1737. Early traces of the Kadosh degree.[2]

1743. Rite of Strict Observance at Paris.

1754. Chapter of Clermont established at Paris by Chevalier de Bonneville.[3]

1758. Council of "Emperors of East and West" at Paris in control of Rite of Perfection (or Heredom) with 25 degrees.

1761. Commission from said Council to Stephen Morin, who carried Scottish Masonry to the New World.

1762. Adoption by said Council of the "Constitution" in 35 articles.

1767. Lodge of Perfection organized at Albany, N.Y., by Andrew Francken, deputy of Morin.

1782. Grand Chapter General, successor of Council of Emperors, formed.

1783. Lodge of Perfection organised at Charleston, S.C.

1786. Grand Orient of France constituted.

Adoption of "Grand Constitutions" attributed to Frederick the Great[4]; earliest recognition of the "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite."

1797. Council of Princes of the Royal Secret instituted at Charleston; first in the United States.

1801. May 31. Southern (Mother) Supreme Council founded at Charleston.

1804. Supreme Council of France established.

1805. Supreme Council of Milan (Italy) established.

1806. Consistory organized in New York City by Bideand.

1807. Arrival of Joseph Cerneau at New York.

1809-1891. Life of Albert Pike.

1811. Supreme Council of Spain organized.

1813. Northern Supreme Council of United States organized.[5]

1817. Supreme Council of Belgium established.

1822. Supreme Council of Brazil established.

1824. Supreme Council of Ireland established.

1828. Division of American territory between Northern and Southern jurisdictions.

1830. Supreme Council of Peru established.

1833. Supreme Council of New Granada established.

[1] II. New Age 68; *cf.* 20 Encyc.Brit. 267.
[2] XVIII. Ars Quatuor Coronatorum 49.
[3] II. New Age 69.
[4] Transactions Southern Supreme Council (1884), p. 28; vi. New Age, Nos. 1, 2.
[5] For list and dates of Constitution of Supreme Councils see Grand Commander Richardson's Allocution (1905) pp. 41 *et seq.*

1845. Supreme Council of England and Wales established.
1846. Supreme Council of Scotland established.
1855. Revision of rituals undertaken by Albert Pike.[1]
1856. Supreme Council of Uruguay constituted.
1857. Supreme Council of Argentina constituted.
1858. Supreme Council of Turin, Italy, constituted.
1859. Supreme Council of Santo Domingo constituted.
1859. Supreme Council of Colon (Cuba) constituted.
1859. Albert Pike elected Grand Commander, Southern Supreme Council.
1865. Establishment of Grand Orient of Venezuela from which present Supreme Council of that country was formed.[2]
1868. Supreme Council of Mexico established.
1869. Supreme Council of Portugul established.
1870. Supreme Council of Chili established.
1871. Supreme Council of Central America established.
1871. Supreme Council of Hungary established.
1871. Pike's "Morals and Dogma" published.
1872. Supreme Council of Greece established.
1873. Supreme Council of Switzerland established.
1874. Supreme Council of Canada established.
1875. International Congress of Supreme Councils (7 or more) at Lausanne, Switzerland.[3]
1878. Supreme Council of Egypt constituted.
1880. Supreme Council of Tunis constituted.
1881. Supreme Council of Roumania constituted.[4]
1885. Supreme Council at Constantinople constituted.[5]
1886. Institution of lodges in Paraguay from which a Supreme Council for that country has since been formed.[6]
1907. International Conference of Supreme Councils (20) at Brussels.

Manila P.I. CHARLES S. LOBINGIER.
April 8th, 1908.

Naymus Grecus, a Curious Mason.—"Curious," as applied to things, means properly, "wrought with care and art" (Latin, *curiosus*), hence applied to objects of elaborate workmanship, as in Exodus xxviii., 8, the "curious girdle" of the ephod, Exodus xxxv.., 22, "curious works." So 3 Henry VI. ii., 5, 53, "His body couched in a curious bed"; "Cymbeline," v., 5, 361, "In a most curious mantle."

But this is later Latin. In classical Latin it seems almost exclusively applied to persons in the sense of "careful" (from *cura*), "thoughtful, painstaking, diligent." So *in omni historia curiosus* (Cicero, Tusc. 1, 45); *ad investigandum curiosor* (Cicero, Fam. 4, 13). So *curiosus medicinæ* (Pliny 25, 2, 2); *curiosus memoriæ* (Aur. Vict. Cœs, 20 fin.; *curiosissimus famæ suæ* (Capitol, Anton. Philos. 20); and *non quidem doctus, sed curiosus* (Petr. 46, 6).

J. W. HORSLEY.

[1] Transactions, Southern Supreme Council (1878 p. 30).
[2] See *Obras Masonicas Oficiales* (Madrid 1906), vol. iii., p. 211.
[3] Id. p. 173; Transactions 1878 pp. 22 *et seq*, 1880 p. 9.
[4] *Obras Masonicas Oficiales* p. 180.
[5] Id. p. 217.
[6] Id. p. 205.

"Astley's."—It is not so long ago that this disappeared from the Westminster Bridge Road. It existed in 1880. Astley first exhibited equestrian performances at Halfpenny Hatch, where St. John's Church, Waterloo Road, now stands. In "Rejected Addresses" we find—

"Base Buonaparte, filled with deadly ire,
"Sets, one by one, our playhouses on fire.
"Some years ago he pounced with deadly glee on
"The Opera House, then burnt down the Pantheon.
"Nay! Still unsated in a coat of flames,
"Next at Millbank he crossed the river Thames.
"Thy Hatch, O! Halfpenny, pass'd in a trice,
"Boiled some black pitch, and burnt down Astley's twice."

The first Amphitheatre, a mere temporary erection of deal boards, was set up in 1774 by Philip Astley, a light horseman in the 15th Regiment. It stood on an open piece of ground in St. George's Fields, to which a halfpenny hatch led. Astley himself, the handsomest man in England, was the chief performer, assisted by a drum, two fifes, and a clown named Porter. At first an open area, in 1780 it was converted into a covered amphitheatre and divided into pit, boxes and gallery. In 1786 it was newly fitted up and called "The Royal Grove," and in 1792 "The Royal Saloon or Astley's Amphitheatre." Johnson, in the "Life," says:—"Whitfield never drew as much "attention as a mountebank does; he did not draw attention by doing better than "others, but by doing what was strange. Were Astley to preach a sermon standing "upon his head on a horse's back, he would collect a multitude to hear him, but no "wise man would say he had made a better sermon for that."

Horace Walpole wrote to Lord Strafford, 12th September, 1783:—"London at "this time of the year is as nauseous a drug as any in an apothecary's shop. I could "find nothing at all to do, so I went to Astley's, which, indeed, was much beyond my "expectation. I do not wonder any longer that Darius was chosen King by the "instructions he gave to his horse; nor that Caligula made his consul. Astley can "make his dance minuets and hornpipes. But I shall not have even Astley now; Her "Majesty the Queen of France, who has as much taste as Caligula, has sent for the "whole of the *dramatis personæ* to Paris."

In 1794, August 17th, the Amphitheatre was destroyed by fire In 1803, September 2nd, it was again burnt down, the mother of Mrs. Astley, jun., perishing in the flames. In 1841, June 8th, it was a third time burnt down, the manager (Ducrow) dying insane from his losses. Old Astley, who was born at Newcastle-under-Lyme in 1742, died in Paris, October 20th, 1814. He is said to have built 19 different theatres.

J. E. LEFEUVRE.

Memorandum as to connection of SCOTT family with Freemasonry.

WALTER SCOTT (Beardie)—Not a Mason.

He had three sons—

1. Walter—not a Mason.
2. Robert of Sandyknowe—not a Mason.
3. William—not a Mason.

ROBERT had four sons.

1. Walter, who afterwards became W.S.
   He was initiated in Lodge St. Davids on 4th January, 1754, and affiliated in Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, on 4th February, 1767.
2. A son, name unknown.
3. Capt. Robert Scott, initiated in Lodge Canongate Kilwinning on 2nd March, 1786.
4. Thomas, who died in 1823 at the age of 90; not a Mason.

WALTER SCOTT, W.S., had a family of 12, of whom six died in infancy. The others are:—

1. Robert, a sailor, initiated in Lodge St. Davids on 7th December, 1785.
2. John, not a Mason.
3. Anne.
4. Walter, afterwards Sir Walter Scott; initiated in Lodge St. Davids on 2nd March, 1801.
5. Thomas, afterwards W.S., initiated in Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, on 18th November, 1807.
6. Daniel, not a mason.

THOMAS had only one son.

Walter, a Captain in the Engineers, H.E.I.C.S., Bombay. He was initiated in Lodge Canongate Kilwinning on 6th April, 1836.

SIR WALTER SCOTT had one son.

Walter, 2nd Baronet, who was initiated in Lodge Canongate Kilwinning on 30th November, 1826.

The son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, 1st Baronet, was J. Gibson Lockhart, initiated in Lodge Canongate Kilwinning on 26th January, 1826.

J. GIBSON LOCKHART had one son.

Walter Scott Lockhart Scott, who, as a Lieutenant in the 16th Lancers, was initiated in Lodge Canongate Kilwinning on 9th February, 1848.

A. A. A. MURRAY.

OBITUARY.

IT is with regret that we have to record the deaths of Brothers :—

Col. George Woodford Willock, of Junior United Service Club, London, S.W., on 1st March, 1906. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1895.

Samuel Harris Tatham Armitage, M.D., Past Junior Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner, of 39, Grosvenor Street, London, W., on the 15th January. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1902.

William John Allen, of 57a, Farringdon Road, London, E.C., on the 24th January. He joined the Correspondence Circle in January, 1906.

The Rev. Edward Mitford Weigall, P.Prov.G.Ch., P Prov.G.So., Lincolnshire, of Frodingham Vicarage, Doncaster, on the 30th January. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1889.

Alexander M. Main, of 6, Kelvinside Gardens East, Glasgow, N.B., on the 9th August, 1907. He joined the Correspondence Circle in November, 1905.

Ernest James Chard, of Fort, Bombay. He joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1905.

William J. Gilks, of 15, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C., on the 22nd May, 1907. He joined the Correspondence Circle in November, 1894.

Charles Crabtree, P.Prov.G.D., P.Prov.G.So., W.Yorks, of Hillside Villas, Bradford, on the 29th October, 1907. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1888.

Col. James Roger Bramble, F.S.A., J.P., Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer, Provincial Grand Master, Bristol; of Seafield, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, on the 3rd February. He joined the Correspondence Circle in February, 1887.

James Newton, Past Grand Sword Bearer, of 23, Silverwell Street, Bolton, Lancashire, on the 2nd February. He joined the Correspondence Circle in February, 1887.

Woodhouse Braine, Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner, of 76, Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, London, W., on the 28th October. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1892.

James D. G. Dalrymple, F.S.A., (London and Scotland); of Meiklewood, Stirling, N.B., Past Grand Master Depute, Past Deputy Grand Zerubbabel, Scotland. He joined the Correspondence Circle in June, 1888.

T. J. Barchus, of 72, Exchange, Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.A., on the 26th September, 1907. He joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1895.

Martin John Jacolette, of 40, Harrington Road, South Kensington, London, S.W. He joined the Correspondence Circle in October, 1907.

Edward Bernhard Kemmis, of The Rectory, Conington, Cambridge. He joined the Correspondence Circle in June, 1905.

Bruce Lightfoot, of Shoreham, Kent, on the 28th September, 1907. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1889.

George William King, of Linacre, Worcester, on the 24th December, 1907. He joined the Correspondence Circle in October, 1907.

Dr. Arthur Ernest Sansom, of 84, Harley Street, London, W., in March, 1907. He joined the Correspondence Circle in June, 1902.

Major Graves Chamney Swan Lombard, of Homewood, Worcester Park, Surrey, on the 3rd January. He joined the Correspondence Circle in October, 1905.

James D. Dewell, of New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A., on the 19th April, 1906. He joined the Correspondence Circle in January, 1888.

John Downes Southam, of Linslade, Shrewsbury, on the 14th May. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1906.

George Comstock Baker, of 444, Broadway, Albany, N.Y., U.S.A., on 1st February. He joined the Correspondence Circle in June, 1887.

James Thorley, of Lichfield Road, Southtown, Great Yarmouth. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1907.

Dr. John N. Patterson, of Lismore House, Earlestown, Lancashire, on the 2nd April. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1901.

John Smith, B.E., M.I.C.E., County Surveyor of Ballinasloe, Ireland. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1892.

Frederick Webber, of Washington, D.C., U.S.A., on 4th November, 1907. Our brother was born in the City of Cork, Ireland, in 1827, and went to Louisville, Kentucky, in 1843. During the Civil War he served under Generals Anderson, Sherman, Rosecrans and Buell, and after its close held appointments successively in the War and Treasury Departments at Washington. He was initiated on his twenty-first birthday in the Antiquity Lodge at Louisville, and subsequently became a member of the King Solomon Royal Arch Chapter, and of many other bodies connected with Masonry. His great work was with the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, which he joined in 1852, becoming an active member of the 33° seven years later. For fourteen years he held the office of Treasurer General of the Supreme Court (Southern Jurisdiction) and was appointed Secretary General in 1886. This position he continued to hold to the time of his death. Our brother took a great interest in the work of this Lodge and was always ready to further its interests, not only by advice, but by active help, cheerfully and willingly rendered.

FRIDAY 1st MAY, 1908.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., W.M.; J. T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., S.W.; F. J. W. Crowe, P.G.O., J.W.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.C., Chap.; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; H. Sadler, G.Ty., S.D.; J. P. Simpson, I.G.; E. H. Dring, S.Stew.; E. L. Hawkins, J.Stew.; E. J. Castle, P.D.G.R., P.M.; and G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle; Bros. William Chambers, John N. Blood, Thos. Cohu, P.G.St.B., W. H. Harris, H. H. Montague Smith, Jas. Johnstone, Rev. M. Rosenbaum, W. Howard-Flanders, Theo. Michell, W. B. Hextall, W. R. Thompson, W. A. Tharp, W. E. Phelps, G. W. Lawn, Charles Eves, C. Isler, Horace J. Rogers, L. Danielsson, W. G. Aspland, A. Simner, P.A.G.D.C., H. Bernard Watson, Chas. H. Bestow, Geo. V. Montague, J. Ingram Moar, R. G. Harrison, Maurice Victor, Chas. Aubert, A. V. Davis, W. R. A. Smith, F. W. Levander, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, D. Bock, R. E. Landesmann, G. Vogeler, Sydney Meymott, William W. Mangles, Frank E. Lemon, Wm. Hammond, Col. R. S. Ellis, John Palmer, W. Busbridge, Rev. H. C. de Lafontaine, P.G.D., Reginald C. Watson, Edward T. Dearing, L. N. Stean, Sir John E. Bingham, D. Gunton, Major John Rose and John Church.

Also the following Visitors:—Brothers Prebendary Arthur J. Ingram, P.G.C.; Chas. W. Adams, Isaac Newton Lodge No. 859; E. J. Norman, Doric Lodge No. 933; John M. Knight, P.M., Eastern Star Lodge No. 95; A. J. Abrahams, P.M., Jordan Lodge No. 901; and A. Brooks, Horns Lodge No. 3155.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. E. Conder, Jun., P.M.; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G. Tr., Ireland; J. P. Rylands; E. Macbean, P.M.; Col. S. C. Pratt, P.M.; Hamon le Strange, Prov. G.M., Norfolk, P.M., Treas.; E. Armitage, P.D.G.D.C., W. Watson, J.D.; L. A. de Malczovich; S. T. Klein, P.M.; W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; G. L. Shackles, P.M.; Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta, P.M.; and R. F. Gould, P.G.D., P.M.

The Secretary announced that at a Meeting of Past Masters held earlier in the day, Bro. Sydney Turner Klein had been chosen for recommendation to H.R.H. the M.W. Grand Master, who had been empowered to confer upon a certain number of Past Masters of London Lodges a distinction for long and meritorious service, which will be known as "London Rank."

One Lodge and thirty-five brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

A vote of Congratulation was passed to Bros. Lord Ampthill, Right Hon. T. F. Halsey, Archdeacon G. Hodges, Dr. W. Briggs, E. H. Cartwright, Richard Rigg, R. Newton Crane, W. P. Eversley, Dr. C. Wells, A. Burnett Brown, C. W. Cole, F. W. Hancock, J. T. Spalding, Lt.-Col. Astley H. Terry, Lt.-Col. G. T. Carpenter, J. R. Wilson, Wm. Lake, J. M. Hamm, H. Salder, Imre Kiralfy, Rev. H. C. de Lafontaine, Alfred F. Robbins, R. P. Sumner, and C. J. R. Tijou, on their having received Grand Lodge honours at the Grand Festival held on the 29th April.

The Secretary called attention to the following

EXHIBITS.

By Bro. W. Chambers, London.

Tracing-board, designed by John Harris about 1840, in possession of the Old Concord Lodge No. 172.

By Bro. T. J. Westropp, Dublin.

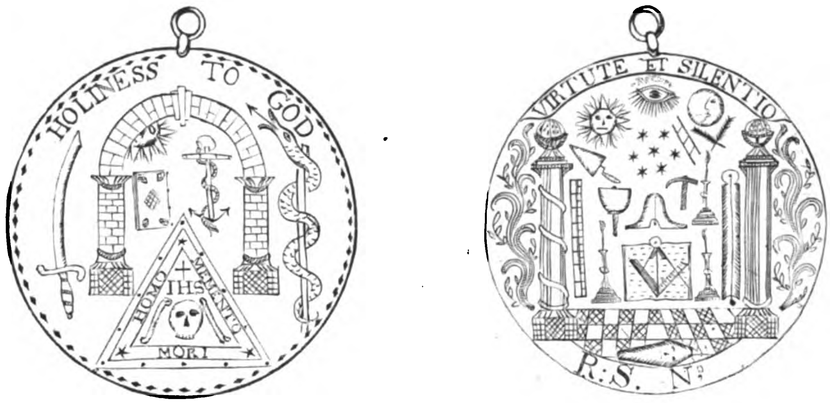
Seals. Wax impressions of seals used by the Shakespeare Lodge No. 143, the Shakespeare Chapter No. 143, and the Prince Masons' Chapter II., Dublin. *Presented to the Lodge.*

By Bro. A. Davis, Croydon.

Coloured Print showing the arrangement of a Chapter room of the Royal Arch in Mexico.

By Bro. W. H. Grayson, London.

Jewel, engraved in Hobart, Tasmania, by a convict undergoing a life sentence for forgery.



By The Lodge.

Banner of Prince L. Murat, Grand Master of the Grand Orient of France, 1861.
Collar-Jewel of Provincial Grand Standard Bearer, Sussex.
Breast-Jewel of Lodge Canongate and Leith.

By Bro. H. Sadler, London.

Patent of appointment by the Lodges at Gibraltar of John Sweetland as Provincial Grand Master of Andalusia in 1799.

By Bro. W. R. Thompson, London.

Masonic Sword, recently discovered behind some wainscotting at the Angel Inn, Highgate, London.

By Bro. Percival F. Geary, Westcliff-on-Sea.

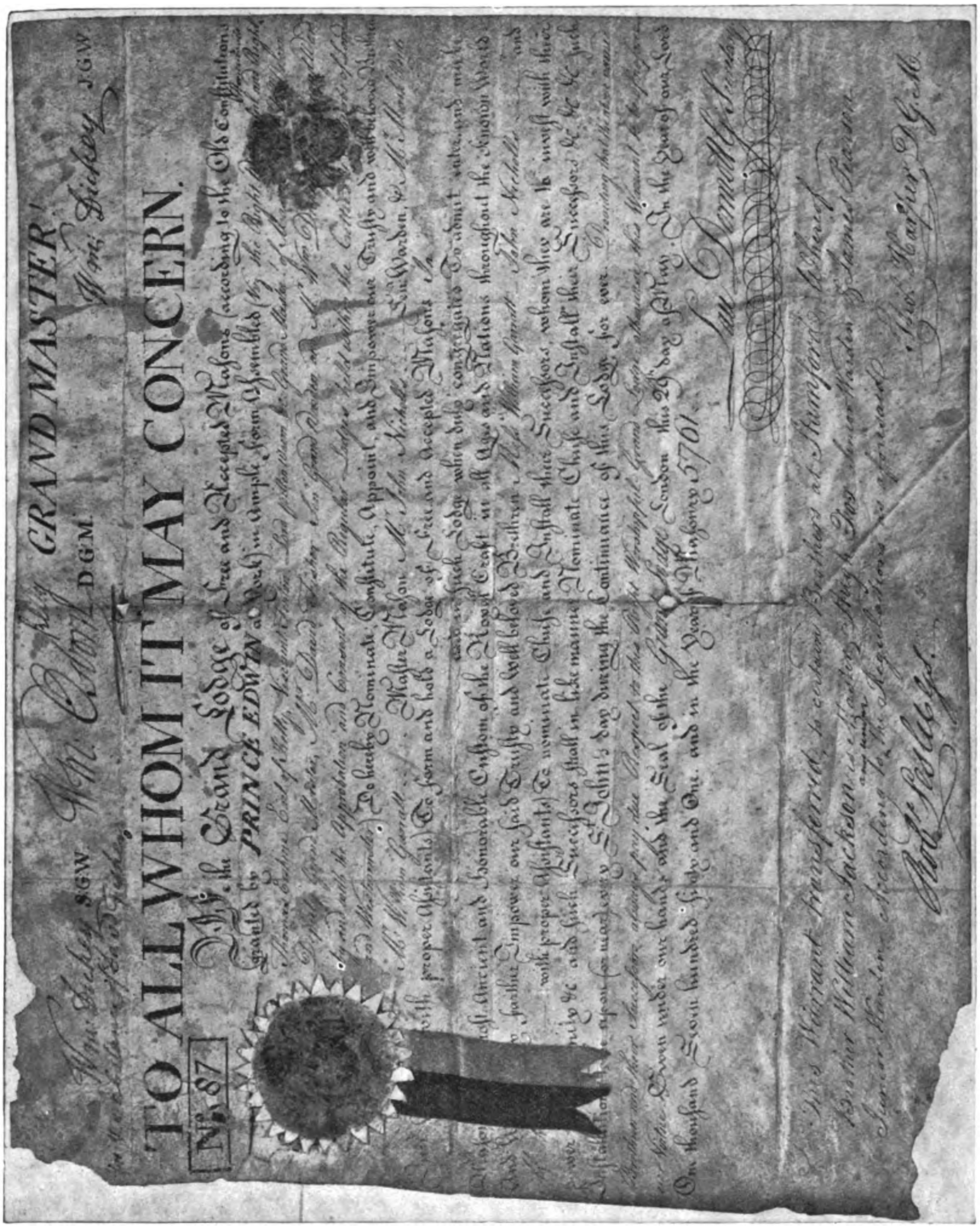
Warrant, issued by the Grand Lodge of the Ancients in 1761, for a Lodge attached to the Leicester Militia. The warrant was transferred in 1803 to the Good Intent Lodge at Stamford which appears to have ceased working a few years later, and was erased in 1827. A fragment of the original wax seal still adheres to the parchment under the o in "No. 87." It probably showed a hand grasping a trowel. The seal on the blue and orange ribbon is the one engraved for Grand Lodge by Kirk, and may have been attached when the warrant was transferred in 1803 although at that period a later die was generally used. The following is a transcript of the Warrant:

kelly Grand Master;

Wm. Dickey S : G : W. Wm. Osborn D : G : M. Wm. Dickey J : G : W.
in the abstance of David Fisher.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

No. 87. (Seal) We the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons (according to the old Constitutions Granted by PRINCE EDWIN of York) in Ample form assembled (viz. the Right Worshipful and Right Honourable Thomas Erskine Earl of Kelly, Viscount Fenton, Lord Pitten Weem, &c., Grand Master! of Masons! Mr. Wm. Osborn Deputy Grand Master, Mr. David Fisher Senr Grand Warden and Mr. Wm. Dickey Junr Grand Wardn


No. 87

GRAND MASTER

S.G.W D.G.M. J.G.W

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WARRANT issued in 1761 by the Grand Lodge of the "Ancients" for a Lodge to be attached to the Leicester Militia.

by and with the approbation and Consent of the Regular Lodges held within the Citties & Suburbs of London and Westminster) Do hereby Nominate, Constitute, Appoint, and Impower our Trusty and wellbeloved Brethren Mr. William Garratt . . . . Master Mason Mr. John Nicholls . . . Senr. Warden, and Mr. Mark Reid Junr. Warden (with proper Assistants) To form and hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons In [*erasure*]
and in such Lodge when duly congregated To admit, enter, and make Masons according to the most ancient and honourable Custom of the Royal Craft in all Ages and Nations throughout the known World. And We do hereby further Impower our said Trusty and wellbeloved Brethren Mess. William Garratt John Nicholls and Mark Reid (with proper Assistants) To nominate Chuse and Install their Successors, whom they are to invest with their power and Dignity, &c. and such Successors shall in like manner Nominate Chuse and Install their Successors &c &c &c such Installations to be upon (or near) every St. John's day during the Continuance of this Lodge for ever. Providing that the above named Brethren and their successors always pay due Respect to this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge : otherwise this Warrant to be of no force nor Virtue. Given under our hands and the Seal of the Grand Lodge London this 29th day of May In the year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred sixty and One. and in the year of Masonry 5761. . .

Lau Dermott G. Secretary

This Warrant transferred to certain Brothers at Stamford Whereof Bro. William Jackson is Master, Hugh Fox Senior Warden & James Pearson Junior Warden According to and under the Regulations as aforesaid.

Robt Leslie G. S. Thos. Harper D G M

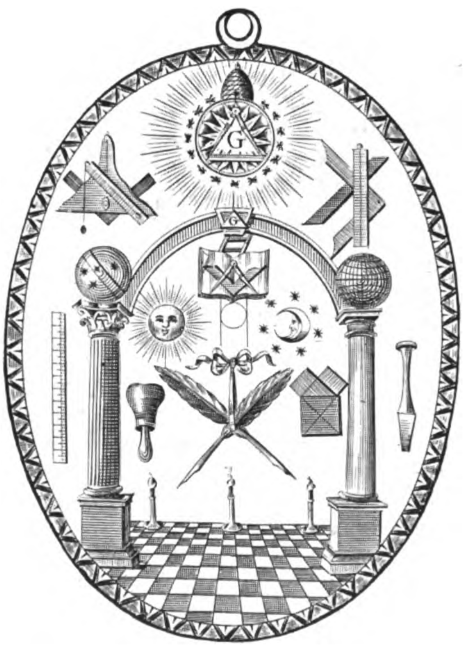
By Bro. Rev. Reginald A. Bosanquet, St. Martin, Scilly.

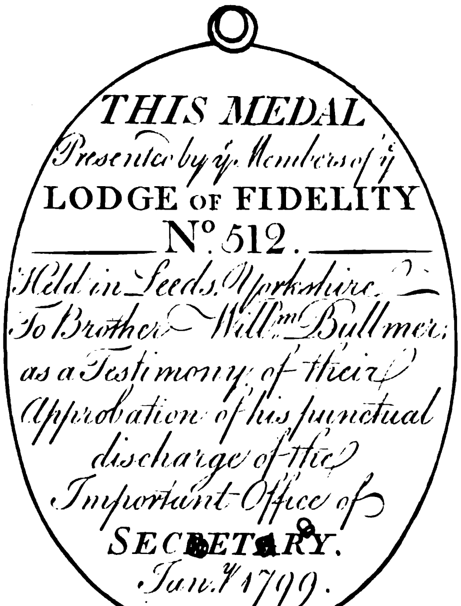
Seal. Wax impression of seal used by the Lodge Godolphin, St. Mary's, Scilly, warranted in 1768, and erased in 1851. *Presented to the Lodge.*

By Bro T. A. Withey, Leeds.

P.M. Jewel, set in paste.

Engraved Jewel, attached to original silver chain, presented January, 1799, to William Bullmer, Secretary of Fidelity Lodge No. 512 (now No. 289), Leeds.





By Bro. Harry Guy, Yarmouth, I.W.

Masonic Mug, Leeds ware.

A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed to those Brethren who had lent objects for exhibition or who had made presentations to the Lodge Library and Museum

---

Bro. E. L. Hawkins read the following paper :—

TWO EDITORS OF THE BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS.

BY BRO. E. L. HAWKINS, M.A.

I.—JOHN ENTICK.

THE name of the Rev. John Entick, M.A., is familiar to all Masonic students as that of the second Editor of the Book of Constitutions, for the issue of 1756 is described on the title-page as "Carefully Revised, Continued and Enlarged, with many Additions,

By JOHN ENTICK, M.A."

Doubtless many who have read this title-page have wondered who John Entick was, and what was his position in the world, so I have been at some pains to bring together all the information I could gather about him, and I will first describe his life apart from Masonry as it was known to the outer world.

A fairly full account of our Brother's life is given in the Dictionary of National Biography, of which I will give the chief details, supplemented with such particulars as I have obtained from other sources.

He is supposed to have been born about 1703, but neither the place nor the date of his birth are certainly known, and no records are to be found of his parentage or early years beyond his own statement that he was for ten years at College. Apparently he had to make his own way in the world, for he seems (also from his own statement) to have begun teaching when about seventeen years old. In his later years he lived in Stepney, where he died on May 22nd, 1773, being about 70 years old; he was then a person of sufficient note in the world for his death to be recorded in "The Lady's Magazine" for June, 1773. He was buried at Stepney on May 28th according to Lysons, who gives a brief account of him in his "Environs of London" (vol. 3, p. 457), calling him, however, Enti*n*ck. I have not been able to ascertain whether he was a native of Stepney, or, if not, when he went to live there, but Lysons (on page 437) mentions the tomb of Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Enti*n*ck, 1760, as being in the churchyard of Stepney Church, so he was presumably living there at that time, as he undoubtedly was in 1762. In the registers of Stepney Church the name appears as Entick, so Lysons is responsible for the error in spelling.

He seems to have lived a most laborious life, incessantly employed in either teaching or writing for the press, chiefly for a publisher named Dilly.

In 1728 his first publication appeared, of which I append the title-page taken from a copy in the Bodleian Library at Oxford :—

Speculum Latinum:

OR

LATIN

Made easy to

SCHOLARS,

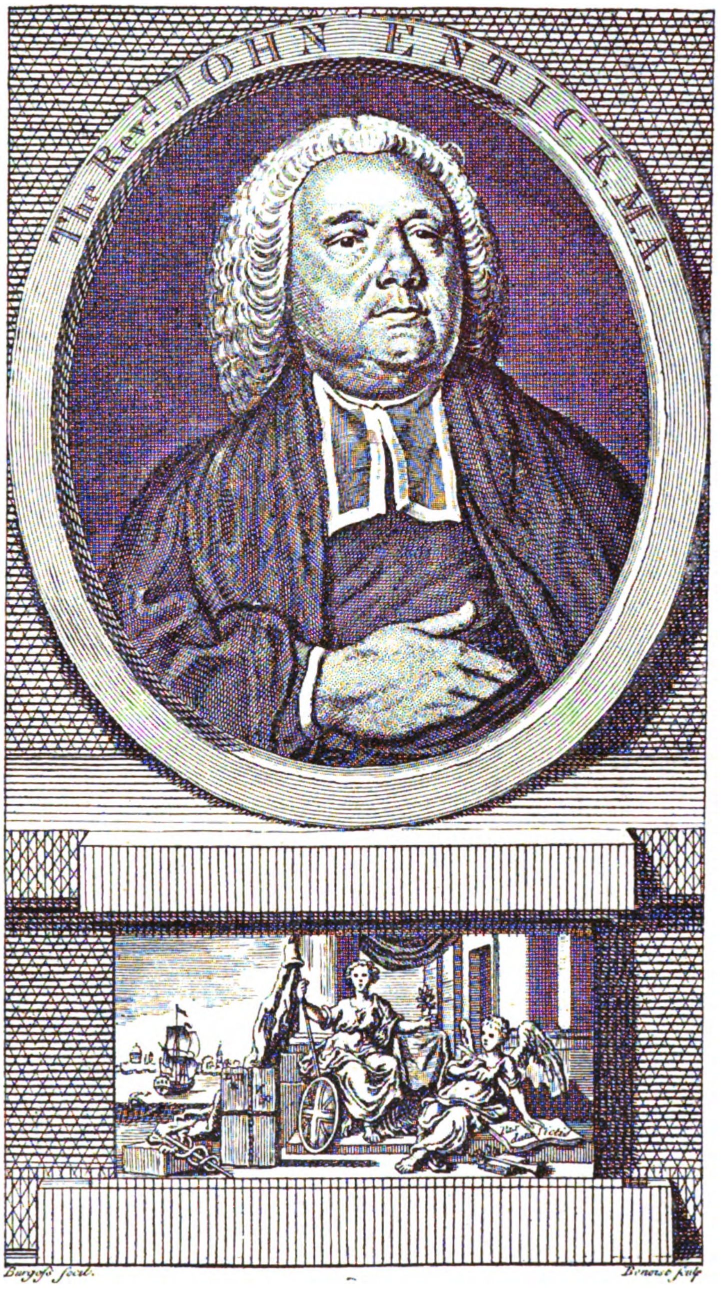
BY AN

ENGLISH GRAMMAR only;

NEITHER

Tedious, nor obscure; composed on

Natural Principles, and instructing



Portrait of John Entick.
From his "History and Survey of London."

the young Beginner in *Latin*, by
English Rules, adapted to the meanest
Capacities, for the Use and Benefit
of *Schools* and *Families*.
By *John Entick*.
LONDON:
Printed by *R. Tookey*, in St. *Christoper's Churchyard*, near the *Royal Exchange*, for the Author; and Sold by *George Strahan*, near the *Royal Exchange in Cornhill*; *J. Batley*, at the *Dove* in *Pater-noster-row*; *R. Williamson*, near *Grays-Inn-Gate* in *Holbourn*; and *J. Pote*, at Sir *Isaac Newton's* Head, at *Suffolk-street End* near *Chearing Cross*. *1728*.
(Price Six Pence)

There is a preface addressed
"To all
Gentlemen, Masters, Ushers, Tutors, &c."
in which the author says, "It was my lot to be perplexed with a very dull Boy," and explains that he compiled "this natural order of Grammar, and it had its desired effect, instructing the Youth in three Months space, with all necessary rules of Agreement, and Government, so that he could write true Concord without Difficulty, to the Admiration of his Friends, and my own Commendation."

The work consists of forty pages, and is a sort of English and Latin Grammar combined in the form of question and answer; I examined the book with interest, but did not feel tempted to adopt his system with my own pupils.

At the end is the announcement:—"N.B. The Author of this Grammar has ready for the Press, and designs to publish, if encouraged, *The evidence of Christianity*, abstracted from the Great Huetius, Eusebius &c." and in 1729 this book appeared, the author styling himself on its title-page "Student of Divinity." In 1736 he issued a proposal, which fell through, to print "Chaucer" in two vols. folio, with explanatory notes; and there and thenceforth he put M.A. after his name, though there is no evidence where he obtained his degree. In 1754 he published his "Phædri Fabulæ" with accents and notes. In 1755 he agreed with Shebbeare and Jonathan Scott to write for their anti-ministerial paper, "The Monitor or British Freeholder," appearing every Saturday (price 2d.), at a salary of £200 a year; and his attacks on the Government in the year 1762, in Nos. 357, 358, 360, 373, 376, 378 and 380, caused his house to be entered and his papers seized under a general warrant. He claimed damages for this, and a very full account of his suit is given in T. B. Howell's State Trials (vol. xix., pp. 1030-1074), from which I have extracted the following:—

"The Case of Seizure of Papers, being an action of Trespass by John Entick, Clerk, against Nathan Carrington and three other Messengers in ordinary to the King, Court of Common-Pleas, Mich: Term: 6 George III., A.D. 1765."

The plaintiff declared that on November 11th, 1762, the defendants, with force and arms, broke and entered his dwelling house in the parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney, and continued there four hours without his consent, broke open his doors, boxes, etc., pried into all his private papers, and carried away 100 printed charts, 100 printed pamphlets, etc., etc., and he claimed £2000 damages.

The defendants pleaded that they were justified in their action by a warrant from the Secretary of State.

The cause was tried at Westminster-Hall before the Lord Chief Justice, when the jury found a Special Verdict, giving the plaintiff £300 damages, if the Court should

hold that the defendants were guilty of trespass. This Special Verdict was twice solemnly argued at the bar, and finally Lord Camden, Lord Chief Justice, delivered the judgment of the Court for the plaintiff, on the ground that a "warrant to seize and carry away the party's papers in the case of a seditious libel is illegal and void."

And thus Entick was successful in his suit, though he only got a small part of the damages which he claimed.

Previously to this occurrence, while engaged on "The Monitor," he published, in 1757, a handsome folio volume of 887 pages with 6 Illustrations, entitled, "A new Naval History: or Compleat View of the British Marine. In which the Royal Navy and the Merchant's Service are traced through all their Periods and Different Branches: with the Lives of the Admirals and Navigators, who have honour'd this Nation, and Distinguish'd Themselves by their Conduct, Courage, Victories and Discoveries. Including the most considerable Naval Expeditions, and Sea-Fights: our Right to the Dominion of the Sea, and the Dignity of the British Flag: the Laws and Regulations for the Government and Oeconomy of His Majesty's Navy: and the Business and Management of the several Royal Yards and Docks in this Kingdom. To which are added Our Right and Title to the British Colonies in North-America: and an Abstract of the Laws now in Force for regulating our Trade and Commerce. Illustrated with Copper Plates. By John Entick, M.A. London 1757."

On January 7th, 1760, he married a widow named Eliza (as given in the register, not Elizabeth as given by Lysons) Fisher, who died in September of the same year, and, as previously stated, was buried at Stepney; in 1763 he published a "General History of the Late War" (with a second edition corrected in 1765), which reached a third edition in 1775, two years after the death of its author; In 1764, he issued his "Spelling Dictionary," each edition of which comprised 20,000 copies; and in 1766 he brought out "A New and Accurate History and Survey of London," which contains his portrait, and on the title-page of which he is described as the "Rev. John Entick, M.A." I have been unable to ascertain how and when he became "Reverend," or whether he held any benefice, but as the sermons attributed to him by Kloss (*Bibliographie der Friemaurerei, Nos. 815, 816 and 820*) bear dates from 1750 to 1752, it seems probable that the clerical part of his career occupied the eighteen years between 1736 and 1754, which are otherwise unaccounted for. In 1771 he published a "Latin-English Dictionary," as to which J. Nichols, in his "Illustrations of the Literary History of the 18th Century," quotes from a letter written by Mr. Joseph Cockfield, under date March 9th, 1771, "Mr. Entick is another enterprising genius in the employ of Mess[rs] Dilly; his new Latin Dictionary is said to contain all the words necessary for reading classic authors! *Credat Judæus Apella.*" However, in spite of Mr. Cockfield's sneer, our Brother's dictionaries continued in repute, and were frequently re-edited by various persons down to 1836. The Latin-English Dictionary contains "An Address to the Teachers of the Latin Tongue," signed "John Entick," and dated "Stepney, Dec. 1. 1770." From it I extract the following:—"In a course of fifty years, Gentlemen! the compiler of this work has been constantly employed either as a private tutor, a schoolmaster, or a writer for, and a corrector of, the press. In these employments, and prepared by a regular Academical Education for ten years at College, he has had great opportunities to reason both upon the manner of Education, and upon the means, or books used in the Schools of this Kingdom." It seems odd that in this summary of his life he makes no mention of any employment as a clergyman: he is described on the title-page as "John Entick, M.A., Editor of Schrevelius's Greek Lexicon, Littleton and Cole's Latin Dictionaries, and Author of the New Spelling

Dictionary, etc."; in the same book is an advertisement of the New Spelling Dictionary by the "Reverend John Entick, M.A." Also in 1771, appeared his "English Grammar," and he is likewise credited with a "Ready Reckoner," and with a share in both the new "Week's Preparation" and the new "Whole Duty of Man." On his death in 1773, he left a large work in four volumes, "The Present State of the British Empire," nearly completed, in which he had been helped by other hands, and which was brought out in 1774; and in 1776 a new edition of his "Survey and History of London" was issued. From the foregoing enumeration of his works it will be seen that our Brother was a most assiduous compiler of books during the last twenty years of his life.

We may now turn to the Rev. John Entick, M.A., as a Freemason. Of his Masonic career very little can now be ascertained; there is nothing in Grand Lodge records to show when or in what Lodge he was initiated, and he is first mentioned by name in the account of the proceedings of Grand Lodge on June 27th, 1754, when at a meeting held at the Devil Tavern:—

"A memorial presented by Brother *Jonathan Scott* to the last *Committee* of *Charity*, being referred to this *Quarterly Communication*, showing the necessity of a *new Edition* of the BOOK of CONSTITUTIONS, with necessary *Corrections* and *Additions*, and proposing that the same might be henceforward printed by the *Subscriptions* of such Lodges as it suited, and the *Profits* thereof applied to the use of the GENERAL CHARITY; and that a *Committee* might be appointed to *review* the said Book of *Constitutions*, formerly prepared for the Press by the Rev. Brother *Anderson*, and to make the necessary *Alterations* and *Additions*, it was Resolved, That the said Book of *Constitutions* should be revised, and the necessary *Alterations* and *Additions* made consistent with the Laws and Rules of *Masonry*. And

That the Right Worshipful GRAND MASTER, the other present Grand *Officers;* GEORGE PAYNE, Esq.; the Earl of LOUDOUN, Duke of CHANDOS, Lord WARD and Lord CARYSFORT, late *Grand Masters*; Sir *Robert Lawley*, Bart., *Edward Hody*, M.D., late *Deputy Grand Masters*; *Thomas Smith*, Esq., late *Junior Grand Warden*; together with the Rev. *John Entick*, M.A., *Arthur Beardmore* and *Edward Bowman*, Gent., be the said *Committee*. And that the *Grand Master* or *Deputy Grand Master*, with any three others of the said *Committee*, have power to proceed to Business, and to call in to their Assistance any other Brethren, they might from time to time think proper." (*Constitutions Ed. 1756, p. 262.*)

Of the three private Members of this Committee Arthur Beardmore had been a Steward at the previous Assembly and Feast on March 25th, and he was appointed Junior Grand Warden on November 29th, 1754, and subsequently became Senior Grand Warden, so he was a Brother of some note at that time; but there is nothing to account for the inclusion of Brothers Entick and Bowman on the Committee. However, we find the Rev. John Entick among the Stewards for the Feast on April 10th, 1755, and he was appointed Junior Grand Warden on February 14th, 1758, in the room of Brother Vandevelde, deceased.

Obviously the lion's share in preparing the 1756 Constitutions was performed by Entick, for his name alone appears on the title page, and it is stated in the Sanction that "this new book has been published with great Care and Fidelity from the *Records* of *Masonry*, by our Brother the Rev JOHN ENTICK, M.A."

After his appointment as Junior Grand Warden, Bro. Entick attended the meetings of Grand Lodge on May 24th, 1759, January 24th, May 24th and June 5th, 1760, and is last mentioned as present on May 3rd, 1762.

The next issue of the Book of Constitutions (1767) also has his name on the title-page as successor to Dr. Anderson, and is often attributed to him, but as it is called "A New Edition, with Alterations and Additions, by a Committee appointed by the Grand Lodge," it would not seem that he had any hand in its compilation, and, indeed, his Masonic position at the time of its preparation, as I shall describe, renders it extremely improbable, that he was one of the Committe appointed to bring out the Edition of 1767, the names of which Committee Brother Sadler informs me are not recorded in the minutes of Grand Lodge.

For information as to the concluding episode of Entick's Masonic career I am indebted to Bro. Sadler, who, with his usual willingness to assist, has supplied me with extracts from the records of Grand Lodge, from which it appears that at one time Entick was Treasurer of the Lodge at the Sun, Upper Shadwell (No. 227, constituted 31st October, 1757, and erased April 10th, 1782), and on October 29th, 1765, the Members of the Lodge presented to Grand Lodge a memorial against their Treasurer "for not settling his Account and paying the Balance to the Fund of the Lodge," and it was ordered that the parties be summoned to the next Charity Committee, a body which at that time corresponded to the present Board of General Purposes. Accordingly on January 22nd, 1766, at the Committee of Charity, "The complaint preferr'd against Bro. John Entick . . . was candidly heard, and a letter from Bro[r] Entick in Justification of himself read, and the affair taken into due consideration; (and it was) Resolv'd, unanimously, that a Letter be wrote by the Grand Secretary to Bro[r] Entick to inform him, that he is directed thereby to require him to appoint a Day and Time within a fortnight from the date of the said Letter, to meet the Committee appoint'd by the Sun Lodge to settle and adjust the Treasurer's (accounts), and then and there to settle and adjust the same accordingly, or in failure thereof, That his name will be eras'd from among the Grand Officers, and he will ever after be deemed unworthy to enter the Grand or any other regular Lodge." He does not seem to have complied with this resolution, and his name does not appear as a Grand Warden for 1757, in the Table of Grand Officers given in the 1784 Constitutions, though whether this is due to its erasure from among the Grand Officers, or to the fact that he only held office as Junior Grand Warden for part of a year, seems to me a doubtful point.

I can discover no other details of our Brother's Masonic career, so I will conclude my account of him with a quotation from Dr. Oliver's "Revelations of a Square." (p. 98) :—

"At this period our Rev. Bro. Entick engaged in the laudable design of counteracting the repeated attempts that had been made to throw Masonry into confusion, and contributed several valuable additions to Masonic literature. He was, in his turn, the Master of our Lodge[1], and I[2] glittered on his breast for three consecutive years. His habits were grave and sober; but he was a good Master, and a fair disciplinarian, popular amongst the Craft, an expositor of Masonry in many printed works[3], and at the same

[1] This is the imaginary Lodge to which, according to Oliver's romance, all the noted Masons of the eighteenth century belonged.

[2] The Square is speaking.

[3] Dr. Oliver mentions four, viz., "The Free and Accepted Mason described, in a Sermon preached at St. Stephen, Walbrook, June 25, 1750, by John Entick, A.M," London, Scott, 1750. "The Free and Accepted Mason truly stated," preached by J. Entick from Acts xxviii. 22. "A true Representation of Freemasonry, in a Lecture delivered at the King's Head Lodge in the Poultry, London, March 20, 1751, by J. Entick, A.M." "A Caution to Free and Accepted Masons, a Sermon preached at St. Mildred, in the Poultry, Oct. 26, 1752, by J. Entick, A.M," London, Scott, 1752. I find these four works only, besides the Constitutions, attributed to Entick by Kloss, so it seems probable that Dr. Oliver copied the titles from Kloss. The third of them is printed at length in Cole's Constitutions of 1751, which also contains an advertisement of the second.

time he preserved his status in the Grand Lodge, which is more than Capt. Smith[1], Preston[2], Whitney[3], and some other popular Brethren, were fortunate enough to accomplish at a subsequent period. He published two[4] several editions of the Book of Constitutions, and preached many sermons on Freemasonry, which ought to have been preserved, as they did honour both to his head and his heart. I must confess I had a great respect for Bro. Entick. He was an active man and a dear lover of Masonry, and I was exceeding sorry when fate, in the shape of a vote of the Lodge, threw me into other hands."

In conclusion, I think that, like the Square of Dr. Oliver's imagination, we must all feel a respect for Bro. John Entick as a hardworking man of letters throughout his whole life, and we must all be sorry that he tarnished his otherwise honourable career by his misconduct (whatever it was) as Treasurer of the Sun Lodge.

II.—JOHN NOORTHOUCK.

The next Editor of the Book of Constitutions, whose name has been handed down, is John Noorthouck, who edited the 1784 edition, which is in many respects the best of the eighteenth century editions. Entick's name is omitted from the title-page of this issue, which is described as "A New Edition revised, enlarged and brought down to the year 1784, under the direction of the Hall Committee, by JOHN NOORTHOUCK," and contains a preface, signed "J. N.," explaining the improvements and alterations that have been introduced.

As with Entick, I will first give some account of the non-Masonic career of the subject of my sketch, which account is mainly drawn from the Dictionary of National Biography.

John Noorthouck was born in London about the year 1746, being the son of a bookseller of some note, Herman Noorthouck, who had a shop named the Cicero's Head, Great Piazza, Covent Garden, which, however, he seems to have given up some years before his son's birth. During his early years, John Noorthouck was patronized by William Strahan, the printer, of whose character he afterwards wrote a poetical sketch, which has been preserved by Nichols (*Literary Anecdotes*, iii. 395). Our Brother, like his predecessor Entick, may be described as a hard-working literary hack, gaining his livelihood as an index maker, and corrector of the press; he was a liveryman of the

[1] Capt. J. G. Smith, Prov.G.Master for Kent, published "The Use and Abuse of Freemasonry" in 1783, and 1785 he was expelled from the Society for having forged a certificate of Grand Lodge, recommending two distressed Brethren; he had previously got into trouble for holding a Lodge in the King's Bench Prison. (Gould ii. 479, 480.)

[2] William Preston, author of the "Illustrations of Masonry," became embroiled in a dispute with Grand Lodge as to the rights of the Lodge of Antiquity, and was expelled from the Society in 1779, but restored to its privileges in 1789. (Gould ii. 424-428.)

[3] By the kindness of Bro. Sadler, Sub-Librarian of Grand Lodge, I am able to quote from Grand Lodge Reports the story of Thomas Whitney. He was a P.M. of the Royal York Lodge at Bath, which was erased by order of the Grand Lodge, in consequence of internal discord, on December 1st, 1824; he was accused of "various irregularities and breaches of the general laws of the Craft, and particularly for illegally initiating into Masonry in the said Lodge two individuals without dispensation and without the regulated consideration," and on December 22nd, 1824, he was suspended from all Masonic functions and privileges for twelve months; other charges were brought against him, but they were not proceeded with, and on June 1st 1825, it was resolved unanimously "That Bro. Thomas Whitney was censured by this Grand Lodge for a breach of Masonic discipline, and that there is no imputation whatsoever upon his conduct in reference to his interference in the financial concerns of the late Royal York Lodge." Subsequently on September 5th, 1827, Whitney attended Grand Lodge for the purpose of being reinstated; "he was introduced by the Deacons, and the M.W. Grand Master addressed him at considerable length, remarking upon the serious and evil tendency of a violation of those laws which had been made by the common consent and for the general good of the Craft, especially as the Master of a Lodge initiating Masons without previous notice." His Masonic clothing was then restored to Bro. Whitney, "who was now permitted to resume his seat in the Grand Lodge as a Past Master."

[4] I have shown above that he probably had nothing to do with the 1767 edition.

Company of Stationers, and spent nearly all his life in London,[1] with rooms in "Bernard's Inn, Holborn," certainly from 1773 to 1784 (as shewn by the prefaces to his books), and probably for much longer, since it is not until 1814 that he is found living at Oundle in Northamptonshire, where he died in July, 1816, aged about seventy. An obituary notice of him appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1816; and there is a similar account of him in Nichols's "Illustrations of Literary History" (vol. 8, p. 488); which are practically our only sources of information about him apart from his connection with Freemasonry. His principal work appeared in 1773, and is entitled "A New History of London, including Westminster and Southwark. To which is added, A general survey of the whole; describing the Public Buildings, Late Improvements, &c. Illustrated with Copper-Plates. By John Noorthouck, London, 1773." The book is a thick quarto, with a dedication to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, signed "John Noorthouck, Citizen and Stationer," and a Preface dated "Bernard's Inn, Holborn, March 28th, 1773." Its price was £1 11s. 6d. I can find in it no reference to Entick's London, though several previous writers are mentioned. Soon after he published "An Historical and Classical DICTIONARY: containing the Lives and Characters of the Most Eminent and Learned Persons, In every Age and Nation, From the Earliest Period to the Present Time. In Two Volumes. By John Noorthouck. London. Printed for W. Strahan; and T. Cadell in the Strand. MDCCLXXVI." This work is in two octavo volumes, with a preface dated "Bernard's Inn, Holborn. June 23d. 1776." Price 12s. In "Notes and Queries" (1st Series, xii. 204), there is mention of an Autograph MS. life of John Noorthouck, "*author of the History of the man after God's own heart*," which MS. was offered for sale, in 1852, in a bookseller's catalogue issued by John Russell Smith in London, and was therein described as an unprinted autobiography containing many curious literary anecdotes of the eighteenth century. But Peter Annet (1693-1769) is more generally considered to have been the author of "A History of the Man after God's own Heart," and the work is attributed to him in the British Museum Catalogue; and I have been unable to trace the subsequent fate of the MS.

Turning now to Noorthouck's Masonic career, the earliest fact about it that I have been able to discover is that he *joined* the Lodge of Antiquity in 1771, but Bro. Sadler informs me that he has been unable to trace our Brother's former Lodge: he was Treasurer[2] of the Lodge when some of its members, on December 27th, 1777, after hearing a sermon from their Chaplain, the Rector of Bow, walked back from St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet Street, to the Mitre Tavern, in their Masonic clothing. Noorthouck objected to their having done so, while Preston defended the proceeding; the dispute grew warm, and was referred to the "Committee of Charity," which upheld Noorthouck's view of the irregularity of the performance, and called upon Preston to withdraw his contention that the Lodge of Antiquity possessed special privileges of its own in virtue of its original constitution, and, on his refusal to do so, expelled him from the Society (January 30th, 1778). However, on February 4th, Preston presented a memorial to Grand Lodge at its Quarterly Communication, expressing regret and promising never again to claim any special privilege for Lodge No. 1, and so his expulsion was rescinded. Then the majority of the Lodge of Antiquity, headed by Preston, expelled Noorthouck and two others from the Lodge: again the Committee of Charity intervened, and on October 30th, 1778, made an order for the restoration of the

[1] He says in the Preface to his History of London "the writer was born a citizen of London, and has spent the greatest part of his life in the metropolis."

[2] Preston, in his "State of Facts," a pamphlet issued in 1778, describes Noorthouck as "Present" Treasurer of the Lodge of Antiquity.

three Brethren to their membership of No. 1; to this order the majority of the Lodge refused obedience, seized the books and furniture of the Lodge, and, in spite of the opposition of the minority, formed themselves into "The Grand Lodge of England south of the river Trent," which continued in existence until 1789, when Preston and his party made submission, and were restored to their privileges in the Society, from which they had been expelled on February 3rd, 1779.[1] It is noteworthy that no allusion to this dispute occurs in Noorthouck's Constitutions, so far as I can discover.

In 1782, the Grand Secretary reported to Grand Lodge that the Books of Constitutions were all sold, and it was resolved that the reprinting of the book be left to the management of the Hall Committee, which had been first appointed in 1773, and constantly re-appointed up to this time; presumably Bro. John Noorthouck was a member of it, and being a man of some literary ability, the task of editing the new Book of Constitutions, which appeared in 1784, was entrusted to him. He performed his task with considerable skill, reducing the "tumid expressions" of his predecessors "nearer to the unaffected stile of simple narration," to quote his preface, and adding a full index "without which no publication beyond the size of a pamphlet can be deemed compleat."

This appears to have been a standing remark of our Brother's, for in the Preface to his "History of London" he says "no literary performance beyond the size of a pamphlet can be deemed compleat, in the usual sense of the word, without a good index; yet the labour of making and digesting it is a duty that few authors will submit to themselves."

I regret that I can furnish no further particulars about Noorthouck's Masonic career; I cannot find his name among the Grand Officers for any year; and Dr. Oliver sums him up in a brief sentence as "a clever and intelligent man, and an expert Mason" (*Revelations of a Square, p. 249*), though he considers his conduct during the dispute between Preston and the Grand Lodge as open to censure. It may be observed here that Noorthouck and Preston were both employed by Strahan—the former to correct, the latter to print for him; and it is possible that some dispute apart from Masonry may have been at the bottom of their trumpery quarrel over the Church parade.

I have seen it suggested (*Freemason, 25th September, 1869*) that the real cause of their quarrel was Preston's jealousy of Noorthouck on account of the employment of the latter to edit the new edition of the Constitutions, but as the quarrel broke out in 1777, and the new edition was not required until 1782, there cannot be much probability in this suggestion; though very likely, since he compiled the Appendix of 1776, Preston would have also prepared the 1784 edition if he had not fallen out with the authorities.

Our worthy Brother was something of a poet as well as a compiler of books, for, besides his poetical sketch of Strahan's character previously mentioned, Jones' "Masonic Miscellanies" (1797) contains three poetical effusions by Bro. Noorthouck, from the first of which (p. 45) I should like to quote:—

> "When Bucks[2] and Albions are forgot,
> Free-masons will remain;
> Mushrooms, each day, spring up and rot,
> While oaks stretch o'er the plain."

[1] I am indebted to Bro. Gould's "History of Freemasonry," ii., 424-428, for my account of these occurrences.

[2] See an article by Bro. W. H. Rylands in *A.Q.C.*, vol. iii. p. 140.

The second (p. 90) was sung in the Provincial Grand Lodge at Margate, in Kent, on June 12th, 1786, and is in honour of Colonel Jacob Sawbridge, Prov.G.Master of Kent, 1785-94; the last two lines may serve as a specimen of it:—

"Fill, fill your glasses; let Sawbridge be the toast,
Long may we his protection boast!"

The third (p. 137) is an ode "performed at every Meeting of the Grand Chapter of Harodim," an order started in London by Preston in 1787, apparently a glorified Lodge of Instruction masquerading as an old Order revived; so the two brethren seem to have made up their dispute, and probably Noorthouck had joined Preston's new Order. This ode is given in Preston's Illustrations, and need not be quoted.

Such are all the particulars I have been able to collect of these two Editors of the Book of Constitutions, but I hope they may be deemed worthy of a place in the *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum.*

Bro. W. J. Chetwode Crawley *writes*:—

Bro. Hawkins's article is an excellent contribution, and the details supplied by Bro. Sadler are really valuable.

Curiously enough the first school Latin Dictionary I ever used was Entick's *Tyronis Thesaurus*, and a very good working vocabulary I found it, though ludicrously behind the modern standard of philology. Still, I have ever since had a sneaking regard for the author, who certainly knew what the schoolboy of his day wanted. I fancy the use of his Dictionary survived in Irish Classical Schools a full quarter of a century after it had been superseded in his own country.

Bro. W. B. Hextall said:—

Bro. Hawkins' interesting paper is capable of but small addition. Entick was a warm partizan of the notorious John Wilkes, and gave an account of the latter's proceedings with the City of London in his *History and Survey of London*, which was an enlargement of an earlier work by Maitland. Allusion is made to "the reverend Brother Entick," at page 14 of *The Complete Freemason, or Multa Paucis for Lovers of Secrets* (1763). A notice of the death of "Rev: Mr. John Entick, aged 60, at Stepney," appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1773, and the volume for 1774, page 229, in "Catalogue of New Publications," gives "The Present State of the British Empire . . . . By the late Rev: John Entinck, M.A.," so that Lysons was not alone in so spelling the surname. Allibone's *Dictionary of English Literature*, I., 560, says "John Entick or Entinck." I believe a like latitude formerly applied to the spelling of the better known family name "Bentinck," which is so similar as to suggest a common origin. The *Freemason's Magazine*, 1859 (page 1026) erroneously gives the year of Entick's death as 1780.

Bro. W. J. Hughan has pointed out that although the Sanction to Entick's Constitutions, 1756, contains a warning "to all Brethren against being employed or concerned in writing and spreading, printing and publishing, any other books relating to Masons or Masonry, and against using any other Book in any Lodge as a Lodge-Book, as they shall be answerable to Grand Lodge," yet the printer and publisher, Bro. J. Scott, also printed and sold "The Pocket Companion, and History of Free Masons: Containing their Origin, Progress, and Present State; an Abstract of their Laws, Constitutions, Customs, Charges, Orders and Regulations, for the Instruction and

Conduct of the Brethren . . . . for the use of the Society down to this Time," and boldly advertised the same at back of page 339 of Entick's volume. (Whymper's *Reprint of Articles on the Constitutions*, 1889). Both Mackenzie's (1877) and Woodford's (1878) Cyclopœdias attribute the 1767 Constitutions to Entick, as does *A.Q.C.*, xiii., 181; but Bro. Hughan agrees with Bro. Hawkins that Entick does not appear to have had aught to do with that revision (*ibid.*)

The obituary notice of John Noorthouck, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1816, says he was for nearly fifty years a liveryman of the Company of Stationers, and such long service seems to justify inquiry about him in that quarter.

In the *Freemason's Magazine*, 1859 (page 116), a correspondent stated that Noorthouck "was a native of Oundle," and suggested inquiry by members of the Lodge of Merit, then No. 687, which was warranted at Stamford Baron in 1840, held at Oundle from 1856 to 1865, and then moved back to Stamford Baron. Lane's *Masonic Records* gives no other Masonic history to Oundle, and no further reference to Noorthouck appeared in the Magazine, though the letter mentioned was again printed in the volume for 1861.

Woodford's Cyclopœdia, page 517, mentions an unpublished autobiography of Noorthouck, probably the same as that catalogued by John Russell Smith, in 1852. None such is in the British Museum.

Noorthouck's Constitutions, 1784, contained a leaf, paged 67, 68 (page 67 headed "In Italy,") which was cancelled in most of the copies, and for it were substituted pages 67, 68, [67] [68] usually found; the new page 67 headed "Gothic Architecture." The cancelled leaf is consequently rare.

The proceedings against Thomas Whitney, which occasioned loss of its warrant to the Royal York Lodge, Bath, in 1824, are recorded at length in the Minute Book of the Royal Sussex Lodge, now No. 53. (*Craft Masonry in Bath*, by Bro. R. E. M. Peach, 1894).

Comments were also offered by Bros. T. Cohu, Canon J. W. Horsley and the W.M. and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Bro. Hawkins for his paper.

NOTES ON THE HERALDRY AT THE CASTLE OF BUDRUM.

BY BRO. ANDREW OLIVER.

IT is possible that a reason for the appearance of the various shields of arms at the Castle of Budrum, described by our W.Bro. Markham in *A.Q.C.*, vol. xvii., p. 74, may be found in a document at the British Museum, known as Cottonian Charter IV. 31.

This is a letter granted to William Fitzhugh and Margery his wife, for contributing to the re-building of the Castle of Budrum, dated 1414.

There can be no doubt but that this document was given to a member of the Fitzhugh Family, whose name appears upon the document in question, together with that of his wife, for the reason that they contributed towards the re-building of the Castle.

It was a common custom to place upon the walls and other parts of buildings, the armorial bearings of persons who contributed towards their erection or rebuilding, and from this we may infer that the King of England and many of the nobles gave assistance in this manner and for this reason their arms are displayed on the Castle walls.

The letter granted to William Fitz Hugh is in Latin and has attached to it the seal of the Hospital of St. John, Clerkenwell.

It is as follows:—

> Universis psentes has inspectis ffratres Johannes Seyvill & Willius Hullis ordinis sancti Johannis Jerlimitan procuratores hujus indulgencie salutem in dño Nouit universuas via qd cum sanctissimus in xpo pater & Dominus nr dominus Alexander digna dei provindencia papa quintus ex sua ineffabile clemencia pro & paterno affectu compaciendo considerius sumptus importabilis & espensas quas dominus noster magister nosqē fratres ñri conuentus Rodi circa capcionem edificatoem & custodiam Castri sancti Petri nup de manibs inimicos crucis xpr licet absque non modica sanguinis effusione vi armore graciose capti & conquesti sustiniumus & indies non modica cum penuria sustinemus Omnibs & singulis qui ad defensionem fidei fortificacionem & custodiam Castri pda paupum magistri & fratrum hospitalis ac hospitalitatis subuencionem ac confusionem hostium huiusmodi eisdem magro fratribs & hospitali pdcis vel illi seu illis qui ad p'cipiend subuencionem ipam̄ pm̄agros & fratres pdcos fuerint deputatis manus porrexerunt adinterces secundum facultates a deo eis collatas ut confessor quem quilt eorum duxerit eligend, omī peccaminu & suor de quibs corde contriti & ore confessi fuerint vel de quibs confitri vellent et eorum occurrerent memorie plenam remissionem semel tantum in mortis articulo eis in sinceritate fidei & unitate sancte Romane ecclie psistentibs concedere valeat phas suas

aplicas misericorditer dignatus est indulgere; Proviso tamen quidem confessor de suis de quibs fuerit alteri satisfaccio impendenda; eam illis p ipos si supciexerint vel p heredes aut executores si forte tunc obierient faciend iniungat quam ipi vel eorum ut psertur heredes sine executores face teneantur. Et si quis qd absit ppter confidenciam remissionis huiusmodi aliqua forte imposterum committeret illicita; quo ad illa remissio huiusmodi illi vel illis ea committentibs missatenus suffragetur. Et quia nobiles & strenui dominus Wills Fitzhugh miles & margeria uxor ejus quedam caritatis suffragra eidem hospitali nid in huiusmodi fidei catholice defensionem ac Castri fortificacionem predci ceterosqe pros usus ut prebertur nominatos caritature donarunt, cuicumque cappellano ad hoc peum eligendo ipius confessionem audrendi ac semel penitus ut prefertur absolvendi auctoritate aplica supradicta licencia conceditur specialis presentium ptenorem. In quorum ommu testimonium sigullum quo utimur in hac parte presentibus est appensum Dat in domo de Clerkenwell Anno domini millesimo Quadringentisimo Quartodecimo.

In the other shields of arms a family connection may be traced amongst the members. Especially is this to be found in the family of Neville, who were connected with Holland, Percy, Grey, and the Royal Family, while the Hollands had connection with Stafford, Fitzalan, Beaufort, Courtenay and Montacute.

In vol. xiv., *Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries* (N.S.), a paper on the Heraldry of the English Knights of Budrum, by Sir Clements Markham, F.S.A., will be found with the following blazons:—

Burley, *Or*, three bars in chief two palettes *sable*, over all an escutcheon barry of six, *gules* and *or*.

Beauchamp, { 1st and 4th, *Gules*, a fess *or*, between six cross crosslets, *or*.
2nd and 3rd, checky *or* and *azure*, a chevron *ermine* (Newburgh).

Holland, England within a bordure of France.

Percy, { 1st and 4th, *or*, a lion rampant *azure*.
2nd and 3rd, *gules*, three luces haurient, *argent* (Lucy).

Neville, *Gules*, a saltire *argent*.

De La Pole, { 1st and 4th, *Azure*, a fess between three leopards' faces *or*.
2nd and 3rd, *Argent* on a bend *gules*, three pairs of wings *argent* (Wingfield).

Zouche, *Gules*, twelve bezants *or*, a canton *ermine*.

Gray, Barry of six, *argent* and *azure*.

Strange, of Knockin, Two lions passant guardant.

Fitz Alan, *Azure*, a lion rampant *or*, within a bordure.

Stafford, *Or*, a chevron *gules*.

Montacute, { 1st and 4th, *Argent*, three fusils conjoined in fess *gules*.
2nd and 3rd, An eagle displayed (Monthermer).

Vere, Quarterly *gules* and *or*, in the first a mullet *argent*.

Courtenay, *Or*, three roundels *gules*, a label *azure* with three annulets *argent* on each of the three points.

FITZHUGH, *Azure*, fretty and a chief *or*.

HALESTOWE (?), Paly of six, over all a chevron.

Under the central shield, which bears the Royal Arms, are three other shields. The one on the left side has the following arms: On a bend, three lions rampant, for John Kendal (?), Turcopolier, 1477-1500. That on the right has: Three bars gemelle, on a canton 5 billets, for "English" of Suffolk (?); while the one in the middle bears: Two wolves for Wolfe (?).



"INDULGENCE" SEAL OF BUDRUM.

St. John's Day in Harvest.

WEDNESDAY, 24th JUNE, 1908.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., W.M.; J. T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., S.W.; H. Sadler, G.Ty., S.D., as J.W.; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; J. P. Simpson, I.G.; E. H. Dring, S.Stew.; E. L. Hawkins, J.Stew.; W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B., P.M.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.: Sydney T. Klein, P.M.; and E. J. Castle, P.D.G.R., P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. Thos. Cohn, P.G.St.B., H. H. Montague Smith, John Church, J. Ingram Moar, W. Howard-Flanders, J. Procter Watson, Chas. H. Bestow, W. Fisher, P.A.G.P., J. J. Nolan, W. B. Hextall, F. Armitage, F. W. Levander, Archdeacon F. E. Clarke, Pr.G.M., North Connaught, D. Bock, P. Wriede, H. C. Warren, H. J. Dalgleish, T. Vincent Smith, L. Danielsson, John Weir, R. E. Landesmann, W. F. Keddell, R. J. Hennings, Rev. H. F. Gillespie, D.D., D. S. Morison, D. Mackintosh, Albert Henning, G. J. Cresswell, W. Howard Webb, Rev. Morris Rosenbaum, C. Isler, A. Simner, P.A.G.D.C., Chas. Aubert, Walter H. Brown, P.G.Stew., Harry Tipper, P.A.G.P., C. W. P. Hollingbery, Alfred A. Millward, Col. R. S. Ellis, Major John Rose, G. G. Lean, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, L. Wild, Rev. H. C. de Lafontaine, P.G.D., Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall, R. C. Watson, Herbert Burrows and Sir John E. Bingham, Bart.

Also the following visitors:—Bros. Howard R. Justice, P.M., Philo Lodge No. 444, Philadelphia; C. J. Thomson, P.M., Lombardian Lodge No. 2348; Chas. H. Nicholson, P.M., Evening Star Lodge No. 1719; E. A. Wheeler, S.W., Brent Lodge No. 3292; A. C. Palmer, J.W., Mornington Lodge No 1672; R. C. Young, J.W., Celtic Pioneer Lodge No. 40, W. Australia; J. Klootsema and E. C. Bruens, Alkmaar Lodge Holland; Henry Harrison, Thomas Ralling Lodge No. 2508; and J. Grange Rud, Star of Burma Lodge No. 614.

Thirty-eight brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Bros. G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; E. Macbean, P.M.; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G.Tr., Ireland; J. P. Rylands, Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, P.Dis.G.M. Malta, P.M.; E. Conder, junr., P.M.; Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.; E. Armitage, P.D.G.D.C.; F. J. W. Crowe, P.G.O., J.W.; W. J. Hughan, P.G.D., W. Watson, J.D.; L. A. de Malczovich, and R. F. Gould, P.G.D., P.M.

The Secretary reminded the Brethren of the Special Meeting of the Lodge which was to be held on 14th July. It was hoped that there would be a good attendance in order that a hearty welcome might be given to the Mason Bishops who were expected to be present.

The Secretary also announced that all the arrangements were completed for the visit to the Province of Durham on 16th July, and that the names of those wishing to take part in the Outing must be in his hands before the end of June.

The Secretary called attention to the following

EXHIBITS.

By Bro. EBENEZER S. PHILLIPS, Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A.

PHOTOGRAPH of Warrant, issued 12th February, 1762, by George Harrison, Provincial Grand Master of New York for the St. John's Lodge, "Country of Fairfeald, and in the Colleny of Coneticut."

PHOTOGRAPH of first Meeting-place of St. John's Lodge. The house was pulled down about fifteen years ago. *Presented to the Lodge.*

By Bro. W. LEONARD SMITH, London.

Masonic "toad" MUG.

By Bro. F. OVERTON, Beckenham.

PHOTOGRAPH of Tracing-Boards belonging to the Addiscombe Lodge No. 1556. *Presented to the Lodge.*

By THE LODGE.

Silver-gilt JEWEL, attached to original silver chain, presented in 1811 to William Rigler by the members of the Lodge of True Felicity, now the Lodge of Felicity No. 58. In the early part of 1810 this Lodge was resuscitated by Francis Columbine Daniel and other members of the Royal Naval Lodge, and was removed from the Bull and Gate Tavern, Kentish Town, to the Salutation Tavern, Newgate Street, and at a meeting on 6th February, Bro. Rigler was appointed Junior Deacon. The jewel was presented to him in the following year in consequence of his "animated zeal to Masonry." It is of precisely the same form as the one presented in 1806 by the Royal Naval Lodge to Bro. T. I. Tobias. (See *A.Q.C.*, vol. xviii., p. 65.)

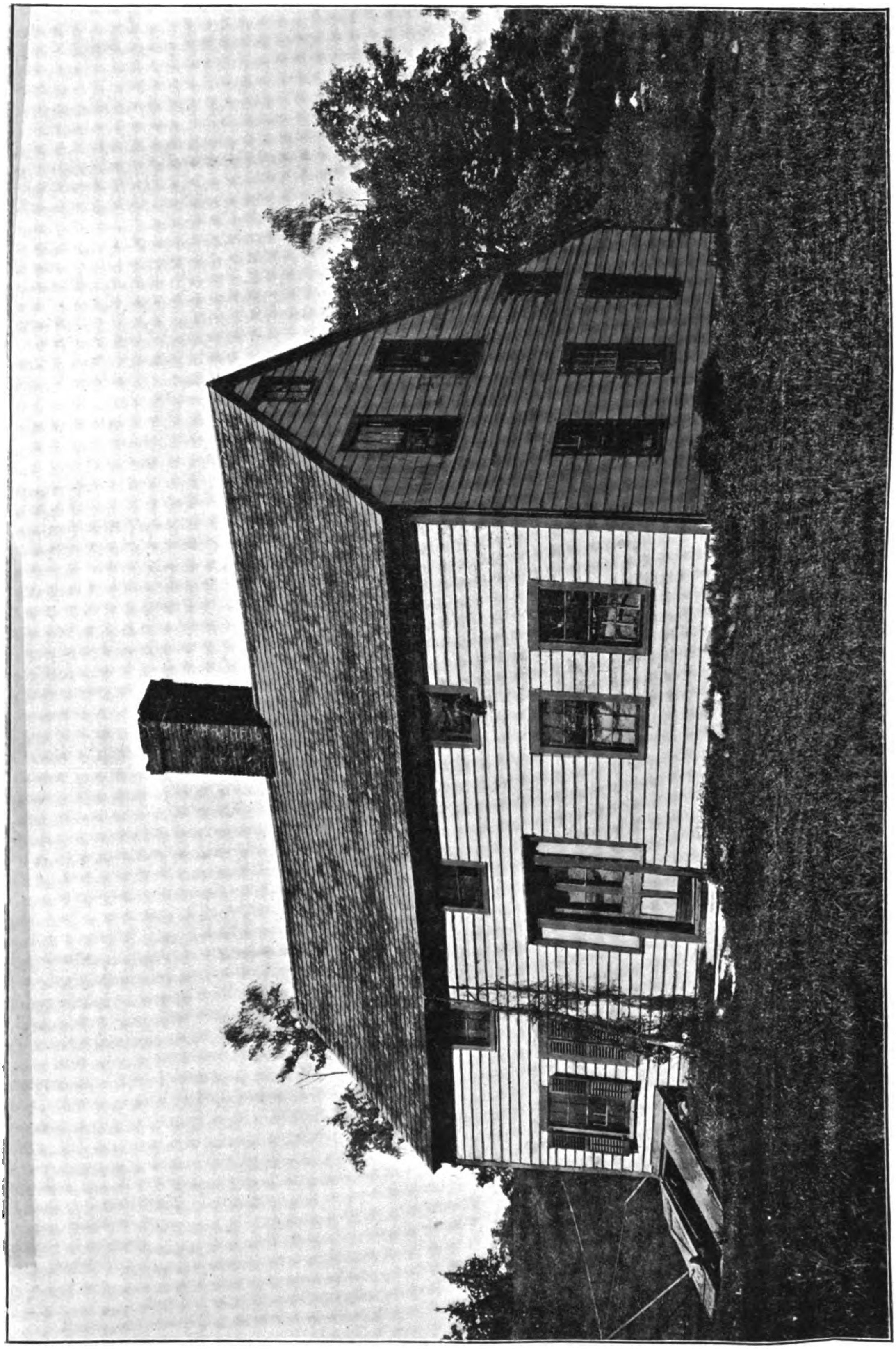
Membership JEWEL of the Southern Cross Lodge No. 398 (S.C.), Capetown.

A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed to those brethren who had lent objects for exhibition, or who had made presentations to the Lodge Museum.

Bro. W. H. RYLANDS read the following paper :—



WARRANT issued in 1762 by the Provincial Grand Master of New York for the St. John's Lodge, Bridgeport, Connecticut.



First Meeting Place of the St. John's Lodge, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

NOTES ON THE SOCIETY OF GREGORIANS.

BY BRO. W. H. RYLANDS, P.A.G.D.C.

THE above title fully expresses the contents of this paper. It is nothing more than a series of notes gathered from various sources, largely by the assistance of several friends, among whom I must mention Bro. Hamon le Strange, Bro. William Watson and Bro. W. H. Jones, of Norwich.

My hope, in bringing this paper before the Lodge, is that others will add to the information, by sending to the Secretary, for publication, any notes they may now possess, or obtain; and thus collect together all that is known about the Gregorians.

There are several references to the Society in the old volumes of *Notes and Queries*, and of these I have taken full advantage.

Nothing appears to be known of the early history of the Society. They were called the Merry Gregs, according to the heading of their Constitutional Song, "Let Poets and Historians, Record the brave Gregorians," etc. If it were certain that the saying, as merry as a Grigg, took its origin from the Gregorians, or that Trimmer the Farmer referred to in Tom D'Urfey's *Wit and Mirth or Pills to purge melancholy* (1719, p. 9), was a member of the Society, a very respectable antiquity might be claimed for them. Unfortunately, however, there are several other explanations of the word Grigg, which may be more readily accepted.

The following is the text of this semi-political song:—

THE MODERATE MAN.

To a pretty tune. *By the famous Signior Corelli.*

A Tory, a Whig, and a Moderate Man,
O'er a Tub of strong Ale,
Met in *Ailesbury* Vale,
Where there liv'd a plump lass they call'd buxom *Nan.*
The Tory a *Londoner* proud and high,
The Whig was a Tradesman, plaguy Sly;
The Trimmer a Farmer, but merry and dry,
And thus they their suit began.
Pretty *Nancy* we're come to put in our claim,
Resolv'd upon Wedlock's pleasing Game;
Here's *Jacob* the Big,
And *William* the Whig,
And *Roger* the Grigg,
Jolly lads, as e'er were buckled in Girdle fast;
Say which you will chuse,
To tye with a noose,
For a Wife we must carry what e'er comes on't,
Then think upon't,

You'll never be sorry when y'have don't,
Nor like us the worse for our Wooing so blunt,
Then tell us who pleases best.

The Lass who was not of the motion shy,
The ripe years of her life
Being Twenty and Five:
To the words of her wooer straight made reply,
I find you believe me a Girl worth Gold,
And I know too you like my coppy-hold;
And since Fortune favours the brisk and the bold,
One of ye I mean to try.

But I am not for you, nor S———'s Cause,
Nor you with your H———y's Hums and Hawes;
No *Jacob* the Bigg,
Nor *William* the Whigg,
But *Roger* the Grigg,
With his mirth and mildness happily please me can.
'Tis him will I choose,
For th' Conjugal noose;
So that you the Church Bully may rave and rant,
And you may cant,
Till both are Impeacht in Parliament;
'Tis Union and Peace that the Nation does want,
So I'm for the Moderate Man.
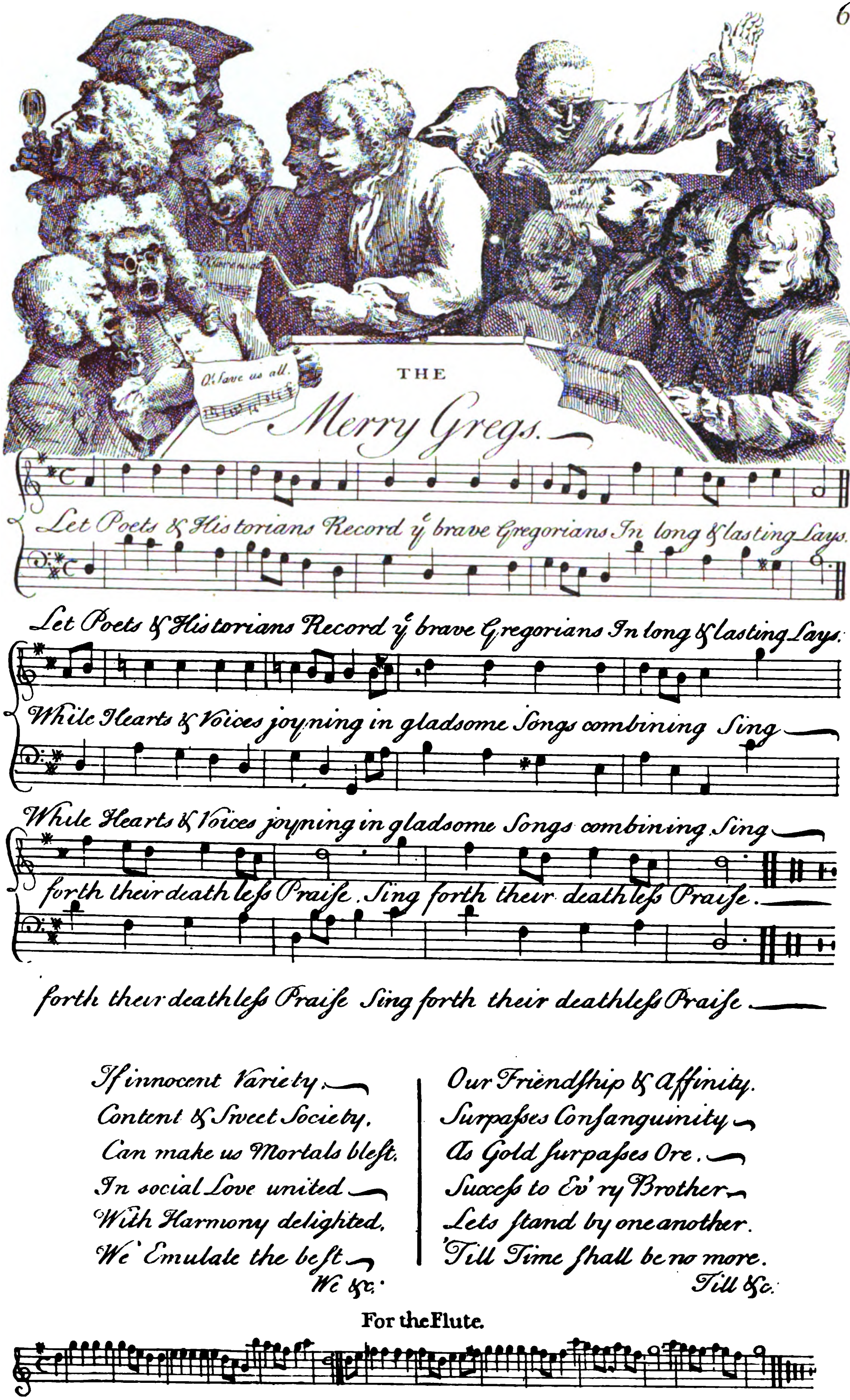
It has been stated that the Society of Gregorians existed in London in the year 1730: and it might be added that they survived longer than most of the imitators of Freemasonry. It will be well to arrange a few of the notes in chronological order.

In the *Daily Journal*, May 8th, 1736, occurs the following:—"On Monday last was constituted at the Flower de Luce, in St. Alban's, a new chapter of the ancient and honourable order of Gregorians, at which were present the Grand, Vice-Grands, with their proper Officers, together with a large number of the Brethren. At their entrance into the town they were received with the greatest acclamations of joy that could be expressed by the populace. The bells rang, and continued ringing till the Grand left the town."

The contributor of this to *Notes and Queries* (3rd series, ii., 1862, p. 447) asks:—What was this "Order"? and how was it that the solemnity described was looked upon as an occasion of public rejoicing by the people of St. Alban's?

Another contributor to the same journal (2nd series vii., 1859, p. 157) calls attention to "The Gregorian Constitution Song," in a collection of single-sheet Music, bearing the erased name of a former owner, with the date 1745, quotes the first verse beginning, "Let Poets and Historians," and states that it is set to two voices, and there is a transposition for the flute at the foot. The Editor adds the following note:

"The single sheet referred to by our correspondent is a copy of a song contained in the following work:—*The Musical Century, in one hundred English Ballads, the Words and Music of the whole by Henry Carey*, 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1737-40; 2nd edit. 1740; 3rd edit. 1743. The work itself is not a uniformly printed book, but merely a collection of



The Merry Gregs.
From George Bickham's "Musical Entertainer."

songs struck off from plates engraved and published by Carey at different periods from about the year 1720." The following is the full title of the book, from the earliest edition in the British Museum. No doubt it is simply a re-issue of the first edition :—

"The Musical Century, | in | One Hundred English Ballads, | on | Various Subjects and Occasions; | adapted | To several Characters and Incidents in Human Life, | and calculated | For Innocent Conversation, Mirth, and Instruction. | The | Words and Music of the Whole Work, | *by Henry Carey.* | . . . . The Second Edition. | London: | Printed for the Author, and sold at the Musick-shops, 1740. | "

THE GREGORIANS' CONSTITUTION SONG.

(Music). (For two voices).

1.

Let Poets and Historians,
Record the brave Gregorians,
In long and lasting lays;
While hearts and voices joining
In gladsome songs combining,
Sing forth their deathless praise.

2.

If innocent variety,
Content and sweet society,
Can make us mortals blest;
In social love united,
With harmony delighted,
We emulate the best.

3.

Our friendship and affinity,
Surpasses consanguinity,
As Gold surpasses Ore;
Success to ev'ry Brother,
Let's stand by one another
Till time shall be no more.

The Cheap Side Chapter of Gregorians was constituted in the year 1736. (See under "Medals.")

In the *Musical Entertainer*, published by George Bickham, the engraver of the plates, about the year 1742, the Constitutional Song is headed "The Merry Gregs," and is headed by a number of singing people after Hogarth.

The *Daily Advertiser* of the 18th of February, 1742, contains the following:—

"The Brethren of the Pope's Head Chapter of the Antient and Honourable Order of Gregorians are desir'd to meet at the Fountain Tavern on Ludgate Hill, this Evening at Six o'Clock, to proceed from thence to visit the Globe Chapter in Fleet Street."

They are mentioned in the often quoted lines in Pope's *Dunciad* (Book IV., lines 572, etc.), which was first printed in 1728. The fourth book first appeared in the edition of 1742.

Next, bidding all draw near on bended knees,
The Queen confers her *Titles* and *Degrees.*
Her Children first of more distinguish'd sort,
Who study Shakespear at the Inns of Court,
Impale a Glow-worm, or vertù profess,
Shine in the dignity of F.R.S.

Some, deep Freemasons, join the silent race,
Worthy to fill Pythagoras's place;
Some Botanists, or Florists at the least,
Or issue Members of an annual feast,
Nor pass'd the meanest unregarded, one
Rose a Gregorian, one a Gormogon.
The last, not least, in honour or applause,
Isis and Cam made DOCTORS of her LAWS.

A note in some editions explains Gregorian and Gormogon as a sort of lay brothers, *slips* from the root of the Free Masons.

Another note by the Editor of Pope's Works, 1882 (verse 576), may be quoted, if only for the purpose of stating that it is entirely misleading.

"Throughout the eighteenth century there was a mania both in England and on the Continent for joining secret societies, some of which were formed merely for convivial, but others for political purposes. The Gregorians formed a Society which seems to have had its headquarters at Norwich. They appear to have taken part in politics, proceeding to the hustings in regular order, and full costume. They were also distinguished for their deep potations of port. (See *Notes and Queries*, 2nd series, vol. vi., p. 273). It is not improbable that they may have voted on the Whig side, as the Royal Family were Masons, so that Pope may have had a political motive for his satire. I think that there may be also a second meaning for the word "Gregorian," which is the cant name for a hangman, the term being derived from Gregory Brandon, whom Grose (Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue) calls "a noted finisher of the law," and who was granted a coat of arms through a mistake of Sir William Seagar, a former Garter King-at-Arms. In this case Pope would have intended to ridicule the Heralds' College. The Gormogons were another secret society, which existed in England from 1725 to 1738, being dissolved in the same year that the first Papal Bull was issued against the Freemasons. They derived their mysteries from China. There is a very rare print of Hogarth's called "The Mystery of Freemasonry, brought to light by the Gormogons," representing in a ridiculous light the initiation of a novice into the rites of the order. Henry Carey also ridiculed them in some verses called, 'A Moderator between the Freemasons and the Gomorgons.'"

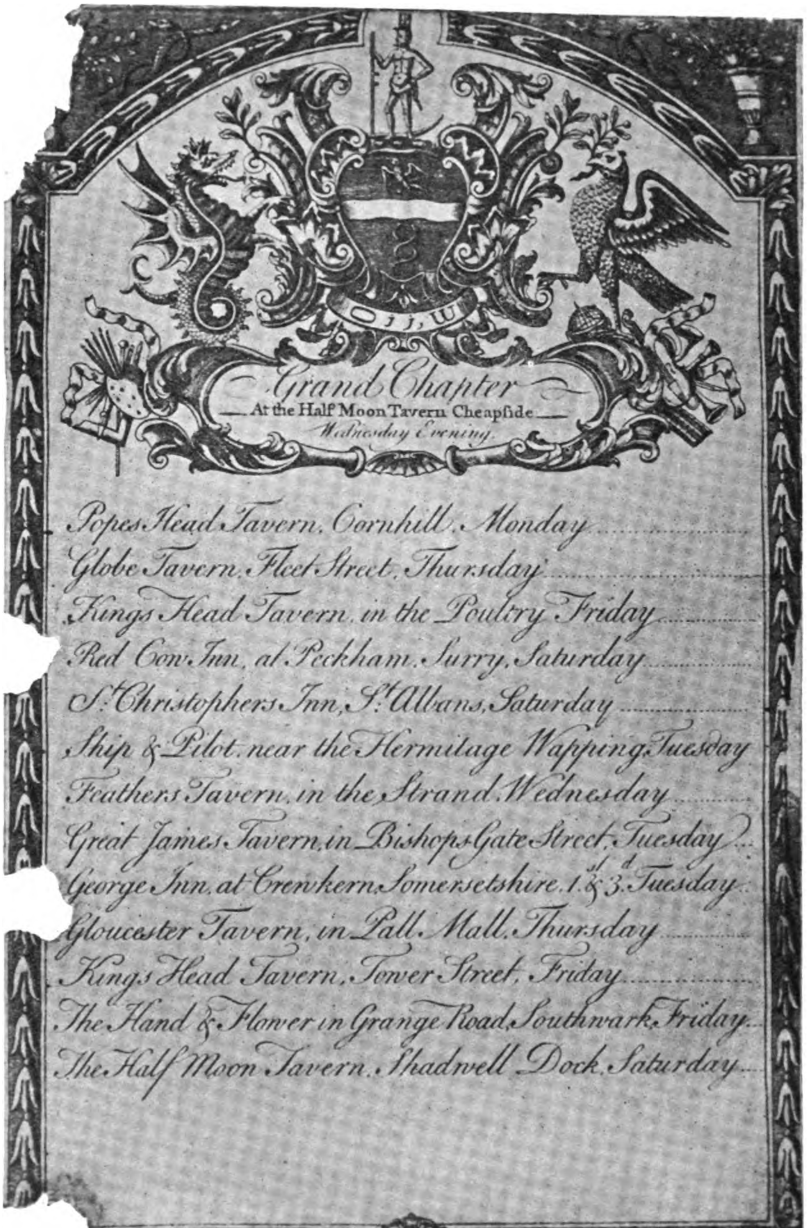
In the engraved List of Chapters acting under the Grand Chapter in London, in the Gardner Collection, and brought to light by Bro. J. Percy Simpson (*Trans.*, vol. xix., 1906, p. 19), Pope's Head and Globe Chapters are both entered. I think it must be dated before the year 1750, and it is, perhaps, worth noting that it contains a Chapter at St. Alban's, probably the one mentioned above; one at Peckham, Surrey, and another at Crewkerne, in Somersetshire.

A sermon by Farmerie Maltus[1], preached before the Gregorians, was published in quarto in London in 1752.

Mackey, in his Encyclopædia of Freemasonry, gives the following:—

"GREGORIANS—An association established early in the 18th century in ridicule of and in opposition to the Freemasons. There was some feud between the two Orders, but the Gregorians at last succumbed and long ago became extinct. They lasted, however, at least until the end of the century, for there is extant a sermon preached before them in 1797. They must, too, by that time have changed their character, for

[1] The Rev. Farmer Maltus, son of William Maltus, of Scotton, co. Lincoln, was of Lincoln College, Oxford. He matriculated 1st February, 1723-24, aged 18. Was lecturer of Bermondsey, Surrey, and died the 26th March, 1782.



Grand Chapter
At the Half Moon Tavern Cheapside
Wednesday Evening

Popes Head Tavern, Cornhill, Monday
Globe Tavern, Fleet Street, Thursday
Kings Head Tavern, in the Poultry, Friday
Red Cow Inn, at Peckham, Surry, Saturday
St. Christophers Inn, St. Albans, Saturday
Ship & Pilot, near the Hermitage Wapping, Tuesday
Feathers Tavern, in the Strand, Wednesday
Great James Tavern, in Bishops Gate Street, Tuesday
George Inn, at Crewkern, Somersetshire, 1st & 3d Tuesday
Gloucester Tavern, in Pall Mall, Thursday
Kings Head Tavern, Tower Street, Friday
The Hand & Flower in Grange Road, Southwark, Friday
The Half Moon Tavern, Shadwell Dock, Saturday

List of Chapters of the "Gregorians."

From an Engraving in the Gardner Collection.

Prince William Frederick of Gloucester was then their presiding officer; and Dr. Munkhouse, the author of that sermon, who was a very ardent Mason, speaks in high terms of the Order as an ally of Freemasonry and distinguished for its benign tendency and salutary effects!"

Smollet, in his *Travels through France and Italy*, printed in 1766, furnishes the next reference. Vol. ii., pp. 53-4, Letter xxvii., dated from Nice, January 28th, 1765:—

"Amidst all the scenery of the Roman Catholic religion, I have never yet seen any of the spectators affected at heart, or discover the least sign of fanaticism. The very disciplinants, who scourge themselves in the Holy Week, are generally peasants or parties hired for the purpose. Those of the confrairies, who have an ambition to distinguish themselves on such occasions, take care to secure their backs from the smart by means of secret armour, either women's boddice or quilted jackets. The confrairies are fraternities of devotees, who inlist themselves under the banners of particular saints. On days of procession they appear in a body dressed as penitents and masked, and distinguished by crosses on their habits. There is scarce an individual, whether noble or plebeian, who does not belong to one of these associations, which may be compared to the Free-Masons, Gregorians, and Antigallicans of England."

The late Mr. William Pinkerton, writing to *Notes and Queries* (4th series, v., 1870, p. 127), quotes a dinner invitation card then in his possession.

"The Committee appointed by a chapter of the ancient and honourable society of Gregorians request the honour of your company to celebrate the festival of the Glorious Revolution in 1688, at the Swan Inn, on Wednesday the 5th day of November, 1787. Dinner at three o'clock. Tickets seven and sixpence each. Wine included."

This may possibly explain the peculiar festivities at St. Alban's mentioned above in the year 1736, and suggest that the Gregorians were a semi-political Protestant Society.

Another reference to the Society is found in "The Borough: A Poem in Twenty-four Letters, by the Rev. G. Crabbe, LL.B. . . . London: . . . 1810."

LETTER X.

CLUBS AND SOCIAL MEETINGS.

Masons are ours, Free-Masons—but, alas!
To their own Bards I leave the mystic class;
In vain shall one, and not a gifted Man,
Attempt to sing of this enlighten'd Clan.
I know no word, boast no directing sign,
And not one Token of the Race is mine;
Whether with *Hiram*, that wise Widow's son,
They came from *Tyre* to royal *Solomon*,
Two Pillars raising by their skill profound,
Boaz and *Jachin* through the East renown'd:
Whether the sacred Books their Rise express,
Or Books profane, 'tis vain for me to guess;
It may be, lost in Date remote and high,
They know not what their own antiquity;
It may be, too, derived from cause so low,
They have no wish their origin to show:
If, as Crusaders they combine to wrest
From heathen Lords the land they long possess'd;

Or were at first some harmless Club who made
Their idle meetings solemn by Parade;
Is but conjecture—for the task unfit,
Awe-struck and mute, the puzzling theme I quit;
Yet, if such Blessing from their Order flow,
We should be glad their moral code to know;
Trowels of Silver are but simple things,
And Aprons worthless as their apron-strings;
But if, indeed, you have the skill to teach
A social spirit, now beyond our reach;
If Man's warm Passions you can guide and bind,
And plant the Virtues in the wayward mind;
If you can wake to Christian love the Heart—
In mercy, something of your Powers impart.

But as it seems we Masons must become
To know the Secret, and must then be dumb;
And as we venture for uncertain Gains,
Perhaps the Profit is not worth the Pains.
When *Bruce*, that dauntless traveller, thought he stood
On *Nile's* first Rise! the Fountain of the Flood,
And drank exulting in the sacred spring,
The Critics told him it was no such thing;
That springs unnumber'd round the country ran,
But none could show him when the first began.
So might we feel should we our time bestow
To gain these secrets and these signs to know;
Might question still if all the Truth we found,
And firmly stood upon the certain Ground;
We might our Title to the mystery dread,
And fear we drank not at the River-head.

Griggs and *Gregorians* here their Meetings hold,
Convivial Sects, and Bucks alert and bold;
A kind of Masons, but without their sign;
The bonds of Union—Pleasure, Song, and Wine.

Man, a gregarious creature, loves to fly
Where he the Trackings of the Herd can spy;
Still to be one with many he desires,
Although it leads him through the Thorns and Briers.

A few! but few there are, who in the mind
Perpetual source of consolation find;
The weaker many to the world will come,
For comforts seldom to be found from home. &c.

In *Notes and Queries* (2nd series, vi., 206), 1858, it is pointed out that a Public House in James Street, Bermondsey, is called the "Gregorian Arms," and Bro. Basil Matveieff has kindly informed me that it still exists at the corner of Jamaica and St. James' Roads.



(From the engraving in the British Museum.)

Bro. W. B. Hextall reminds me that in *The Freemasons' Magazine*, 1859, the following occurs on p. 107:—

"A new warrant, No. 1,067, granted for a Lodge to be held in an ancient tavern in Bermondsey, which was originally occupied by the ancient and extinct fraternity of the Gregorians, and is still named the 'Gregorian Arms.'"[1]

Some time before 1761 a Chapter was founded in the City of Norwich.

In *Notes and Queries* (2nd series, vj., 1858, p. 273) is the following:—"The Gregorians had numerous lodges or Chapters. One exercised great influence at Norwich, it bespoke plays, and the members attended with all their decorations; at contested elections for the city they proceeded to the hustings in regular order, and in full costume. The large room at the principal inn is decorated with their arms. Towards the close of their existence, for they are supposed to be defunct, they were memorable for their deep potations of Port wine. Sir Jacob Astley of the day had his portrait painted, wearing the insignia. The engraving is dedicated to him as 'Grand' of the Gregorians."

The portrait here referred to by the late Mr. Edward Hawkins is that of Sir Edward Astley, which bears the following inscription:—"Sir Edward Astley, Bart., Representative in Parliament for the County of Norfolk, and Grand of the Most Ancient and Honourable Order of Gregorians in Norwich, 1771. Taken from the original portrait in possession of the Society. B. West, Pinxt, R. Erlom, Sculp[t]."

Bro. le Strange tells me that at the break-up of the Society the original painting by Sir Benjamin West was presented to the great-grandfather of the present Lord Hastings, and is now preserved at his Norfolk seat, Melton Constable.

I must here express my grateful thanks to Bro. le Strange for all the trouble he has taken to search through books and newspapers, as also to Bro. W. H. Jones, the editor of the *Norfolk Chronicle*, for a number of transcripts; to them I owe the whole of the following notes, with reference to the Norwich Chapter.

Bro. Jones points out a curious distinction in the newspaper accounts. "Whereas," he says, "the proceedings of the Gregorians were reported with some amplitude, the proceedings of the Freemasons were cut very short, when noticed at all, and when the opening of a new Lodge took place in 1797, the Editor thanks a correspondent for a lengthy report of the proceedings, but states that it is not usual to give publicity to more than the most meagre outline of matters relating to Freemasonry." (!)

In the *Norwich Gazette* (afterwards the *Norfolk Chronicle*), July 18th, 1761 (No. 1) the following advertisement appears:—

"The Brethren of the most Antient and Honourable Order of GREGORIANS are desired to meet on Thursday the 30[th] of July at Sandling's Ferry, by ten o'clock in the forenoon, and then proceed to Postwick Grove, to hold the anniversary venison Feast.

By order of the Grand
Andrew Vipond, Sec.

N.B. The Brethren are desired to take Tickets."

Norwich Gazette, August 1st.

"On Thursday last the Chapter of the Antient and Honourable Order of Gregorians attended by a band of music, in barges and boats, made a joyous appearance on the water, and went in procession to Postwick Grove, where they held their annual venison feast. After dinner his Majesty's

[1] Lane's *Records* agrees with this. The Lodge was held at the "Gregorian Arms" till 1861, then removed. It was the Lodge of St. James, now No. 765.

health was drank, accompanied with a discharge of cannon, as were those of the Royal Family. The whole was conducted with decency and order, and the evening concluded with great harmony."

Norwich Gazette, January 16th, 1762.

"By the Norwich Company of Comedians,
By Desire of the Most Antient and
Honorable Order of Gregorians
At the Theatre in Yarmouth on
Monday January 18th will be
Performed a Play called
Measure for Measure
written by Shakespear." [&c., &c.]

Norwich Gazette, January 23rd, 1762.

"Norwich, January 18th, 1762.

"The Brethren of the Antient and Honourable Order of GREGORIANS, are desired to meet at the Chapter Room, on Wednesday the 3rd Day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the Choice of officers for the ensuing year, and upon other special affairs.

By Order of the Grand,

Andrew Vipond, Sec.

N.B. Dinner to be on the Table precisely at Two."

Norwich Gazette, February 13th, 1762.

"We, the poor confined Prisoners in the City Gaol, return thanks to the Honourable Society of Gregorians, for eight Stone five Pound of Beef, twenty-four Groat Loaves, sixteen shillings and sixpence worth of Beer, and Twelve Shillings in Money; which was carefully distributed by the Governor to our great relief, being 24 in Number.

N.B. We had both Roast, Boiled and Baked."

Norwich Gazette, February 27th, 1762.

"At the Concert Hall near the Assembly House. [&c] a Concert of Music [&c] (By Desire of the Antient and Honourable Order of Gregorians) [&c., &c.]

N.B. The Brethren are desired to meet at the Chapter-room, at four o'clock, in order to go in procession to the Concert-hall."

Norwich Gazette, July 31st, 1762.

The Annual Venison feast of Gregorians was held on the previous Thursday. "At night the brethren proceeded to the Chapter room, at the White Swan, where they concluded the evening with the greatest harmony."

Norwich Gazette, July 28th, 1764.

"On Thursday last the antient and honourable Order of Gregorians held their annual venison-feast at Bramerton Hills.—The appearance on the water was highly agreeable, the day was spent in a chearfulness and unanimity peculiar to that society; and the evening was concluded at the Chapter-room, where many loyal and national healths were drank with great joy and decorum."

Norwich Gazette, August 4th, 1764, a late advertisement.

"On Thursday last the Chapter of the Antient and Honourable Order of Gregorians, attended by a band of music in barges and boats made a joyous appearance on the water, and went in procession to Postwick Grove, where they held their annual venison feast. After dinner his Majesty's health was drank, accompanied with a discharge of cannon, as were those of the Royal Family. The whole was conducted with decency and order, and the evening concluded with great harmony."

[Postwick Grove is an error, the meeting was arranged at Bramerton Hills; see the previous advertisement.]

"You gentlemen Gregs,
Ye unmannerly prigs,
Who for years past have taken
Your cabbage and bacon
In my Grove, without leave:
You've no right, I conceive,
Nor shall you come there,
At least for this year,
Without full satisfaction;
Or I'll bring my action,
For your nonsense and fun,
And the damage you've done,
By tumbling your lasses
In my corn-fields & grasses:
Therefore take this for warning;
'Gainst next Thursday morning;
At Postwick I'll have no more swilling & swigging,
Or the law shall at once put a stop to your gregging.

Postwick, July 18, 1764."

In the General History of the County of Norfolk published by John Stacy at Norwich in 1829, is the following:—"*Postwick*—Four miles, All Saints, p. 254. This town is situate on the banks of the Yare. Here is a pleasant and shady grove, where in the month of July the society of the Gregorians held their annual venison dinner; they usually assembled at Sandlin's ferry, and went down the river in barges and wherries, with music, and colours flying. This was continued till 1764, when one of the farmers at Postwick, thinking himself or his lands injured, wantonly put an end to the custom: after which time the venison feast was held at the Chapter-room at the White Swan, St. Peter's, but the Society was finally dissolved in 1806."

In the *Norfolk and Norwich Remembrancer*, published at Norwich in 1822, p. 19, is the following:

1764, The annual venison dinner of the Gregorian Society, at Postwick Grove, discontinued.

Norfolk Chronicle, May 6th, 1797.

"Visit of H.R.H. Prince William of Gloucester.

On Tuesday the Prince was initiated into the ancient and honourable Order of Gregorians, at their Chapter-room in this city; at the same time his two Aide-de-Camps and Brigade-Major, with seven other gentlemen, were admitted into the same society. After a most excellent dinner, the

healths of his Majesty, the Duke of York and the Army, Lord Bridport and the Navy, and that of his Royal Highness were drunk with enthusiasm. The Prince not only entered into the spirit of the Chapter, which was most numerously attended, but contributed greatly to render it "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." He expressed great satisfaction in becoming a brother, regretted exceedingly that his engagements would so soon oblige him to leave a city he should ever revere, for its loyalty to its King, its attachment to the Constitution, and its distinguished hospitality; the marked attentions he had experienced in this city, neither time or circumstance could ever efface. He then gave the Archduke Charles of Austria, of whom, from personal acquaintance, he spoke in terms of the highest praise. 'But while we are thus toasting foreign Generals, let us not be unmindful,' said the Prince, 'of our own gallant Admirals.' He then gave Sir John Jervis, who, he was happy to inform his brethren, was at that time blocking up the Spanish fleet in Cadiz; this toast, the health of Admiral Nelson, the Norfolk hero, and several other local ones, were drunk with infinite glee. Almost every toast was accompanied with an appropriate song, which added much to the conviviality of the day."

Norfolk Chronicle, August 12th, 1797.

"Return Visit of the Prince."

[Arrived Aug. 8th. Reviewed local troops on the 10th. Following the reference to the parade, this account is given of the Gregorian meeting.]

"On his return his R.H. attended a chapter of the ancient and honourable order of Gregorians. After a most sumptuous dinner, the Prince honoured the Society by accepting the office of Grand, and took the chair amidst the reiterated applauses of the numerous brethren. The Prince appointed Capt. Smith, of Topcroft, his deputy, and the other officers were elected for the ensuing year. Lord Charles Spencer, Colonel of the Oxford Militia, Colonel Bates, of the Inniskillings, Capt. Gardner, son of the brave Admiral, and several other gentlemen were admitted into the Society, increasing both in its numbers and its respectability. The day, the proudest in the annals of the Society, was marked with its leading features, loyalty, sentiment, and conviviality, which the presence and vivacity of their illustrious Grand carried to an *acmé*, which those who were present will never cease to remember. His R.H. more than once repeated his sincere wishes for the prosperity of the Order, and of the city at large, from the inhabitants of which he had received attentions that were indelibly engraved on his heart.—The Prince left Norwich yesterday."

Norfolk Chronicle, December 9th, 1797.

"The meeting of the Gregorians on Monday last was numerously attended. After dinner, his Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester, Grand of the Order, expressed his satisfaction that his military duty permitted him to re-visit a city where he had received so many flattering marks of attention, and particularly from the Society over which he had the honour to preside. The conviviality of the day was much heightened by

the many loyal sentiments delivered from the chair, and amongst several appropriate songs the following was given by one of the officers of the Norwich Military Association.

"The Invasion, or the British War Song."

"Whilst Happy in our Native Land," etc.

Bro. le Strange tells me that Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, who is now writing a book on the portraits existing in Norfolk Country Houses, has found a portrait of William Frederick, second Duke of Gloucester (by Mary, Lady Waldegrave) born in 1776, in which he is represented wearing some regalia very like those in Sir Edward Astley's portrait. The picture represents him at about the age of twenty years, and was no doubt painted soon after he was elected "Grand" of the Norwich Chapter.

Norfolk Chronicle, 10th January, 1801.

"The Brethren of the most Ancient and Honourable Order of Gregorians, belonging to the White Swan Chapter in Norwich are desired to meet at their Chapter Room on Thursday the 15th day of January 1801.

By order of the Grand.

Turner, Secretary.

Dinner on the table at 4 o'clock."

Norfolk Chronicle, 25th July, 1801.

"The Brethren of the Most Ancient and Honourable Order of Gregorians, belonging to the White Swan Chapter in Norwich are desired to meet at their Chapter room on monday the 27th day of July, 1801, being the Anniversary Venison feast, and the Choice of Officers for the ensuing year.

By Order of the Grand.

Dinner on the table precisely at four o'clock."

No further notices appear in 1801, but the advertisement is repeated on the 2nd of January, 1802, "by Order of J. Frere Esqr. Grand."

In July, 1802, there appears to have been no meeting, probably on account of the General Election.

In 1803, there seems to be no advertisement.

21st July, 1804, a similar advertisement, referring to the Venison Feast and the Choice of Officers.

20th July, 1805, a similar advertisement, "J. Patteson, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

The Society ended in 1806.

In Palmer's *Perlustration of Yarmouth*, etc., 1872-1875, vol. iij., p. 138, note, is the following interesting statement:—

"Nelson also addressed a letter from Yarmouth Roads to Mr. Pillans, 'Grand-master of the Ancient Order of Gregorians,' at Norwich, with thanks for his election into that Society."

So far as I have been able to discover, there is no record known of the early usages of the Society.

In the Lodge Library is a MS., presented by the late Bro. Woodford to Bro. R. F. Gould, from whom it passed into the possession of the Lodge. The watermark in the paper on which it is written, is 1798, and it is in the handwriting of the Rev. Richard Munkhouse, D.D. The opening lines describe the reason of its production: "We, the

Grand Committee of the most Ancient and Honourable Order of Gregorians, being appointed for the express purpose of revising, re-modelling, and re-enacting the Constitutional Laws of Gregorism, do enact and declare the following to be the Fundamental and Constitutional Laws of our Order." Under these circumstances we can hardly expect to find in it more than a bare outline of the original usages. From this MS. I have taken the following notes :—

The title at this date was The Most Ancient and Honorable Order of Gregorians; and the system was called Gregorism.

The Fundamental and Constitutional Laws of the Order express the objects to be the establishment and permanent continuance of Unity in Society, and Christian Charity, and a Gregorian must be a man of honour, sound morals and true loyalty.

The Officers were The Grand of the Order, who was the Grand of the oldest Chapter known and existing: but he had no greater authority in his own Chapter, than that of other Grands in their respective Chapters.

The Prelate of the Order was the next in rank to the Grand of the Order.

The Grand Secretary of the Order took the next place.

The Order was ruled by a Grand Committee which consisted of not less than fifteen members, and was composed of the following, who were the Constitutional Officers.

The Grand of the Order for the time being.
The Prelate of the Order.
The Grand Secretary of the Order.

The several Grands The several Prelates The several Grand Secretaries The several Pro Grands The several Deputy Grands The several Secretaries	for the time being of each Chapter in the Kingdom.

It will be noticed that there were no Grand Wardens of the Order, but that two other Officers, the Prelate of the Order, and the Grand Secretary of the Order, occupied the offices immediately following the Grand of the Order

Meetings of the Grand Committee were held at the time and place ordered by the Grand of tho Order at the instance of any particular Chapter.

The exclusive duty of this Committee was to make Laws, and to superintend the conduct and interests of the Society at large.

The Grand of the Order was empowered to give a casting vote when required.

CHAPTERS.

All Charters and Deputations for the establishment of New Chapters were granted by the Grand of the Order with the consent of the Grand Chapter of the Order, which consisted of all the Officers and Brethren.

The Chapter was to appoint on each Anniversary the Grand, Wardens and Committee Men, by confirming those who had passed a ballot in the Committee: or by nominating such Brethren as were eligible, and who on such nominations had passed a favourable ballot in the Committee, to fill those offices.

To confirm or reject the Bye-Laws proposed and the Orders and Resolutions made by the Chapter Committee.

To consider and decide about objects of charity.

The Chapter Committee was to consist of not less than five officers and was composed of the Prelate, the Grand Secretary, the Pro Grands, Deputy Grands, and the other officers of each Chapter for the time being. The senior Pro-Grand always presided.

The duty of the Committee was to form Bye-Laws with regard to proposing, ballotting for and initiating new Members, the rules of the ballot, the sum to be paid to the Chapter Fund on each Initiation, the proportions in which the Fund was to be disposed of for the purposes of Initiation, Fines and Penalties, Pass Accounts, arrange for the hours of meeting, and other matters for the "local benefit" of the Chapter, and most conducive to the ends of the Institution.

On the morning of the Anniversary the Committee was to nominate and ballot for (but not appoint) The Grand, Wardens, and Committee Men, to serve the Chapter for the ensuing year.

OFFICERS.

The Grand was to preside at all Chapters: he was the Treasurer of the Chapter, and accountable for the Funds.

No Brother was eligible to be appointed Grand who had not served the office of Committee Man, and the offices of Senior and Junior Warden.

The Grand was ballotted for and elected in the Committee and if approved by the Chapter was installed into his office (after the business of the Chapter on the Anniversary) by his Predecessor investing him with the Medal and resigning the Chair to him.

He appointed his own Deputy Grand and Secretary.

The Deputy Grand assisted the Grand, and supplied his place in his absence. The Post of the Deputy Grand was at the lower end of the Table both in Committee and Chapters.

The Prelate was nominated and ballotted for in a Committee and appointed by the Chapter for life, but he might resign at pleasure. His duty was to exhort the Brethren on every anniversary to voluntary liberal contributions to the Fund of the Chapter. His Post was on the Left Hand of the Chair both in Committees and Chapters.

The Grand Secretary was nominated and ballotted for in a Committee, and appointed by the Chapter: he held office for life, with the power of resigning at pleasure. His duty was to superintend the Secretary in the execution of his office, and to assist and advise the Grand and his officers. His Post was on the Right Hand of the chair in all Committees and Chapters, and at the lower end of the Table in the absence of the Grand in Committees, or his Deputy in Chapters.

The Secretary kept all the accounts of the chapter, entered the Resolutions and Orders of the Committee and read them to the succeeding chapter: kept a list of the members, sent out the notices of all meetings: and had custody of the regalia and books. His Post was on the Right Hand of the Grand Secretary.

The Pro Grands. The Senior Pro Grand present presided in chapters in the absence of the Grand and his Deputy.

The Senior and Junior Wardens. None were eligible to the office of Warden who had not been of the seven Committee Men. Their exclusive duty was to secure the Committee and Chapter Rooms against intrusion, for which purposes the Sergeant of Arms was their Deputy. They invested the Secretary, Wardens and Committee Men with their proper Medals on the Anniversary.

The Post of the Senior Warden was on the $^{\text{left}}_{\text{right}}$ of the chair at the centre of the table.

The Post of the Junior Warden was opposite.

The Seven Committee Men. There were two Senior and five Junior Committee Men. They superintended the ballot, the duty falling on the juniors present.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was initiated without the payment of fees. His duty was to guard the passes of the Chapter Room that no strangers approached save such as were prepared formally to enter as candidates for Gregorism, and to be otherwise assisting as the convenience of Committees or Chapters might require.

THE FUNDS.

There were fees for Initiation. At the Anniversary on which the Grand passed out of office he was to "collect from the Brethren individually their voluntary gifts towards the support and increase of the Fund."

Every Brother on his marriage paid one guinea.

There were also fines and penalties.

The Fund of the Chapter could not be appropriated to other purposes than such as were charitable; save for the purchase of medals, books and necessaries for the use of the Chapter.

The Fund was not to be reduced below the sum of Twenty Pounds, without the special order of the Committee consisting at least of nine Members, and also of a Chapter of at least fifteen Members. No part of the Fund could be disposed of without the consent of a Committee and Chapter.

There were strict regulations about the grants of money to charitable uses.

These Constitutional Laws, as they are called, are followed in the MS. by the "Bye-Laws calculated for the Regulation of the Wakefield Chapter of Ancient and Honourable Gregorians."

From these more light is thrown on the usual customs of the order, if it may be concluded that the actions of the Wakefield Chapter were fairly in accordance with those of other Chapters.

A candidate was nominated and seconded at one Chapter and ballotted for at the Chapter immediately following, and in case of a favourable ballot he was brought forward for initiation as soon as convenient, but any candidate not residing in the town, might be nominated, seconded, ballotted for and initiated at the same Chapter.

It was necessary that ten Members should be present at a ballot, and the following scale was arranged:—

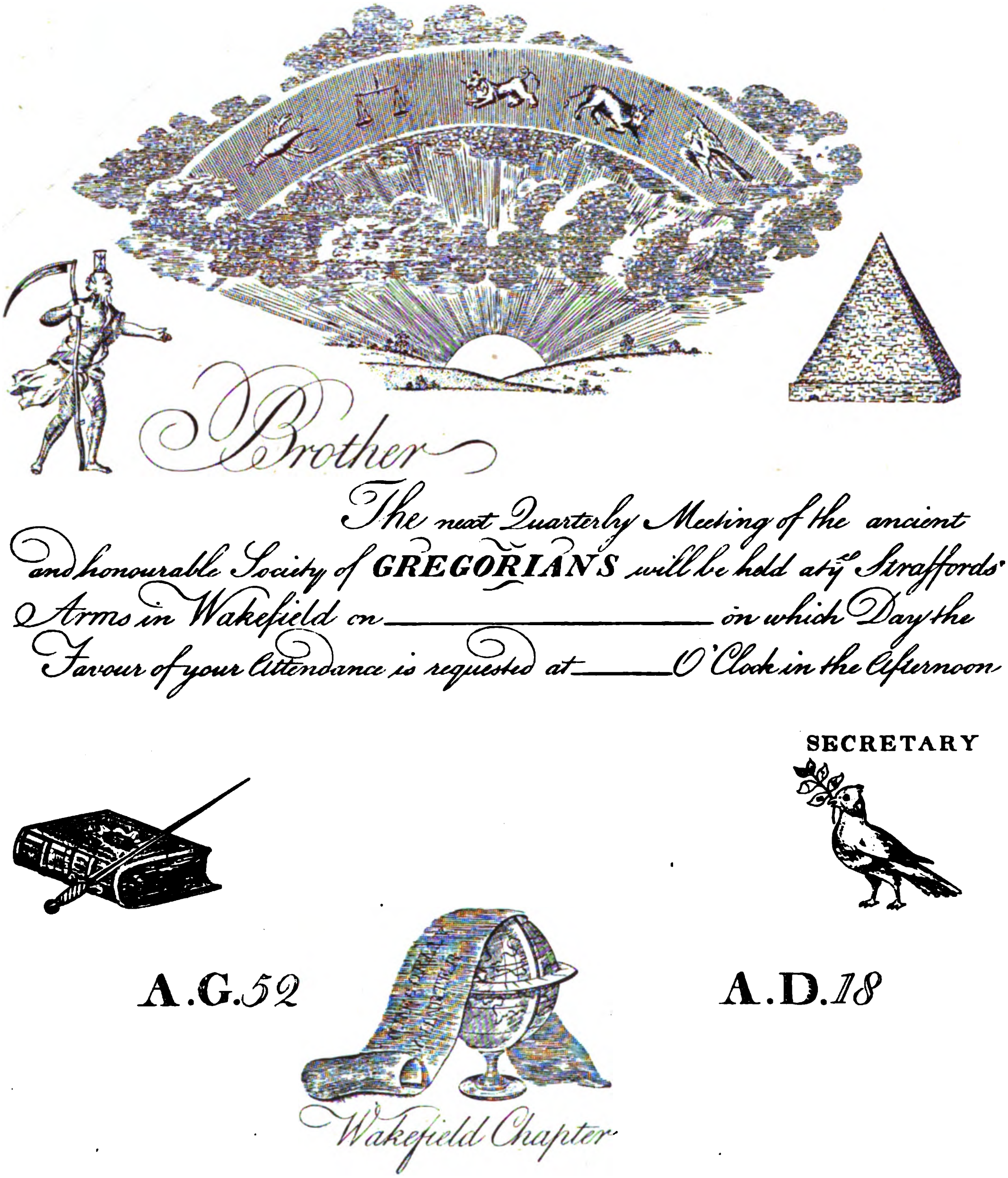
Two negatives when the Chapter consisted of ten Members,
Three „ „ „ „ more than ten and less than twenty,
Four „ „ „ „ twenty and less than thirty,

and so upwards in the same proportion, excluded the candidate.

Each Brother was to pay to the Fund one guinea at his Initiation, and two shillings and sixpence to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

If a successful candidate neglected to come forward for Initiation his proposer was fined ten shillings and sixpence. This was returned if the candidate offered himself for Initiation at the next subsequent Chapter.

Part of the Funds might be expended in purchasing Medals for such Brethren as passed the chair with the thanks of the Anniversary Chapter in which the office expired. Each Medal was not to be of greater cost than one guinea.



Brother

The next Quarterly Meeting of the ancient and honourable Society of GREGORIANS will be held at ye Straffords' Arms in Wakefield on ____________ on which Day the Favour of your Attendance is requested at ______ O'Clock in the Afternoon

SECRETARY

A.G.52 A.D.18

Wakefield Chapter

Engraved Summons of the Wakefield Chapter of Gregorians.
(From the original in the collection of Bro. William Watson.)

Also in purchasing such other Medals as the Chapter might think proper to bestow in grateful acknowledgement for extraordinary services, so that the expense did not exceed two guineas.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was paid five shillings for his attendance at the Anniversary Meeting, two shillings and sixpence at Quarterly Meetings, and one shilling and sixpence at the Evening Meetings.

The officers, from the Grand downwards, were to be fined for non-attendance without satisfactory excuses in writing, or if they withdrew before the business of the Committee was over without leave of absence.

The form of Initiation on the introduction of a new Member was to be repeated by rote by the officers officiating. In default each officer was fined 2s. 6d.

The Pro-Grands had their particular Medals in their own keeping, from which I suppose they were in a position equal to that of Past Master.

Officers were fined if they did not wear their proper Medals in Committees and Chapters.

Stringent laws were made about the attendance of Members.

All fines were collected by the Secretary and placed to the credit of the Fund by the Grand.

MEETINGS.

The Anniversary was always to be held on the Thursday next following St. John Baptists' Day (24th June), unless that Festival fell on Thursday, in which case the Anniversary was to be held on that day.

Notice of the Anniversary was to be thrice inserted in the *Leeds Intelligencer* previous to the day.

Other Chapters were to be held as appointed by the Committee. "The Committee on the day of Anniversary shall assemble at ten in the morning and open the Chapter, Divine Service to commence before twelve o'clock. The Chapter shall close at 7 p.m., when the Bill shall be called and the Brethren shall withdraw."

There were to be four meetings in the year when the Brethren were to assemble in the morning. "On quarterly meetings the Committee shall assemble at one o'clock (unless particular business demand an earlier attendance). The Chapter shall open as soon as convenient, be closed at seven, and the Brethren (be) requested to withdraw."

In addition to the Quarterly Meetings there were to be as many Evening Chapters as were thought necessary. Ten days notice to be given by the Secretary of the Quarterly Meetings, and seven days of the Evening Meetings and Special Committees. "On Evening Meetings the Chapter shall assemble at seven and be closed at eleven, when the Brethren shall withdraw." All formal business was to be transacted before dinner at the Anniversary and Quarterly Meetings, and before supper at the Evening Meetings.

The only liquors allowed in the Chapter Room were Red Port, Sherry, Brandy, Rum and Geneva; if any Member called for a more expensive liquor he was to pay for it in addition to his quota of the bill.

The Junior Committee Man, or in his absence the junior officer present took account of the liquors brought into the Chapter Room.

It was suggested that the ordinary on Anniversary and Quarterly Meetings should not exceed 2s. 6d. Also that as many bottles of wine as there were members present

should be introduced, and that this quantity should be diminished in proportion as the expense of beverage might otherwise be increased by the introduction of spirits or other liquors.

At the Evening Meetings the ordinary was not to exceed 1s. 6d., and no more than half the quantity of liquor (as above) was allowed.

The third stroke of the Grand's (or his representative's) hammer on the table was at all times to have the authority of calling to attention and order.

No Political question might be debated, nor any subject whatever agitated during Committee and Chapter hours, which might be thought likely to produce unseemly warmth of argument, or occasion dissentions amongst the Brethren.

It was also suggested that the old constitutional song ("Let Poets and Historians, &c.") should regularly be called for by the Grand (or his Deputy in his absence) on each Anniversary and Quarterly Meeting immediately after honouring the seventh & last Constitutional Toast (*i.e.* The Prosperity of Gregorism all over the World.)

The remaining songs might follow at the discretion of the Chair, and none but Gregorian songs were to be sung in Chapter.

The first, sixth and seventh (*i.e. 1. The King, 6. Gregorians and their barns, &c.*) were at all times to be superlatively honoured. In all instances the Wine rising to the centre of the Initials W.C. was deemed high honour. It is probable that the letters W.C. (Wakefield Chapter) were engraved on the glasses.

The Constitutional, and Bye Laws were to be read in full chapter *at least* on every Anniversary, by the Grand, his Deputy, or the Grand Secretary.

The suggestions are marked R.M. (Richard Munkhouse) the writer of the book.

INITIATION OF CANDIDATES.

So far as can be judged, to become a Gregorian, or to be Initiated into Gregorism, consisted of one degree only: and of that ceremony as it was written down in or about the year 1798, by the Rev. Richard Munkhouse, D.D., some idea is presented in the MS. now in the Lodge Library.

Every person desirous of becoming a Gregorian must at least be generally esteemed a man of honour, sound morals and true Loyalty. He had to be elected by a fair ballot, according to the discretion of each Chapter, both as to the time of proposing the new Brother, the time of his being ballotted for, the number requisite to elect or exclude, and the time of his Initiation.

The candidate having been accepted on the ballot, and being present, the Serjeant-at-Arms, whose duty it was to guard the passes to the Chapter Room, and was, therefore, outside the door, allowed "such as are prepared formally to enter as Candidates for Gregorism."

> " The Candidate shall at the time appointed for his Initiation, be introduced
> " by the Brother officiating in the Office of Junior Warden, who shall attend
> " with the sword of his office, & being come to the door of the Chapter
> " Room, shall announce to the Officers and Brethren the desire of the
> " Stranger to enter the Order, by three loud & deliberate raps at the door.
> " Upon this the Grand, Officers, & Brethren in the Chapter Room shall
> " instantly rise, & the Grand shall express the consent of the Society to
> " admit the Stranger to the privileges of the Order by three loud &
> " deliberate raps on the Table. The door sh[a]ll then be opened, & the

" Stranger admitted, following the Brother officiating as Junr Warden,
" who shall attend on the left, whilst the brother officiating as Senr
" Warden shall stand on the Right Hand; when the Grand shall demand
" of such Stranger—whether it be of his own free will & accord that he
" presents himself a Candidate for Gregorism. This question being
" answered in the affirmative, the Junr. Warden shall put into the Right
" Hand of the Stranger the Sword, & request him to repeat the following
" words after the Senr. Warden.

" I. A. B. &c.

[I may mention that perhaps it is a little suggestive to find on the engraved summons of the Wakefield Chapter the sword only there a representative symbol resting on the *closed* Bible.]

" Then the Brother Elect [it must be noticed that after the ob. he became
" a Brother], in token of submission shall deliver the sword of the Order
" to the Grand, who shall direct him to attend to the admonition of the
" Grand Secretary, if present, or to the Brother officiating as Deputy
" Secretary, who shall address him in the following terms—

" Sir; You have &c.

" After this, the Grand shall require him to be particularly attentive
" to the Instruction of the Prelate; or in his absence, of the Brother
" officiating as Deputy Grand, who shall say;

" Sir; To distinguish &c.

" The Sign Manual being given by the Grand, he shall give in charge to
" the New Brother, that—in all cases (for fear of discovery) he sh^d. chuse
" rather to receive than give the Sign. Then the Grand shall finally
" accost him in these Words,

" Brother &c. In all cases &c."

MEDALS.

One of the duties of the Grand on his election was to invest the two Officers (his own Deputy Grand, and Grand Secretary) chosen by him, with their proper Medals.

To see that all the Officers wear their respective Medals in Committees and during Chapter hours.

As stated above, the Secretary, Wardens and Committee Men were invested with their proper Medals on the Anniversary by the Wardens.

The Regalia of the Order is mentioned in the rule about funerals, where it is directed that on the death of a Brother, the Brethren and officers in particular of the Chapter to which he belonged were to assemble in the Chapter Room, and thence proceed to attend the Corpse to the Grave (provided it be agreeable to the friends of the deceased) in the Regalia of the Order.

It is perhaps strange that few of these Medals appear to have survived, but as a fact we do not know exactly what form they took.

In the ceremony, it is clear that the Sword, was the badge of the Junior Warden, who has " to attend with the Sword of his office." Some at least of the simple jewels representing a sword, now attributed to Free Masonry, may just as well have been Medals of Gregorian Chapters.

Some very interesting particulars are found in a letter from the late Mr. Edward Hawkins, then keeper of the Antiquities at the British Museum, printed in *Notes and Queries* (2nd Series, vj., 1858, p. 273). He writes of the Gregorians,

"Their arms are azure, a fess wavy, between in chief, a dove volant; in base, two snakes entwined (caduceus fashion). Crest, Time, with his hour-glass and scythe. Supporters, a wivern, and a dove, with the olive branch. Motto, in Hebrew characters, "Shalom," *i.e.* Peace. I have three different medals or badges of the society, probably belonging to different chapters. One, diameter two inches, has the arms, supporters, and motto, but not the crest. The Serpent of Eternity forms a border. Another, about the same size, has the crest, but not the serpent. The third has the arms, supporters, crest, and motto. On the broad rim is PONTEFRACT, probably the place where the chapter existed, and on a band below has been something, now purposely obliterated, probably the name of the member to whom the badge belonged. On the reverse is a philosopher seated, pointing with one hand to the sun, which occupies the whole field, and with the other to a scroll lying on a globe, and explaining something to three youths who stand before him. Behind him is a pyramid. On the rim of the medal above are some signs of the zodiac, and below the word FUIMUS. I have also a large state sword; the boss of the handle has on each side the Serpent of Eternity. On the handle, two figures of Time like the crest. The guard is composed of two serpents or wingless dragons. The sheath is of velvet, richly decorated with embossed gilt bands, whereon appears the hour-glass. On one side is the arms of the society, on the other the following inscription: 'William Smith, First Vice-Grand of Cheap Side Chapter, 1736.'"

Brother le Strange tells me that on the original painting by Sir Benjamin West, of Sir Edward Astley, Bart., the colour of the ribbon to which his jewel is suspended is red: it will be noticed also that it bears, indistinctly, the sitting figure of a philosopher, as described above, or of a woman.

Upon the engraved summons in Brother Watson's collection, and the Engraved list of Chapters in the Gardner collection, are the same symbols as found on the Medals. The arms, crest and motto appear on the latter, where at the feet of the dove supporter is the globe, the entwined serpents are in the top corners.

On the Wakefield summons, the word Shālōm in Hebrew letters is found on the leaves of the olive branch carried in the beak of the dove; Father Time, pointing to the rising sun, is balanced by the pyramid on the other side. The sun is overshadowed by an arc containing five signs of the Zodiac; the sword and Bible are represented, and below is the Terrestrial globe over which is thrown a scroll bearing the words GREGORIAN CHARTER.

This symbol may simply indicate that the Wakefield Chapter was regularly constituted, but I am inclined to think from the fact that the same arrangement is found upon the Medal, it refers to a legendary history, of which no record seems to have survived. This idea seems to be supported by the use of two forms of the date.

I must leave the explanation of the sun rising beneath the five signs of the Zodiac to our astronomical or astrological Brethren.

The date is expressed in two forms, according to the somewhat absurd fancy of the time, A.D. 18 . . . , is made to correspond with A.G., or the year of the Society of Gregorians (not the Gregorian year) 52 . . . ; If the usual system is adopted, of deducting the A.D. from the A.G., the difference is 3400. Of course, neither of the dates is complete, and it is only by the discovery of a copy of the Summons with the other figures filled in, that the supposed date of the beginning of Gregorism can be recovered.

TOASTS.

The Grand announced the Constitutional Toasts, which he desired should be honoured at each Chapter.

The following are the Constitutional Toasts which were to be honoured at table in all Chapters at the discretion of the Chairman :—

1. The King, Family, and Friends.
2. The Grand of the Order.
3. The Grand Secretary of the Order.
4. The Prelate & Pro-Grands.
5. Absent Brethren.
6. Gregorians, & their barns, Those that
   lie in Gregorian's arms, & those that wou'd do.
7. Prosperity to Gregorism all over the world.

In one of the suggestions, Bro. Gledhill is mentioned. Jonathan Gledhill was an Inn Keeper.

When many years ago I first began to collect notes for this paper, Bro. William Watson, of Leeds, very kindly lent me the book of Members of the Wakefield Chapter of Gregorians.

It is much to be regretted that the custom was to keep the Book of Minutes separate from the List of Members. Had it been otherwise they would probably have been found in one of the two MS. now exhibited. Bro. Watson's MS. volume supplies an interesting list of the Members belonging to the Wakefield Chapter.

From it we also learn that the mother Chapter of the Wakefield Chapter was held at the neighbouring Town of Pontefract. The prime movers in the foundation of the Wakefield Chapter were four Members of the Pontefract Chapter, two of them being the Rev. Richard Munkhouse, D.D., and Richard Linnecar, both well-known Freemasons.

Six other Wakefield men were initiated at Pontefract on the 8th of June, 1796, preparatory to the institution of the Wakefield Chapter, which took place on the 24th of June, 1796.

The last date of initiation given in the list is 1805, with some others without a date: and the death of one member is entered as having taken place in the year 1811, so perhaps we may suppose that this Chapter was in existence after that date.

In Bro. William Watson's collection is also the copy of an engraved summons already referred to, calling the members of the ancient and honourable society together for the quarterly meetings, at the Strafford's Arms in Wakefield. It will be noticed that the word Society is used instead of Order.

The following is the full text of the MS. in the possession of the Lodge:—

(p. 1)

We,

The Grand Committee of the most Ancient & Honourable Order of Gregorians, being appointed for the express purpose of revising, remodelling, & re-enacting, the Constitutional Laws of Gregorism, do enact, & declare, the following to be the fundamental & constitutional Laws of our Order.

First — That the Objects of our Order are the establishment, and permanent continuance of Unity in Society, & Christian Charity:

For the attainment of which our Predecessors in their prudence & wisdom judged the exclusion of improper persons
(p. 2) primarily & absolutely necessary: And from a persuasion that to make a solemn impression on the minds of persons disposed to those praise-worthy ends by an appeal to their honour as men, & to their memory as brethren, wou'd in the establishment of forms & ceremonies greatly further the purposes of the Institution, they did enact, & We with due reverence do confirm & declare—that

Second — Every person desirous of becoming a Gregorian shall at least be generally esteemed a man of honour, sound morals, & true Loyalty: That he shall be elected by a fair ballot, according to the discretion of each Chapter, both as to the time of proposing a new Brother, the time of his being ballotted for, the number requisite to elect & exclude, and the time of his Initiation. That

(p. 3) *Form of Initiation* — Any person, having been duly elected shall, at the time appointed for his Initiation, be introduced by the Brother officiating in the Office of Junior Warden, who shall attend with the Sword of his Office, & being come to the door of the Chapter Room, shall announce to the Officers and Brethren the desire of the Stranger to enter the Order by three loud & deliberate raps at the door.

Upon this the Grand, Officers, & Brethren in the Chapter Room shall instantly rise, & the Grand shall express the consent of the Society to admit the Stranger to the privileges of the Order by Three loud & deliberate raps on the Table. The door sh^ll then be opened, & the Stranger admitted, following the Brother officiating as Junr Warden; who shall attend on the Left, whilst the Brother officiating as Senr Warden shall stand on the Right Hand; when the Grand shall demand of
(p. 4) such Stranger—Whether it be of his own free will & accord that he presents himself a Candidate for Gregorism. This question being answered in the affirmative, the Junr Warden shall put into the Right Hand of the Stranger the Sword, & request him to repeat the following words after the Senr Warden.

"*I A.B. &c.*"

Then the Brother Elect, in token of submission, shall deliver the Sword of the Order to the Grand, who shall direct him to attend the admonition of the Grand Secretary, if present, or to the Brother officiating as Deputy Secretary, who shall address him in the following terms—

"*Sir; You have &c*"

After this the Grand shall require him to be particularly attentive to the Instructions of the Prelate; or, in his
(p. 5) absence, of the Brother officiating as Deputy Grand, who shall say;

"*Sir; To distinguish &c*"

The Sign Manual being given by the Grand, he shall give in charge to the New Brother that—in all these cases (for fear of discovery) he shd chuse rather to receive than give the Sign. Then the Grand shall finally accost him in these words,

"*Brother, &c.*" In all cases &c.

For the sake of Order, & the better to effect the enacting, & carrying into execution the Laws & Regulations of Gregorism, & for the more beneficial & regular attainment of the general objects of the Institution, our Predecessors appointed, & We do, from having enjoyed the benefits arising from their fore-
(p. 6) sight & prudent regulations, most heartily declare & confirm
Constitutional Offices, &c. What— the Constitutional Offices of the Order to be

Third
1st. The Grand Committee; wch shll consist of the Grand of the Order for the time being; the Prelate & Grand-Secretary of the Order, & the several Grands for the time being:—the several Prelates & Grand Secretaries; the several Pro-Grands; the several Deputy Grands, & the several Secretaries for the time being of each Chapter in the Kingdom. This Grand Committee shall meet, or otherwise communicate, on requisition, at the time & place, & in the manner to be appointed by the Grand of the Order at the instance of any particular Chapter; wch Chapter is permitted, in case the Grand of the Order shall refuse to comply with such requisition, to convene, or communicate
(p. 7) with such Grand Committee by their Grand, or Grand-Secretary. The exclusive duty of this Committee is to make Laws, & to superintend the conduct & interests of the Society at large. The resolutions & acts of the Grand Committee, wch shall be taken & determined by the majority attending or acting, shall have relation to the general interests of the Order, & fm them there is not, nor can be, any appeal; their measures being the Acts of, & binding on all Gregorians in this Kingdom. The Grand Comittee shall not consist of less than fifteen Members.

2d The Grand of the Order; Who is the Grand of the
oldest Chapter known & existing, and who—as such—has the
sole privilege, with the consent of the Grand Chapter of the
Order, to grant Charters & Deputations for the Establish-
(p. 8) ment of New Chapters. He presides in all Grand Committees
wch he may attend, and is empowered to give a casting
vote, where the numbers on each side of a question are
equal. But his Authority in his own Chapter is not
greater than that of other Grands in their respective Chap-
ters.

3d The Prelate of the Order:—He takes precedence
after the Grand of the Order.

4th The Grand Secretary of the Order:—He takes
the next place in precedence.

5th The Chapter Committee, wch shall consist of the Grand
of each Chapter for the time being; The Prelate; The Grand
Secretary; The Pro-Grands; Deputy Grand, & the other
(p. 9) Officers of each Chapter for the time being. In this Comittee,
the Senr Pro-Grand always presides; and the business &
duty of this Body are First—To form such Bye Laws for
the Government of the Chapter as in their judgement shall best
promote the good ends of the Institution, provided the same
are not repugnant to the Constitutional Laws of Gregorism:

The principal points for their attention in the formation
of such Laws are—The time of proposing, ballotting for,
& initiating New Members:—The number necessary to ex-
clude a proposed Member:—The sum to be paid to the Chap-
ter Fund on each Initiation:—The proportion in wch the
Fund is to be disposed of for the purposes of the Institution:—

The imposing of fines, or penalties for breach, or neglect,
of any Law, or Resolution:—The hours of meeting and
(p. 10) dissolving in Committees & Chapters:—The Books of the Laws,
Proceedings, & Accounts of the Chapter;—The mode of keeping
them;—The periods for auditing Accounts, if to be balanced
oftener than once a year;—The mode of honouring at the
Table the Constitutional Toasts of Gregorism; and gene-
rally to form such Bye Laws as are for the local benefit
of the Chapter, & likely to be most conducive to the ends of
the Institution. And—Secondly—The Chap-
ter Committee are, on the morning of every Anniversary,
to nominate & ballot for (but not to appoint) the Grand,
Wardens, & Committee Men to serve the Chapter for the
ensuing year:—To nominate & ballot for Officers to fill
up any vacant Offices in consequence of Death, resignation,
or degradation; (except the Offices of Prelate & Grand-
Secretary, wch can only be supplied by a vote of the

(p. 11) Chapter :) To suspend Officers for sufficient cause till the judgement of the Chapter can be taken :—To audit the accounts of the Grand :—To receive petitions ;—to hear, determine, & redress grievances, & to form such resolutions & make such Orders, as shall be thought by them requisite to answer the exigences, & local circumstances of the Chapter, provided always the same be not repugnant, or injurious to the Constitutional Laws & interests of Gregorism.

The mode of proceeding in this, as in the other Committee, is for the Chairman to propose the person or matter for consideration :—To take (if a ballot be called for) the decision by the majority, He himself having a casting vote, where the ballot is equal. The Chapter Room Committee shall not consist of less than five Officers.

(p. 12)
6th The Chapter :—This consists of all the Officers & Brethren ; the business of wch is to appoint on each anniversary the Grand, Wardens, & Committee Men, by confirming those who have passed a ballot in the Committee, or by nominating such Brethren as are eligible, and who shall on such nomination pass a favorable ballot in the Committee, to fill those offices :—To confirm, or reject the Bye Laws proposed, & the Orders & Resolutions made by the Chapter Committee. In the Chapter the Candidates for Gregorism are to be proposed, ballotted for, & initiated :—Objects of Charity are here to be proposed, & allowed or refused Relief. The proceeding of the Chapter is by the Grand proposing the matter for judgement, wch is supported by a shew of hands. Any Brother may
(p. 13) move an amendment to be orderly debated, or may require a ballot on/for the question, wch shall in no wise be refused.

The Grand & Officers have no more than single votes in the Chapter ; and if there be not a majority for the question it is of course negatived.

7th The Grand of the Chapter. No Brother is eligible to be appointed Grand that has not served the Office of Committee Man, & the Offices of Senr & Junr Warden. The Grand is ballotted for & elected in the Committee ; and if approved by the Chapter is installe into his Office (after the business of the Chapter on the Anniversary) by his Predecessor's investing him with the Medal, & resigning the chair to him.

Of the Power of the Grand.—He appoints
(p. 14) his own Deputy Grand and Secretary.—He presides in all Chapters with absolute Authority to preserve Order, Sobriety, and decorum. He is Treasurer of the Chapter, & accountable for the Fund.

Of the Duty of the Grand. He is to invest the two Officers chosen by him with their proper

Medals, & to see that all the Officers wear their respective Medals in Committees, & during Chapter hours. He is to announce the Constitutional Toasts, wch he chuses to be honoured at each Chapter. After the state of the Fund has been made known, & and the Brethren requested to make contributions, He at the Anniversary on which his Office expires shall himself collect f^m the Brethren individually their voluntary gifts towards the support & increase of the Fund; And his Accounts shall be made out, balanced, and signed,

(p. 15) at least once a year.

The Deputy Grand. His Power & Duty, in presence of the Grand, are To assist the Grand; & to supply his place in his absence. The Post of Deputy Grand is at the lower end of the Table both in Committees & Chapters.

8th. The Prelate. The Prelate is nominated & ballotted for in a Committee, & appointed by the Chapter. His Office is for Life, but he may resign at pleasure, His Duty is To exhort the Brethren on every Anniversary to voluntary liberal Contributions for replenishing the Fund to effect the purposes of the Institution; & generally to interest himself in the Establishment & Extension of benevolence & good Morals throughout the Chapter. His Post is on the Left Hand of the Chair both in Committees & Chapters.

(p. 16)

9th The Grand Secretary. The Grand Secretary is also nominated & ballotted for in a Committee. He is appointed by the Chapter, & holds his Office for Life, with the power of resigning at pleasure. His Duty is to superintend the Secretary in the execution of his Office. And to assist & advise the Grand, & his Officers, in all matters relative to the welfare of Gregorism in general, & of his own Chapter in particular. His Post is on the Right Hand of the Chair in all Committees & Chapters, & at the lower end of the Table in the absence of the Grand in Committees or his Deputy in Chapters.

The Secretary. The Office of Secretary is to keep an account of the receipts & disbursements of the Chapter:—To enter all resolutions & orders of Committees; —To

(p. 17) communicate them to succeeding Chapters, & to enter their dissent f^m them, or assent thereto;—To keep a correct list of the Members of the Chapter;—to have the custody & safe keeping of the Regalia & Books of the Chapter; to summon all Committees & Chapters agreeable to Orders, & generally to record the proceedings & correspondence of the Chapter.—His Post is on the Right Hand of the Grand Secretary.

The Pro-Grands. The Senr Progrand present presides in Chapters in the absence of the Grand & his Deputy.

10th. The two Wardens. None are eligible to the
Office of Wardens, who have not been of the seven Com-
mittee Men. Their exclusive Duty is to secure the
(p. 18) Committee & Chapter Rooms against/fm intrusion; for wch purposes
the Serjeant at Arms is their Deputy:—To receive, &
acquaint the Committee with complaints & grievances:—
To take care that the decisions of Committees & Chapters
are duly carried into effect:—To invest the Secretary,
Wardens, & Committee Men with their proper Medals on
the Anniversary.—The Post of the Senior Warden
is on the Left/Right of the Chair at the Centre of the Table:—
The Post of Junior Warden is opposite.

11th. The seven Committee Men. The exclusive Duty
of Committee Men is to deliver a Ball to each Brother
previous to the Ballot; & generally to assist the Grand
& Senr Officers in the execution of their Duty. There are
two senr & five junr Committee Men. The duty
(p. 19) falls upon the juniors present.

12. The Serjeant at Arms. The Serjeant at Arms is
initiated without the payment of Fees. His Duty is To
guard the passes to the Chapter Room, that no Strangers ap-
proach save such as are prepared formally to enter as
Candidates for Gregorism; And to be otherwise assisting
as the convenience of Committees, or Chapters may require.

Fourthly In case any of the above specified Officers die, or
are removed to a distance, so as that their attendance shall be
altogether inconvenient, their respective Offices thus virtually
becoming vacant, shall be filled up as soon as convenient, pro-
ceeding to the election of New Officers in their stead, according to
[Constitutional Laws.

Or, in case any one is careless & remiss in the
(p. 20) discharge of his Duty, or shall so conduct himself as to
induce a Member of the Committee to propose his being
removed from his Office, this shall be the proceeding.—

After a motion to this effect, the party accused shall have
fourteen days notice in writing from the Secretary of the
accusation. He shall then be deprived of his Vote on the
question, but may attend the Committee during the in-
vestigation of the particulars of the Charge brought against
him, & any consequent debate there upon. Provided the
facts contained in the allegation are not substantiated, the
accused shall be honourably acquitted, & the Member bringing
the accusation shall be subjected to such censure, as the Com-
mittee may think fit, in case they perceive ought frivolous
(p. 21) or vexatious in the nature of the charge, or manner of pro-
ceeding. But shou'd the charge be made good to the
satisfaction of the majority, the Committee may then

individually suggest their sentiments; and (if present) the accused shall be heard in his defence. If, after due notice, the accused absent himself, with[t] urging any satisfactory apology for such absence, this appearance of contempt shall be considered as an aggravation of misconduct. The accusation shall now be laid before the Chapter by the Secretary, & the Members shall finally decide whether the Party accused be eligible, or not, to remain in Office, or fit to continue on the Roll of the Society. If ineligible he shall be superseded proceeding in the election of a Member in his stead according to [the] Constitutional Laws.—If he
(p. 22) be permitted to remain in the Society, the Delinquent may nevertheless be fined, if the Brethren shall deem it expedient at the discretion of the Chapter.

Fifthly. The Fund; which is formed & supported—first By Fees of Initiation: Secondly;—By Voluntary Contributions: Thirdly; By Donation of one guinea from a Brother on his marriage: Fourthly; By fines, & penalties. The fund of the Chapter can not be appropriated to other purposes than such as are charitable; save for the purchase of Medals, Books, & Necessaries for the use of the Chapter.

The Fund shall not be reduced below the sum of Twenty Pounds, without the special Order of a Committee consisting of at least Nine Members; & also of a
(p. 23) Chapter, consisting of at least fifteen Members. No part of the Fund can be disposed of without the consent of a Committee and Chapter.

In applying the Fund, the Grand shall state what necessaries are wanting for the use of the Chapter, & the vote of the greater number present, shall be his authority for the order & payment. The Grand shall demand of the Brethren assembled in Chapter (one by one) if they have any objects to propose for relief. No Brother shall propose more than one object of Charity at one & the same Chapter; and that Object shall be mentioned by name together with the usual place of abode, & the peculiar & accompanying circumstances of distress; whether of sickness, accident, or misfortune. Provided no reasonable objection
(p. 24) be alleged, such object so proposed shall be relieved subject to the following regulation.—A Gregorian proposed as a proper object to be relieved, shall be considered as having a prior claim to one not a Brother, & to any amount the Chapter, in its discretion, shall think fit:

A Gregorian of one Chapter is admissible into any other on producing a Certificate from the Grand Secretary of his Initiation Chapter, & upon answering all due signs & tokens.

Sixthly. The Secretary is obliged to call a Committee & Chapter at the request of the Grand, the Deputy Grand, any of the Pro Grands, or any two Brethren. In his absence, or if the Secretary neglect or refuse to issue notices accordingly, any of the above mentioned Officers, or any two
(p. 25) Brethren may summon such Committee or Chapter, first giving due notice of the same.

Seventhly. Of the Demeanor of Brethren. The Brethren of this ancient & honorable Order are bound to promote each others interest, welfare & happiness as much as in them lies; and to communicate in Chapter, whatever may be thought for the edification of the Society in general, & of every Brother in particular. They shall not discover, nor cause to be discovered any of the secrets belonging to this Order, nor any conversation or proceedings of the Chapter, wch may be to the prejudice of a Brother; but shall on all occasions promote the honour of Gregorism in general, & the interests of their respective Initiation Chapters in particular.

(p. 26) On the death of a Brother, the Brethren, & Officers in particular of the Chapter to which he belonged shall assemble in the Chapter Room, & thence proceed to attend the Corpse to the Grave (provided it be agreeable to the friends of the deceased) in the Regalia of the Order. This is only obligatory in instances where the Funeral is in the Town where the Chaper is held; & of this the Prelate shall cause notice to be given.

Eighthly. Causes of Exclusion of Brethren. Any contempt of the Constitutional Laws of Gregorism, or of the Bye Laws of the Chapter: Disrespect of Lawful commands f^m^ the Grand, or Chairman for the time being; Or, a refusal to submit to the fines & penalties legally imposed by the Grand, & Committee, & Chapter, are causes of
(p. 27) exclusion.

Ninthly. A Chapter cannot be dissolved but by the Grand Committee of the Order, or by natural death.

Tenthly. The following are the Constitutional Toasts to be honoured at Table in all Chapters at the discretion of the Chairman.

1. The King, Family, and Friends.
2. The Grand of the Order.
3. Grand Secretary of the Order.
4. Prelate & Pro Grands.
5. Absent Brethren.
6. Gregorians, & their barns. Those that lie in Gregorians arms, & those that wou'd do.

7. { Prosperity to Gregorism all over the World.

(p. 28)

Eleventhly. The foregoing are the Constitutional Laws of Gregorism not subject to any alteration, but by the Grand Committee of the Order.

[After several unpaged blank leaves the pagination begins again.]

(p. 1)

Bye Laws
calculated for the Regulation of the Wakefield Chapter
of
Ancient & Honourable Gregorians.

1. OF THE BALLOTTING FOR & INITIATION OF BRETHREN.

It shall not be lawful to proceed to ballot for any Candidate for Gregorism, unless the Brother proposing him be seconded at the time of Nomination of such Candidate The ballot shall take place at the Chapter immediately succeeding *that*, on wch the Candidate is nominated, & in case of a favorable ballot, he shall be brought forward for initiation as soon as convenient. The ballot shall immediately succeed to the nomination at the instance of

(p. 2) any Candidate for Gregorism not residing in the Town, or neighborhood of Wakefield: And it shall be lawful to proceed in the same Chapter, as expeditiously as may be, through all the forms.

2. Two Negatives in a ballot, where the Chapter consists of ten Members; Three negatives, where the Chapter consists of more than ten, & less than twenty; Four negatives, where the Chapter consists of twenty, & less than thirty; & so upwards in the same proportion, shall exclude the Candidate. No ballot to take place, when the number of Brethren present does not amount to ten.

3. Each Brother on Initiation shall pay to the Fund one guinea as his Initiation Fee, & two shillings & sixpence to the Serjeant at Arms.

(p. 3)

4. Any successful Candidate (after having been duly elected) neglecting to come forward for initiation at the time, or at the Chapter next ensuing, shall subject the Brother who proposed him to a fine of ten shillings & sixpence, to be paid into the Fund, as part of the Initiation Fee. The sum to be returned, on the Brother elect offering himself for initiation at the next subsequent Chapter.

5. Where a Candidate has been duly proposed & elected, & does not present himself for Initiation, within the space of one year after such election, having due notice thereof, he shall not be admitted a member at any future period without a fresh ballot.

FUND OF THE CHAPTER.

6. If the Grand be not an inhabitant of Wakefield,
(p. 4) the Fund shall be entrusted to the care of a Brother resi-
dent in the Town, to be appointed by the Chapter.

7. In addition to the purposes specified in the Constitution-
al Law (5^{thly} p. 22) the Fund may be applied—In
purchasing Medals for such of the Brethren as shall
pass the Chair with the thanks of the Anniversary Chap-
ter in wch the Office expires; Each of these medals shall
not be of greater cost than one guinea. Also in pur-
chasing such other Medals as the Chapter may think
proper to bestow in grateful acknowledgement for ex-
traordinary services, so that the expence do not exceed
two guineas; & do not in any case reduce the Fund
below the sum of twenty pounds.—Also in giving
the Serjeant at Arms for his attendance—On the
(p. 5) Anniversary, five shillings; At quarterly meetings
two shillings & sixpence; At Evening meetings one shilling
& sixpence.

8. It shall not be lawful for any object of Charity to
receive a greater benefaction at one time from this
Chapter than seven shillings & sixpence, nor to be relieved
oftener than once in six Months, unless he be a Brother
who may be relieved at the discretion of the Chapter accord-
ing to Constitutional Law (5^{thly} p. 24) Nor shall a greater
sum than seven pounds be distributed at any Aniversary;
four pounds at any quarterly Chapter, and two pounds in
any Evening Chapter, taking care in all instances, that
the sums distributed be as much as possible in proportion
to the greater or less number of Brethren assembled
(p. 6.) in these respective Chapters & with due regard at all times
& on all occasions to Law (ut supra) 7. p. 4. L. 13. &c.)

PENALTIES.

9. The Grand shall be liable to a forfeit of five shillings
for non-attendance on the Anniversary; of two shillings
& sixpence on each quarterly Meeting, & one shilling on
each Evening Meeting; unless he be out of the Riding
of the County at those periods, or shall send a sufficient
excuse in writing for his absence to the Committee during
their sitting in the Committee Room.

10. The Prelate & Grand Secretary each shall be liable
to a forfeit for absence at the above mentioned respective periods
of three shillings, two shillings, & one shilling.
The remaining Officers—of one shilling & sixpence
(p. 7) one shilling, & sixpence.

11. The above forfeits shall equally & respectively be levied on those, who being present at the opening of the Committee, shall prematurely, & before the business of the Committee is over, withdraw without leave of absence.

12. The forms of initiation on the introduction of a New Member shall be repeated by rote by the Officers officiating: (See Constitutional Laws—Form of Initiation p. 4 &c) In case of default herein each Officer shall forfeit two shillings & sixpence.

13. Any Officer or Pro-grand neglecting to wear the Medal of his Office during his presence in Committees & Chapters, shall forfeit for each neglect one shilling: And any Member (not a Pro-grand, whose particular Medal
(p. 8) is in his own keeping) taking a Medal from the Chapter Room shall forfeit two shillings & sixpence.
[*a pencil note on the margin of the last sentence records* "Jany 1st. T.B."]

14. If the Officiating Secretary neglect to give due notice of Meetings, he shall be answerable for the forfeits of such of the Committee as, in consequence of his neglect do not attend.

15. If the Grand, Prelate, or Grand Secretary do absent himself from Chapters during one whole year, without a satisfactory apology to the first succeeding Anniversary Chapter that shall properly take cognizance thereof, he shall be divested of his Office.

16. Any Brother resident in the Town of Wakefield, who after receiving proper notices shall neglect to attend at the Anniversary & two more Chapters in the year, such
(p. 9) Brother for such neglect shall thenceforth be denied admission into the Chapter Room, unless he can satisfy the Brethren by a sufficient apology.

17. Every Brother who shall be in the Riding on the day of the Anniversary, & shall not attend divine service shall for such neglect forfeit one shilling.

18. All forfeits shall be collected by the Secretary, paid to the Grand, & placed to the Credit of the Fund.

OF CHAPTERS.

19. The Anniversary shall always be held on the Thursday next following St. John Baptist's Day, unless that Festival shall fall on the Thursday; in w[ch] case, the Anniversary shall be held on that Day. Other Chapters shall be held at such periods as the Committee
(p. 10) may appoint, with due regard to the general convenience

of the Brethren. There shall be four meetings in the year; when the Brethren shall assemble at a fixed hour in the Morning. In addition to these quarterly Meetings there shall be held as many Evening Chapters, as may be thought necessary to the due discharge of Gregorian business, or to the advancement of the interest & prosperity of the Order.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

20. The Secretary shall give ten days Notice of Anniversary & quarterly meetings.

21. Notice of the Anniversary shall be thrice inserted in the Leed's Intelligencer previous to the day.
(p. 11) Seven days notice shall be given of Evening Meetings & Special Committees

22. The Committee on the day of Anniversary shall assemble at $\overset{\text{ten}}{10}$ in the morning, & open the Chapter: Divine service to commence before $\overset{\text{twelve}}{12}$ oClock. The Chapter shall close at $\overset{\text{seven}}{7}$ P.M. when the Bill shall be called, & the Brethren shall with-draw.

23. On quarterly Meetings the Committee shall assemble at $\overset{\text{one}}{1}$ o'Clock (unless particular business demand an earlier attendance.) The Chapter shall open as soon as convenient, be closed at $\overset{\text{seven}}{7}$, and the Brethren requested to withdraw.

24. On Evening Meetings the Chapter shall assemble at $\overset{\text{seven}}{7}$, and be closed at $\overset{\text{eleven}}{11}$, when the Brethren shall withdraw.

(p. 12) CHAPTER BOOKS.

25. The Books of the Chapter shall be (1st) The Book of Laws; in wch shall be entered the Constitutional Laws of Gorgorism, & the existing Bye Laws. (2) The Chapter List of Brethren; containing a correct $\overset{\text{account}}{\text{list}}$ of the Members; their christian & surnames; Of what profession, or trade; their places of abode; by whom proposed; when proposed; when initiated; their removal f^m the neighborhood of the Chapter Room to such a distance as to make their attendance incompatible with their convenience, & the period of their death. (3) The Cash Book; containing a transcribed account of all Receipts, & Disbursements; specifying the objects relieved, the time when relieved, the names of the objects, their place of residence, by
(p. 13) whom proposed; in what sums respectively relieved; & containing also the balance of the Grand's Accounts, & a Receipt for the same from each successor. (4) The Minute Book containing the Resolutions & Orders of Committees & Chapters.

GENERAL REGULATIONS & INSTRUCTIONS.

26. It is incumbent on the Grand openly in Chapter to reprove Brethren neglecting duly to attend Chapters, whenever the Committee shall see good cause for his so doing.

27. The Serjeant at Arms must punctually attend at all Chapters from the difficulty of supplying his place in case of absence.

28. The Junr Committee Man, or in his absence the
(p. 14) jun^r Officer present shall take an account of Liquors brought into the Chapter Room.

29. All Chapter business, such as proposing, ballotting for & initiating New Members, proposing objects of Charity, & appointing New Officers shall be transacted before dinner at Anniversary & quarterly Meetings, and before supper at Evening Meetings.

30. No question whatever relative to any alteration of the Laws shall be moved after dinner, or after supper; And no *Political* question shall be debated, nor any subject whatever agitated during Committee & Chapter hours, wch shall be thought likely to produce unseemly warmth of argument, or occasion dissentions amongst the Brethren.

(p. 15)
31. The Grand shall not insist on any toasts being drank in bumpers, except the Constitutional Toasts; & these (as well as all others) each Member shall be at liberty to drink in what liquor he chuses.

32. No liquors shall be called for in the Chapter Room more expensive than Red Port, Sherry, Brandy, Rum & Geneva, unless the Member calling for such more expensive liquor shall pay for it himself in addition to his quota of the Bill.

(p. 16) HINTS AT ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE BRETHREN. *R.M.*

1. In the Nomination & appointment of Officers regard shall be had not so much to the seniority of Brethren, as to the frequency with wch they attend Chapters; their orderly deportment therein, & generally active endeavors to further (in Chapter & out of Chapter) the salutary ends of the Institution. {N.B.—This Regulation is not meant in any degree to militate against Constitutional Law. 7. P.13. L.6 &c.

2. The Members are requested three days previous to the Anniversary, & early on the morning of the day appointed for quarterly meetings, to signify to Brother Gledhill their
(p. 17) intention of dining with the Brethren on such days respectively.

In case of neglect herein, each Brother so offending shall forfeit to the Fund one Shilling. And in case of absence after notice given of such intention, such absent Brother shall pay his portion of the Bill for the day to the amount of the Ordinary. (N.B. Satisfactory apologies will be admitted in excuse.)

The Ordinary on Anniversary & quarterly Meetings shall not exceed two shillings & sixpence.

3. So many Bottles of Wine shall be introduced on the days above mentioned as there are Members present, and no more: And this quantity shall be diminished in proportion as the expense in beverage may otherwise be encreased by the introduction of Spirits or other Liquors.

(p. 18)

4. On Evening Meetings the Ordinary shall not exceed one shilling & sixpence; & no more than half the quantity of liquor (as above) shall be allowed.

5. The Secretary is enjoined to cease issuing further notices of intended Chapters to any Brother who shall withhold his attendance from the Chapter Room three succeeding Chapters.

6. The third stroke of the Grand's (or his representative's) hammer on the Table shall at all times have the authority of calling to attention & order. Any Brother offending against this Rule shall be openly reprimanded by the Chair, & shall forfeit to the Fund one shilling for every such offence.

(p. 19)

7. The Old Constitutional Song ("Let Poets & Historians &c.") shall regularly be called for by the Grand (or his Deputy in his absence) on each Anniversary & Quarterly Meeting, immediately after honouring the seventh & last Constitutional Toast. (See Cons[l]: Law, P. 27) The remaining songs shall follow at the discretion of the Chair, & none but Gregorian songs shall be sung in Chapter.

8. The first, sixth, & seventh Constitutional Toasts shall at all times be superlatively honoured. In all other instances, the Wine rising to the Centre of the Initials W.C. shall be deemed high honour.

9. In agitating any subject relative to the forms, regulations, & interests of the Society, whether in Committee or Chapter, the Brethren shall be heard in Order as they are placed at
(p. 20) Table after the Progrands, & Officers of the year have delivered their sentiments according to their degrees. The Brother desirous to be heard shall signify his wish by a stroke upon the Table; & on leave being granted by the Chairman, he shall rise f[m] his seat, & address himself respectfully to the Chair. He shall not be liable

to interruption, whilst he is complimented by the attention of the Chairman.

10. No Brother shall speak more than once on the same subject, unless to explain himself, or when called upon by the Chairman to speak.

11. In case of obstinate disobedience, & contempt of these regulations, the Chairman shall be supported in peremptorily commanding the refractory Brother to quit the Chapter Room; & not to be re-admitted but upon making due submission to the Chairman, apologies to the Brethren, & paying a fine of five shillings to be carried to the Fund.

(p. 21)

12. It is a Regulation strongly to be insisted upon, & greatly necessary in the observation of it to the prosperity of our Honourable Order & the increase of Members, that no Candidate for Gregorism shall be rejected from merely private, personal, or indirect considerations. All that is constitutionally binding on the proposing Brother in the nomination of a Candidate is—that he be satisfied in his own mind of the morals & loyalty of the Candidate.

If these be undisputed the ballot ought to be unanimously favorable.

13. The Constitutional & Bye Law [*sic*] shall be read in full Chapter *at least* on every Anniversary by the Grand, his Deputy, or the Grand Secretary.

The following list of members of the Wakefield Chapter is copied from the MS. in the possession of Bro. William Watson.

A List of the Members of y[e] Wakef[d] Chapter of ancient & honorable Gregorians.
Instituted June 24[th] — 1796.

Munkhouse	Grand & Prelate
Rogers	Dep[y] Grand
Lee	Grand-Sec[y]
Linnecar	Sen[r] Warden
Brown	Jun[r] Warden
Peterson, Watson	Committee
Dawson	Secretary

Brethren elect	Residence	Profession or occupation	By whom proposed	when proposed	when Initiated	How dispos'd of
William Dawson	Wakefield	Gentleman	Bro^r Munkhouse	June 24: 1796.	June 24: 1796.	
Jonathan Gledhill	same	Innkeeper	same	———	———	
Thomas Pitt	same	Sexton of St. John's Serg^t at Arms	same	———	———	dead. Apr. 1799
John Meggitt	same	Stationer	same	———	———	died Apr. 1799
~~Thomas Hardy~~	~~same~~	~~Esquire~~ Resigned	same	———	———	
David Colvard	same	Gentleman	same	———	———	
William Bawdwen	same	Clerk	same	———	———	
Thomas Smith	same	Linnen Draper	same	———	———	
Edward Ridsdale	same	Merchant	same	———	———	Infirm
William Steer	same	Merchant	same	———	———	
Richard Tennant Junr	same	Merchant	same	———	———	
John Elwick	same	Upholsterer	same	———	———	dismissed
Thomas Charnock	same	Merchant	same	———	———	Seceded
John Ridsdale	same	Merchant	Bro^r Brown	———	———	Seceded
John Foljambe	same	Gentleman	Bro^r Watson	———	———	
George Robinson	same	Capt. of the Wasp Sloop of war	Bro^r Brown	———	———	

Brethern elect	Residence	Profession or occupation	By whom proposed	when proposed	when initiated	how disposed of
William Walker	Wakefield	Surgeon	Bro^r^ Brown	June 24 : 1796.	June 24. 1796.	
John Oxley	same	Merchant	same	—	—	
Thomas Stott	same	Surgeon	Bro^r^ Munkhouse	—	—	
Jeremiah Naylor	same	Merchant	same	—	—	
Edward Brooke	same	Gentleman	same	—	—	
Loftus Anthony Tottenham	same	Lt Genl—Co^l^ 55th :—				Dead March 1811
John Tottenham	same	Lt Col. Royal Wakefield Volunteers				Died May
John Lee	same	Gentleman	Those six Brethr	en were initiated	at the	
Andrew Peterson	same	Merchant	Chapter at Ponte	fract on the 8th D	ay of June 1796.	preparatory
Charles Watson	same	Architect	to the Instituti	on of this Chapter	.	
Thomas Rogers	same	Clerk.				
Richard Linnecar	same	Coroner	These four Breth	ren were originall	y	Died March 1800
William Brown	Sandall	Clerk	Members of the C	hapter at Pontefra	ct	Seceded
Thomas Gill	Wakefield	Linnen Draper	but translated to	this on its Instit	ution	
Richard Munkhouse	same	Doctor in Divinity				
John Noble	same	Coach-Maker	Member of the Ch	apter at Pontefract	— attends as a	visiting Brother.

Brethern elect	Residence	Profession or occupation	By whom proposed	when proposed	when initiated	how dispos'd of
John Ramsbotham	Wakefield	Apothecary	Bro^r Colvard	Sept. 28. 1796.	May 11. 1797.	Remov'd to Richmond in Surrey May 1799.
Geo. Wilson	Crofton	Clerk	— Stott	Jan. 5. 1797.	Apr. 6. 1797.	
Wm. Bullen	Wakefield	Linen Draper	— Gill	———	May 11. 1797.	Removed to London
Wm. Whitaker	same	Merchant	— Bawdwen	———	Apr. 6. 1797.	Do. to Hull
Daniel Smalpage	same	Chandler	— same	———	„ „	dead
John Hurst	same	Stationer	Bro^r Dawson	———	„ „	
John Barker	same	Woolstapler	— Rogers	Feb. 16. 1797.	June 8. 1797.	removed from Wakefd.
Joseph Armitage	same	Gentleman	— Dawson	April 6. 1797.	June 8. 1797.	Dead
William Shackleton	same	Grocer	— Smalpage	May 11. 1797.	June 26. 1797.	do.
George Addey	same	Mercer	— Dawson	June 8—1797.	Decr. 21. 1797.	
John Jackson	same	Spirit Merchant	— Munkhouse	Sept. 27. 1798.	Decr. 20. 1798.	Dead
Robt. Bingley	Boyn-Hill Sandall }	Tanner	— same	„ „	„ „	Dead
John Shackleton	Wakefield	Grocer	— same	„ „	May 9. 1799.	
Samuel Holdsworth	same	Dyer	Bro^r Peterson	„ „	June 27. 1799.	
Richd. Sampson	same	Organist St. John's.	— Smalpage	Decr. 20. 1798.	„ „	Dead
Peter Richardson	same	Woolstapler	— Dawson	May 9. 1799.	Octr. 3. 1799.	removed into Lincolnshire

Brethern elect	Residence	profession or occupation	By whom proposed	when proposed	when initiated	how disposed of
John Scholefield	Horbury	Gentleman	Bro. J. Shackleton	June 27 1799	Octr. 3d 1799	
Robert Greaves	Wakef^{d}	Plumber	Hurst	Novr. 14th 1799	March 20th 1800	Dead
John Sunderland	do.	Malster.	J. Shackleton	Novr. 14th 1799	March 20th 1800	Dead
James Teale	do.	Hosier.	Hurst	March 20	June 26 1800	
John Rayner	Horbury	Mercht.	Scholefield	May 1st 1800	June 26 1800	
Wm. Crowder	Wakef^{d}	Esqr.	this Bro^{r} were origin	ally Member of the	Pont^{t} Chapter	
Wm. Rayner	Horbury	Mercht.	Scholefield	May 1st. 1800	March 25. 1802	
Saml. Copperthwaite	Leeds	Esquire	Smalpage	Novr. 14th 1799	March 25th 1802	removed to Malton
John Smalpage	Leeds	Woollendraper	Richardson	May 1st. 1800	March 26th 1801	
Wm. Martin	Wakefield	Wine mercht.	Munkhouse	Decr. 17th 1801	March 25th 1802	removed to near Selby
Wastell	Kirktborp	Clerk	Bro^{r} Smalpage	June 24th 1802	Sept. 23d. 1802	
Jos^{h} Harrison		Do.	— Dawson	June 24th 1802	Sept. 23d —	removed
Thos. Smith Junr	Wakefield	Draper	Wm. Shackleton	June 24th 1802	Sept. 23d —	
Geo. Kelsey	Wakef^{d}	Mercht.	Danl Smalpage	Sept. 23d Do.	Decr. 23d —	
Thos. Shay	Selby	do.	Wm. Martin	June 24th	Feby. 10th 1803	
James Craven	Wakefield	do.	D. Smalpage	Decr. 29th	March 22d 1804	Dead
John Noble	Do.	Auctioneer	from the Pontefract	Chapter		Dead
Joseph Shaw	Leeds	~~Ironmaster~~ & Mercht.	D. Smalpage D. Smalpage	21 June 1804 21st June 1804	June 27 1805 June 27 1805	

Bro^rs^ elect	Residence.	Profession or Occupation	By whom proposed	when prop^d^	when initiated	how disposed of
John Hallilay	Thornes	Dyer	Brother Craven	27 Jun. 1805	Decr. 26. 1805	
Richd C Thos. Gould	London	Gentleman	——Martin			
Robt. Raynor	Wakef^d^	Woolstapler				

Bro. W. B. HEXTALL *writes*:—

Under "Gregory," as a surname, I find in the Dictionary of National Biography, xxiii., 97: "GREGORY, FRANCIS, D.D., 1625(?)-1707. Divine and schoolmaster, an ardent Royalist, he was chosen to preach the thanksgiving sermon for the Restoration, at St. Mary's, Oxford, 27th May, 1660. Published several works, appointed Chaplain to the King, and in 1671 presented to the living of Hambleton, Bucks., which he kept till his death in 1707. He published . . . and printed several sermons, including . . . *The Gregorian Account, or Spiritual Watch*, 1673, preached at St. Michael's, Cornhill."

A copy of the sermon is in the library of the British Museum, whence I take the following particulars.:—

The Gregorian Account or the Spiritual Watch.—A sermon preached to the Society of the Gregories dwelling in about the city of London, and assembled in the Church of St. Michael, Cornhill, June 19th, 1673. By Francis Gregory, D.D., Rector of Hambleton, in the County of Bucks., one of his Sacred Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. London: Printed by E. Flesher, for Richard Royston, Bookseller to his most Sacred Majesty, 1673."

The sermon is prefaced by an Epistle Dedicatory—

> "to my esteemed friends, Capt. Jeremie Gregory, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, and Mr. Philip Gregory, Citizen and Mercer, Stewards of the Gregories Feast, the 19th of June, 1673, and to the rest of that Loving Society.
>
> . . . .
>
> "I am one of your number, and have the honour to wear your Arms, and bear your name, for the Hearers being Gregories, . . . and there being a young Gregory to be Baptized, . . . some Gregory or other should wash the Infant's face and (though no Pope nor Papist) sign its forehead too. . . .
>
> ". . . That it may produce this blessed effect upon you and every Gregory shall be the constant prayer of
>
> "Your friend and Servant,
>
> "FRANCIS GREGORY."

Then follow some verses "To the Society of the Gregories, upon the Name and Meeting at St. Michael's, Cornhill, the 19th of June, 1673."

> . . . . . .
>
> " . . . a complexion
> Of men whose Humour with their name is one.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> Th' Saints' influence and this good Companies'
> Have made St. Michael's a St. Gregories.
>
> *Aut Gregorius, aut nullus.*
>
> JER. GREGORY."

The text of the sermon was Mark xiii., 37, "And what I say unto you, I say unto all: Watch."

Page 23. There is . . . one argument . . . that I must press upon myself and you who are my Namesakes. . . . .

Page 25. I could mention several Namesakes of ours that were no sleepers. . . . .

Page 26. Let us remember that there is in our Coat of Arms a Lion, who is . . . the most watchfull creature, and this Lion not Dormant, not Couchant, but Passant, and upon his Legs too. . . . .

Let us so order . . . that we may one day meet again . . . his faithfull Gregories, for ever and ever. [End.]

Here we have a cleric, distinguished by his loyalty to Charles II., and promoted to honour at the Restoration, in 1673 preaching and publishing a special sermon on a special occasion to "*the Society of the Gregories dwelling in about the City of London*," with epistle dedicatory to the "*Stewards of the Gregories Feast . . . and to the rest of that Loving Society*." Granted that this Society was in 1673 confined to members of a family, or, at most, to persons bearing the name of Gregory, is not the development or evolution from this to the larger Society of "Gregorians," more likely than the unsatisfying attribution of the latter's name to Pope Gregory the First? From 1673 to 1730 is practically 60 years. The "Epistle" refers to "a young Gregory to be Baptized," so that there were young members to carry on the "Gregories" Society, probably for long after Francis Gregory's death in 1707. The mere fact of there being a "Gregories" Society actually in existence would make its extension and enlarged scope, as well as the change of name (which is but slight, from "*Gregories*" to "*Gregorians*"), easy, and 60 years would afford ample time for the transition from the family to the more general institution. Assuming the "Gregories" existed up to (or to a time not long before) the first mention we find of "Gregorians," we have a coincidence significant enough to deserve attention.

I am indebted to Bro. Songhurst for reminding me that the Gregorian Constitutional Song says,

"Our Friendship and Affinity
Surpasses consanguinity
As gold surpasses ore."

Something may be due to the exigencies of rhyme, but from the word "consanguinity" may also be inferred a reference to family relationship such as existed amongst the Gregories.

As to Pope Gregory the First; so far, I know of no suggestion why the name should be derived from him except that he is traditionally credited with having sent St. Augustine to England. But the "Gregorians" were not a religious body; and, if their name really came from a Pope Gregory, it was more likely taken from Gregory the Thirteenth, who reigned 1572-1585, and in 1582 introduced the "new style" of reckoning the calendar, to supersede the Julian calendar which had prevailed from B.C. 46. This "Gregorian Calendar," adopted in Germany in 1700, was well known in England long before its formal adoption here, after many years of discussion and difference of opinion, in 1751, and (amongst other appellations given to it) was mentioned by Thomas Fuller, in his "Holy and Profane State" (1642), as "the Gregorian Account,"—that being the identical phrase with which Dr. Francis Gregory headed his Cornhill Sermon of 1673. There was great excitement in England over the compulsory adoption of the "new style," and "Give us our eleven days" figure in the first of Hogarth's "Election Prints" as "one of the election cries of that time, which gives us no very high conception of the intelligence of the creature that calls itself the British public." (*Hogarth and his Pictures*, by the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, 1860). Dr. Francis Gregory was a contemporary of Fuller, and appears to have shared the latter's love for a quip, and even for a pun, when we read the title of his sermon, "The Gregorian

Account, or the Spiritual Watch," remembering that, amongst proper names, to "Gregory" is given the meaning, "watchman."

It seems to me probable that some kind of succession, or connexion, did exist between the Society of the "Gregories" of 1673 and earlier, and that of the later "Gregorians"; and also possible that the "new style," as a prominent topic of the day, had an influence in suggesting the latter name: any personal reference involved in the word being to the thirteenth, and not to the first, Pope Gregory of Rome.

In the British Museum is a pamphlet of 32 pages, entitled "The Hint, or A Free Thought or Two" [etc., etc., long title]. . . . *By a Gregorian.* It bears no date, but the British Museum Catalogue suggests 1750. There is nothing distinctive in it, and it consists of a diatribe against the habit of using oaths and curses in conversation; the only noticeable feature is the "Gregorian" as author.

The sermon mentioned in the *Freemason's Magazine* for 1858 as having been preached to the Gregorians by Farmerie Maltus in 1752 is not in the British Museum, but I have seen the following:—"A Sermon preached at St. Paul's, Deptford, Kent, on June 24th, 1752, before a select number of Gentlemen who stile themselves, 'The Order of Ubiquarians.' By Farmery Maltus, LL.B., Lecturer of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey. London: J. Kippax, 1752." The only distinctive feature in it is the title.

Bro. E. H. DRING *writes*:—

Bro. Rylands is to be congratulated on having drawn attention to a subject which not only has a great Masonic interest, but one that for more than a century has baffled literary students. In the *British Critic* of 1805 (vol. 26, pp. 649-651) a reviewer begs for more knowledge of Gregorism and in volume 77 of the *Gentleman's Magazine* (pp. 231-2) he is referred authoritatively to Francis Gregory.

I am sorry that, although it was known to him, Bro. Rylands did not refer to Francis Gregory's sermon of 1673, for a record of it and the reasons for repudiating it as being connected with the Gregorians, may be helpful to later students.

The Title is as follows:—

THE / GREGORIAN ACCOUNT, / OR THE / SPIRITUAL WATCH. / A / SERMON / Preached to the Society of the GREGORIES dwelling in and about the / City of *London*, and assembled in the Church / of *St Michael Cornhill,* June 19. 1673.

By Francis Gregory D.D.

Rector of Hambleton in the County of Bucks, one of his Sacred Majestie's Chaplains in Ordinary.

1673

It is dedicated:—

"To my esteemed Friends, Capt. Jeremie Gregory, Citizen and Gold-Smith of London and Mr. Philip Gregory, Citizen and Mercer, Stewards of the Gregories Feast the Nineteenth of June 1673, and to the rest of that Loving Society."

and it is prefaced by a poem, "To the Society of the Gregories." The text is taken from Mark xiii., 37, "Watch."

It is of the usual type of Restoration sermons. At the end of the discourse after mentioning the four great Gregorys, one is led to infer that the Society was named not

after any special one of these Gregorys; but because the name in Greek signifies "watchful."

He, however, mentions that a lion is one of the charges in the society's coat of arms. Although I was at first inclined to think that Gregorism was a direct descendant of the Society of Gregories, this fact finally precludes such a possibility. We know from Mr. Hawkins' note the arms of the later society in which there is no lion, and had there been any direct connection between the two societies it is not possible for such an important charge to have been dropped.

The next item I have been able to unearth is:—

The Hint OR, *A Free Thought, or Two* Offered to the CONSIDERATION Of All those MAGNANIMOUS *British* HEROES, WHO HAVE Boldly *Attack'd Routed*, and *Overcome* The FEAR of an *Oath*, or a *CURSE*—More Particularly, Coach-men, Car-men, Porters, Water-men Etc. WITH A *short HINT* at a new method of *general Reform*; humbly proposed to the Consideration of the *Legislature*.
No, not an Oath: . . . Such Creatures as Men Doubt:—(Brutus in SHAKE-SPEAR'S Julius Caesar). By a *GREGORIAN*. *LONDON*, Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Paternoster-Row. (Price Four Pence)

It is undated, but I have good reason to date it between 1740-42.

It is a remonstrance of a religious tone, against profane language as used in the London Streets, apparently written by a person who was not a born Londoner. On page 2 he writes:—"I have for many Years liv'd within the Confines of this Great City, . . . And there is not any Thing more evident than that the Vice of *prophane Cursing and Swearing is become habitual and customary among you.*"

Although the tract gives us no historical information it is interesting as shewing that a Gregorian exerted what influence he possessed in advancing Christian morality.

The next item I have met with is a sermon by the Rev. John Lowe, M.A., Vicar of Botherton:—"The Duties of Man as a member of Civil Society. A sermon preached before the Ancient and Honourable Society of Gregorians at their Anniversary Meeting at Pontefract on Wednesday July 11. 1792" (printed at Huddersfield). This again gives no historical data.

I now come to the Rev. Richard Munkhouse who in addition to being a Gregorian was a well-known Freemason. In his Occasional Discourses, 3 vols., 8vo., 1805,[1] are a sermon preached before a Masonic Lodge and two sermons preached before the Society of Gregorians. He was a prominent Mason, and, as will be seen from the extracts below, he lived a generation or two before his time, for he doubted much of the "legendary history." He appears to have made some attempt to ascertain the early history of Gregorism.

In the preface to vol. 1 occurs the following passage:—"Of Freemasonry many and eloquent have been the panegyrists:—Of Gregorism, not a few. These are Sister Societies no less upright and amiable in their principles than venerable for their antiquity. With certain characteristic peculiarities in their Constitutions and Laws and such as readily distinguish them from other Societies they are admirably adapted to the purposes of their respective Institutions and well calculated to promote the

[1] In the list of Subscribers appear:

Gregorians,	Norwich	Chapter of,	2 copies
"	Pontefract	"	2 "
"	Wakefield	"	5 "

comfort and supply the wants of men in the spirit of a disinterested and diffusive benevolence. The satisfaction and advantages which have followed the recent admission of Gregorism into this place are too well understood, too sensibly felt to require a laboured or artificial eulogism and for any exertions which have been made towards forming and supporting it these will be fully recompensed by an observation of the good effects and (if it should fortunately happen) by the formation of new Chapters in the neighbouring places."

The first sermon is as follows:—

"A / Discourse / delivered in the / Church of St. John Baptist, Wakefield, / June 26. 1797 / Before the Officers and Brethren of the Wake- / field Chapter of Gregorians, on commemo / rating their First anniversary."
It is dedicated:—

"To the illustrious and very excellent personage William Frederick Prince of Gloster Grand of the Ancient and Honourable order of Gregorians this Discourse is with permission and in the spirit of Gregorism humbly dedicated by . . . .

the Author

G.W.C.[1]

'On the Duty and Pleasure of relieving our brethren in Penury and Affliction. Heb. xiii., 1-3.'

. . . . "From these reflections I pass to the subject of the ancient and honourable society the anniversary of which we are this day assembled to commemorate. How shall we account for the darkness that is spread over the earlier periods of its history? or to what shall we attribute the slender influence of its charms among a people so extolled for their philanthropy—so prone to acts of kindness and beneficence. Is it not surprising that an Institution which professes to strengthen the bonds of brotherly affection, to supply the wants and make light the burden of adversity should be so little known, its blessings so very partially distributed . . . .

"We have indeed seen a sister society industriously traced (in its operative quality at least) from age to age and existing in every climate from the period of creation to the present hour. Its records are closely interwoven with the Annals of holy writ; and its traditions must be allowed to assume an air of soberness and authenticity. If amid the silence that prevails on the subject of Gregorism, we have to regret the darkness in which much of its history is absolutely involved, we may however securely felicitate ourselves on this, that it is not rendered ludicrous by the minute and laboured details of an intricate narrative, nor fondly perplexed by the busy meddlings of vague and fanciful conjectures--such for instance as commonly accompany the fabulous histories of the primeval establishments of the Earth. All that we are enabled to collect at this day concerning the probable era of our venerable order, is to be sought for in its mystic symbols; in that curious display of hieroglyphic learning, which amid the revolutions of time and the wreck of ages has descended to us. These emblems, indeed, it is to be apprehended, have undergone material modifications. They may not I grant have been faithfully derived from the very period of the Institution whilst it is obvious to remark that some of them are coeval with time itself, and all may boast of antediluvian antiquity . . . .

[1] ? Grand, Wakefield Chapter. This dedication was doubtless composed some time after the date of the sermon, as we know, from the Norfolk Chronicle, Prince William did not accept the office of Grand of the Order until August, 1797.

"Scarce are you become members of this ancient and honourable Society, than we receive the most satisfactory communications of its increasing influence and numbers among distant brethren. Scarce has the sun performed his annual revolution, before we reckon on the rolls of our Order and proudly acknowledge as our Head, a virtuous and an amiable Prince[1] of the ancient and Royal House of Brunswick. Such are the auspicious circumstances connected with the commencement of this Chapter. . . . .

"You have if I may so speak hereby set yourselves apart in the cause of philanthropy . . . . The duties which you owe to one another as Gregorians are uniformly those of affability attachment and confidence." He also draws attention to the motto of the Order, "Peace."

Munkhouse delivered a second sermon before the same chapter, at the same church, on June 27th, 1799, taking for his text I. Peter, iii., 8, "Love as Brethren," etc. In it he refers to the Act 39 Geo. III., cap. 79, and hopes that it will not affect the Society of Gregorians, and claims for the Society perfect loyalty to the King and the position of our more modern "Charity Organisation Society."

There is, however, a three-page Appendix detailing the Proceedings of the last meeting of the Wakefield Chapter, from which I make the following extracts:—

March 22. 1798

At a Committee held in the Chapter Room this Day at one o'clock P.M.

Officers present etc. etc.

The Grand in the chair, after suggesting the Propriety of the Brethren of this Chapter contributing toward the support of Government in the present critical situation of affairs, moved

. . . . 4. We do voluntarily devote as Gregorians this our donation[2] to the service of our Country; without any design of narrowing thereby a future and more general Contribution.

5. That these our Proceedings be forthwith notified to our Elder and much respected Brethren of the Norwich and Pontefract Chapters in a full assurance that they will be pleased to express their approbation of them.

Although the grounds for forming any definite conclusion as to the political aims of the Society are slender, I think Bro. Rylands is correct in saying they were in support of the Hanoverian Succession. Consequently the members were upholders of the English Church. In fact I am inclined to go further and suggest that it was *originally* a Protestant Church Society with political aims, and that having served its purpose it died a natural death when Cardinal York, the last of the Stuarts, died in 1807, for it is a curious coincidence that about this date the Gregorians seem to disappear.

If these conclusions be correct, I cannot help thinking an inference may be drawn regarding the earlier Society of Gregories, as shewn by Francis Gregory's sermon.[3] The date of it is 1673, which at once reminds us of the Test Act, and the state of public opinion at that time. Green writes "What overpowered all other feelings was a vague sense, which we know now to have been justified by the facts, that liberty and religion were being unscrupulously betrayed. There was a suspicion that the whole armed

[1] Prince William of Gloucester initiated at Norwich, May 6th, 1797.

[2] The collection amounted to £80 17s.

[3] That Gregory was a strong anti-Romanist is shewn by the titles of two sermons quoted in Wood's *Fasti Oxonienses*, viz: 1. The Trial of Religions, with Cautions to the Members of the reformed Church against Defection to the Roman, London, 1674-75. 2. The grand Presumption of the Romish Church, in equalling their Traditions to the Written Word; and their Jealousies of themselves, in refusing to admit the Holy Scriptures as the Rule for the Tryal of their Religion: in two Discourses. London, 1675.

force of the nation was in Catholic hands." And it is not unlikely that a Society was formed to safeguard Protestantism, and the most appropriate text for a sermon addressed to such a Society in such troublous times would be "Watch." This Society of Gregories might well have become dissolved with the advent of William and Mary, and when a Church anti-Jacobite Society was formed in the early years of George II., having somewhat similar religious objects, it is quite likely they selected, from the same motives as the earlier Society, the name of him who, rightly or wrongly, has for centuries been looked upon as the founder of the English Church, viz: Pope Gregory.

Bro. S. T. Klein *writes* :—

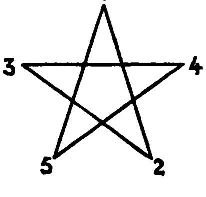
Bro. Rylands has done good service in bringing before us all the known facts connected with the Society of Gregorians. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries there were many Societies existing which apparently claimed affinity to Freemasonry or, at all events, pretended to be worked on similar lines, and many students of our Craft must have felt the want of some such tabulated information concerning these Societies as Bro. Rylands has given us in connection with the Gregorians.

The Astronomical aspect given to the Wakefield Summons by the introduction of five signs of the Zodiac and the figure of Father Time pointing to the Sun as it rises under each of these signs is, I think, very suggestive that the Society of the Gregorians may have owed its very initiation to that sharp controversy which raged through Europe during the first half of the eighteenth century and culminated in the Julian Calendar being supplanted by the Gregorian in A.D. 1752, an Act of Parliament being passed in this country in that year to drop 13 days from the Calendar, and also one day at the beginning of each century in future. All European nations adopted the change except Russia, where the Julian Calendar is still used, and where the date is consequently different from ours.

The five signs of the Zodiac depicted on the Summons may refer to the dates of meetings, though they can hardly represent the quarterly meetings. The first sign from the left is Cancer (The Crab), which is entered by the Sun on about June 21st, and it appears that the anniversary meeting was actually held about that time, namely, on June 24th if that day was a Thursday, otherwise a week later. The other four signs are as follows:—

Libra,	which	is entered	by	the Sun about	September 22nd.
Leo,	,,	,,	,,	,,	July 23rd.
Taurus,	,,	,,	,,	,,	April 20th.
Virgo,	,,	,,	,,	,,	August 24th.

Apart from the question whether these signs regulated the dates of the other four meetings is the curious fact that they are not placed in their proper order, but become so if the whole five signs are placed at the points of a 5-pointed star and the line forming that star is followed, a not uncommon proceedure among the Alchemists in the Middle Ages and Hermetics of to-day.



Remarks followed from the W.M., Bros. E. L. Hawkins, G. J. Creswell, Archdeacon F. E. Clarke, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, Sir John Bingham, Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall and the Secretary; and a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Bro. Rylands.

I am very greatly obliged to Bros. Hextall and Dring for having so kindly, and with so much research, supplemented my paper. I gave up the Society of Gregories because it was out of my power to make the later Order or Society of Gregorians descend from them: and no proof was forthcoming which continued the Gregories, up to the time of the Gregorians. They may have been more or less identical, but at the present time I cannot think that it was so. Nor do I suppose that the Gregorian Calendar was connected with the name of the Society of Gregorians. At the same time I trust that this is only the beginning of our researches, and that other points will be brought to light in future pages of the *Transactions*.

To Bro. Klein I would offer my thanks for having devoted time to the consideration of the Zodiacal signs on the Arch. One would think that the arrangement of the signs had some special meaning, though, like Bro. Klein, I quite failed to find it.

I am sorry no one has tackled the Gregorian Chronology, or the A.G. of the Summons; I may repeat my suggestion that it may have been connected with Enoch, about whom a legend connected with two pillars is found in The Book of Constitutions issued in 1738.

W. H. Rylands.



A MASONIC PANTOMIME AND SOME OTHER PLAYS.

BY BRO. W. B. HEXTALL, P.M.

IN *The Morning Chronicle*, *The Morning Herald*, *The Gazetteer*, and probably in other London newspapers of Friday, December 29th, 1780, an advertisement appeared as follows:—"At the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden, This Day will be presented The Suspicious Husband . . . . . To which will be added (first time) a new Pantomime call'd Harlequin Free-Mason. To conclude with a Procession of the Principal Grand Masters, from the Creation to the present Century, dressed in the Habits of their respective Ages and Countries. With new Music, Scenes, Dresses, Pageants, and Decorations. Books of the Songs, with an explanation of the Pageant, to be had at the Theatre."

The next day, December 30th, the newspapers named gave, in commendatory and practically identical terms, eulogistic notices of the Pantomime, from which we gather that the words and music were written and composed by Charles Dibdin, the song writer, and that the vocalists included Mr. Reinhold and Mr. Wewitzer, all well-known names of the time.[1] The following is the account of the plot or story, somewhat abbreviated, but otherwise given verbatim from these contemporary journals:—

"The opening scene is conformable to an Opinion held by all Freemasons, namely, 'that the Original of Architecture is taken from that great Building, MAN.' Conformable whereunto three Masons are discovered at work on a Figure, representing a man, composed of the different Orders of Architecture, as, The Head, of the Composite—The Arms, of the Corinthian—The Body, of the Ionic—The Thighs, of the Doric—and The Legs, of the Tuscan. On the signal for leaving Work they depart, when the shade of Hiram Abbiff (Grand Warden to King Solomon, and his Assistant in building the Temple) rises. From the aforesaid Stone Figure he produces an Harlequin; gives him a Mason's Apron, instructs him in the use of Tools, and endows a Trowel with Magic Power which is to assist him in all his difficulties; then he leaves him. Harlequin's first sight of Columbine (who is the Daughter of a Jew) is with her Father while he is surveying a house which he is about to have built: and the first proof Harlequin gives of the virtue of the Trowel is by shewing the Building compleated at a touch . . . . The second Exertion of Harlequin's Trowel is among a group of Peasants at the Alps, by raising a Temple of Bacchus; and the next by a Representation of the Wooden Building in Covent Garden where the Aloe was shown. Many more Adventures are introduced, and Changes of Scenery; particularly a Frost Scene in Holland, with Skaiters, to a tumultuous Sea, a Court of Justice to the Market at Billingsgate; and the whole interspersed with occasional Airs, Catches, and Chorusses, till Hiram Abbiff again appears, and obtains the old Jew's assent to the Marriage of Harlequin and his Daughter. This Point settled, he signifies the necessity of his Attendance at a Grand Lodge; it being the Anniversary Feast to install a new Grand Master of the Antient and Noble Order of Free and Accepted Masons. This naturally introduces

[1] The song, "Hail Masonry, thou craft divine," is, however, much older than Dibdin's time, and is attributed in the Constitutions of 1723 to Bro. Charles Delafaye, "To be Sung and Play'd at the Grand-Feast."

a Procession, wherein, by a regular Succession of all the principal Grand Masters, from Enoch to the present time, the Antiquity, Advancement, and Dignity of Masonry are illustrated in a pleasing and instructive Manner."

A rather discordant note, however, was struck by *The Morning Post* of the same day, which, after some remarks derogatory to pantomimes generally, went on to say, "we shall content ourselves with laying before our readers a faithful narrative of the incidents and scenes exhibited in the new pantomime, without pretending to pass any censure on a kind of performance the absurdity of which no one in his senses ever disputed"; and gave an account of some minor incidents in the piece, one being, "A Dutch Gentleman, whom the Jew has designed for his Son-in-law, sends him a pig which makes him fly into a violent passion." Possibly a key to the disapprobation expressed by *The Morning Post* may be found in the circumstance that the Stage Manager at Covent Garden Theatre—from 1774 to his death in 1820—was Thomas Harris, who, "was accused of sacrificing to spectacle the best interests of the drama;"[1] though of the laudatory notices in all the other newspapers it may be truly said that their unanimity of sentiment was only equalled by the identity of the language which gave expression to it.

We are indebted to Bro. Edward Armitage, who has unearthed and sent us the following copy of a pamphlet in the Library of the Supreme Council 33°. This may perhaps be called the Third Edition, as two different prints dated 1780 are known to exist, one in the collection of Bro. J. T. Thorp, of Leicester, and the other in that of Bro. T. Francis, of Alresford. In Bro. Thorp's copy the Order of Procession is followed by the songs, etc., while that of Bro. Francis is arranged in precisely the same manner as the Supreme Council Copy of 1781, which is now given in full.

SONGS, DUETTOS, GLEES, &c.

IN THE

PANTOMIME

OF

HARLEQUIN FREE-MASON.

PRICE SIX-PENCE.

SONGS, DUETTOS, GLEES,

CATCHES, &c.

WITH AN

EXPLANATION OF THE PROCESSION

IN THE

PANTOMIME

OF

Harlequin Free-Mason,

As performed at the

THEATRE — ROYAL,

IN

COVENT — GARDEN.

A NEW EDITION.

---

[1] "Dictionary of National Biography," xxv., 24.

LONDON
Printed for G. Kearsly, Fleet-Street.
MDCCLXXXI

---

(5)

SONGS, &c.

Air I. *Mafon's Glee*

Behold the model of our art,
  Work on whatever plan,
Masons must borrow still some part
  From that great structure Man.
Here, well to captivate the sight,
  The orders all agree;
Proportion, strength and force unite
  With ease and symmetry.
But see, the sun rides down the West,
  And hark our sign from work to rest.

Recit. *Hiram Abiff.*

Lo, from amidst those sacred glades
Where rest grand heroes, statesmen, kings,
And other antient Masons' shades,
The ghost of Hiram Abiff springs.

Chief

---

(6)

Chief of the Mason's noble art,
While of a Master they make choice,
Shall I not take an active part,
And loudly join my brethren's voice!

Fall, mystic figure—to our eyes
Present a motley child of mirth;
Whose featly pranks shall all surprize
And give to vacant laughter birth.
Move, kneel, stoop, stand, spring, dance, leap, run,
Now mark me, for the charm is done.

Air.

In all your dealings take good care,
Instructed by the friendly square,
To be true, upright, just and fair,
  And thou a fellow-craft shall be;
The level so must poise thy mind,
That satisfaction thou shalt find
When to another Fortune's kind:
  And that's the drift of Masonry.

II.

The compass t'other two compounds,
And says, though anger'd on just grounds,
Keep all your passions within bounds,
 And thou a fellow-craft shall be.

Thus

---

(7)

Thus, symbols of our order, are
The compass, level, and the square,
Which teach us to be just and fair,
 And that's the drift of Masonry.

RECIT.

Use this, and this, in evil hour,
And thou shalt wonder at their power:
Thou'lt see me yet, ere it be night,
Begone, and revel in delight.

AIR III. *Master Mason.*

THE Sun's a Free-mason, he works all the day,
 Village, city and town to adorn,
 Then from labour at rest,
 At his lodge in the West,
Takes with good Brother Neptune a glass on his way.
 Thence ripe for the fair
 He flies from all care,
 To Dame Thetis's charms,
 Till rous'd from her arms
 By the morn.

CHORUS.

---

(8)

CHORUS.

So do we, our labour done,
 First the glass,
 And then the lass,
 And then
 Sweet slumbers give fresh force
 To run our course,
Thus with the rising sun.

II.

The course of the sun all our mysteries defines;
 First Masonry rose in the East,
 Then to no point confin'd,
 His rays cheer mankind,
Besides, who'll deny that he well knows the signs?

The Grand Master he
Then of Masons shall be,
Nor shall aught the Craft harm,
Till to shine and to warm
He has ceas'd.

CHORUS.

Then like him, our labor done, &c.

AIR.

---

(9)

AIR IV. *In the Temple of Bacchus.*

At a jovial meeting of Gods once on high,
Ere Bacchus was hatch'd from old Jupiter's thigh,
This one told his story, and that sung his song,
And did what he could lest the time should seem long.

Apollo read verses, the Graces wreath'd flowers,
The Muses of harmony sung for the powers,
Bully Mars cracked his joke, and sly Momus his jest;
Yet their mirth wanted something to give it a zest.

II.

Says Jove, our assembly to-day's pretty full,
Yet I don't know how 'tis we're horribly dull;
We have all the ingredients that mirth should inspire,
But some clay-born alloy damps our heav'nly fire.

I have it—in this I'll a mixture inclose
Of all the delights whence good fellowship flows
And we'll taste of its produce, for mirth's bad at best
When there's anything wanting to give it a zest.

III.

B.

---

(10)

III.

So saying, so doing, he buried the shrine,
Which quickly sprung up in the form of a vine,
The leaves broad and verdant, the fruit deepest blue,
Whence a juice flow'd that health, love or youth might renew.

Its influence to feel, they came round it in swarms;
Mars took draughts of courage, and Venus drank charms;
Momus swallow'd bon mots, Cupid love,—so the rest,
While Jove spurning Nectar, cry'd,—This is the zest.

DUETTO. *Skaiters.*

This bleak and frosty morning,
All thought of danger scorning,

Our spirits briskly flow,
We're all in a glow,
Thro' the sparkling snow,
While a skaiting we go,
With a fa, la, la, la,
To the sound of the merry horn.

From

---

(11)

From right to left we're plying,
Swifter than winds we're flying,
Spheres on spheres surrounding,
Health and strength abounding.
In circles we sleep,
Our poise still we keep,
Behold how we sweep
The face of the deep,
With a fa, la, la, la,
To the sound of the merry horn.

II.

Great Jove looks on us smiling,
Who thus the time beguiling,
Where the waters he seal,
Still rove on our keel,
Our weapons are steel,
And no danger we feel,
With a fa, la, la, la.
See, see our train advances,
See how each skaiter lances,
Health and strength abounding,
While horns and oboes sounding
The Tritons shall blow
Their conch-shells below,
And their beards fear to show,
While a skaiting we go,
With a fa, la, la, la,
To the sound of the merry horn.

CATCH.

B2.

---

(12)

CATCH. *Lawyers.*

Lawyer Brief, why all this stir ?
Upon my word you wrong me, Sir,
I am not, (as you say) a thief,
In truth, you wrong me, Lawyer Brief.

Who was it took a double fee?
Who rapp'd? Who put in a sham plea?
Who should be pillor'd? Who's a thief?
Who should be hang'd? Cheat, Lawyer Brief!

Come, be friends, nor make this rout,
Brothers as we are to fall out;
Besides, thief should not cry out thief;
You understand me, Lawyer Brief.

RECIT. *Hiram Abiff.*

Thy perils are all past, thy toils are o'er,
Nor ever shall hard fortune vex thee more;
Leave me thy jarring foes to reconcile,
And follow where in wonder lost the while,
The Mason's noble science now shall see
In all the pomp and pride of pageantry,
Where brothers, gracing Hiram's memory,
Upon the ancient stock a scion graft,
Chusing a master to the royal craft.

AIR.

---

(13)

AIR.

Hail masonry, thou craft divine,
Glory of earth from heaven reveal'd,
Which does with jewels precious shine,
From all but masons eyes conceal'd:
As men from brutes distinguish'd are,
A mason other men excels:
For what's in knowledge choice or rare,
But in his breast securely dwells?
His silent breast and faithful heart
Preserve the secrets of our art.

II.

From scorching heat and piercing cold,
From beasts whose roar the forest rends,
From the assault of warriors bold
The mason's art mankind defends.

Ensigns of state that feed our pride,
Distinctions troublesome and vain,
By masons true are laid aside,
Art's free-born sons such toys disdain.
Ennobled by the name they bear,
Distinguish'd by the badge they wear.

III.

(14)

III.

Sweet fellowship, from envy free,
Friendly converse of brotherhood,
The lodge's lasting cement be,
Which has for ages firmly stood.

Be justice done in every lay,
To those who have enrich'd the art ;
Down to the master of this day,
And let each brother bear a part.
Let noble masons healths go round,
Their praise in lofty lodge resound.

CHORUS. *In the procession.*

Your cymbals tune, your voices raise,
Sing the name,
And mighty fame
Of *Solomon* in ever living lays.
He our Grand Master shall remain,
While lofty pile and holy fane,
Vestige, or monument of taste,
Or glorious masonry shall last.

RECIT.

---

(15)

RECIT. *Hiram.*

I am come to crave admittance for
A brother and a visitor:
One from his duty never swerving,
Who will prove faithful and deserving ;
And who would fain the brethren greeting,
Be present at the general meeting.

CHORUS. *The Last.*

Fill a capacious bowl,
While we proclaim,
The mason's fame.
Which ever shall extend
From East to West, from Pole to Pole,
In spite of Envy's poison'd shaft,
Let Cowan's what they will pretend,
Let three times three,
The signal of our plaudit be,
While we toast to the King and Craft.

ORDER.

---

(16)

ORDER AND EXPLANATION

OF THE

PROCESSION of the principal GRAND MASTERS

FROM THE

CREATION to the PRESENT CENTURY.

Ist BANNER.

Enoch—Two Men bearing Pillars.

The first mason Enoch, son of Jared, erected
two pillars, one of stone, the other of brick;
he carved also the arts of geometry and masonry
Anno Mundi 987. Josephus affirms the stone
pillar remained in Syria till his time.

IId BANNER.

Nimrod—Four Hunters

Two Men bearing the Tower of Babel.

Grand Master Nimrod, son of Cush, built
the stately city of Babylon, and its tower Babel,
the largest work the world ever saw; he built
also Nineveh where he long reigned; and under him flourished many learned mathematicians,

whose

---

(17)

whose successors were long after called Chaldees
and Magi. The dispersion and confusion of
tongues at Babel gave rise to the masons faculty and universal practice of knowing each other
by signs and tokens, which became the source
of symbolical learning throughout the East.

IIId BANNER.

Mitzraim—Two Attendants

Two carrying the Pyramid.

Mitzraim, the second son of Ham, built
many magnificent edifices in Egypt. The famous pyramid, the first of the seven wonders of
art; 360,000 masons were employed on it
twenty years: he also assisted at the building of
Thebes, which had a hundred gates, and formed
the colossal sphinx, whose head was 120 feet
round, Anno Mundi 1816.

IVth BANNER.

Six Soldiers—Four Trumpets
Six Singers. Ditto 4 Boys—High Priest.
Throne, with Solomon; on one side Hiram Abiff, the other, Hiram, King of Tyre.

Solomon, Great Grand Master of masonry, founded his temple, the second wonder of the world, Anno Mundi, 2993, assisted by his Deputy Grand Master, and most accomplished designer, Hiram Abiff, sent by Hiram King of Tyre.

Vth

C

---

(18)

Vth BANNER.

Queen of Sheba
Four Egyptian Virgins bearing Vases.
Four Men bearing the Temple.

Solomon divided the fellow-crafts into certain lodges, with a master and wardens in each, that they might receive commands in a regular manner, might take care of their tools and jewels, might be regularly paid every week, and be duly fed and clothed, &c., and the fellow-crafts took care of their succession by educating entered apprentices. Thus a solid foundation was laid of perfect harmony among the brotherhood; the lodge was strongly cemented with love and friendship; every brother was duly taught secrecy and prudence, morality and good fellowship; each knew his peculiar business, and the grand design was vigorously pursued.

VIth BANNER.

Darius Hystaspes—Zoroaster.
Two, bearing the Temple of the Sun.

Darius Hystaspes, who married the daughter of Cyrus, confirmed his decree of rebuilding the temple of Jerusalem: and in the 6th year of his reign his grand warden Zerubbabel, finished it. In his reign Zoroaster flourished, the Archimagus, or Grand Master of the Magi, whose disciples were great improvers of geome-

try

---

(19)

try and the liberal arts; and who erected many famous temples dedicated to the Sun.

VIIth BANNER

Augustus Cæsar—Agrippa—Two Soldiers
Two, bearing the Pantheon.

Grand Master Augustus Cæsar, with his deputy, Agrippa, built the grand portico of the Pantheon at Rome, the Temple of Mars the Avenger, the Temple of Apollo, and many other edifices. Augustus dying, said, "I found "Rome built of brick, but I have left it built "of marble." Hence the Augustan stile, the union of wisdom, strength and beauty.

VIIIth BANNER.

Titus Vespasian

A Soldier bound, who fired the Temple
Two Guards—Two, bearing the Temple on fire

Grand Master Titus Vespasian built the Temple of Peace, and raised his famous Amphitheatre, where the rich composite order was first used.

IXth BANNER

Constantine—Two Roman Senators
Four, carrying the Trinmphal Arch.

Constantine erected at Rome the last triumphal arch in the Augustan stile, and at his new metropolis

tropolis

---

(20)

tropolis Byzantium, (which he called Constantinople) the amazing serpentine pillar, with his own equestrian statue.

Xth BANNER

William the Conqueror—Britannia—Gundolph
De Montgomery
Two, bearing the Tower of London.

William the Conqueror appointed Gundulph Bishop of Rochester, and Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, to be at the head of the fellow-crafts, building for the King the Tower of London and the castle of Dover, &c.

XIth BANNER.

Edward III—Black Prince
King John of France and his Son Philip in Chains
Lord Audley—Two, bearing Windsor Castle.

Edward the IIId became patron of arts and sciences. He set up a table at Windsor 600

feet in circumference, for feasting the gallant knights of all nations, and rebuilt the castle and palace of Windsor: he was himself a Royal Grand Master, meliorated the constitution, and died after building many stately edifices, the 21st of June, 1377.

XIIth

---

(21)

XIIth BANNER.

Elizabeth—Essex—Sir Walter Raleigh
Four Master Masons with Aprons.

Elizabeth, in whose reign the true Augustan stile revived in England, hearing the free-masons had certain secrets which could not be revealed to her, and being jealous of all secret assemblies, sent an armed force to break up their annual lodge at York, on St. John's day 1561; but Sir Thomas Sackville, with other free-masons, making an honourable report of the Society to the Queen, she after esteemed them as a peculiar set of men, who cultivated peace and friendship, arts and sciences, without meddling in affairs of church or state. In her reign Grand Master Sir Thomas Gresham built the first Royal Exchange, 1570.

XIIIth BANNER.

Pope Julius II—Michael Angelo—Pramante
Raphael—Jocunde—San Gallo
Two, bearing St. Peter's

Pope Julius, Second Grand Master of Rome, retained Bramante as his architect, and Grand Warden, in 1503, who drew the grand design of St. Peter's in Rome. The Pope with Bramante, led a solemn assembly of Cardinals,

clergyman

---

(22)

clergymen, and craftsmen, to level the foot-stone of that great Cathedral in due form, A.D. 1507. Raphael of Urbino, Jocunde of Verona, Anthony San Gallo, Michael Angelo, these four succeeded each other till that lofty temple was finished by Michael Angelo. Julius died at Rome, aged 90 years, on February 17, 1564.

XIVth BANNER.

James I—Inigo Jones—Two, bearing Whitehall
Guy Vaux—Sir Thomas Pervit—A Nobleman.

James I, a Royal Brother Mason, Grand Master, established the Augustan stile in England; he appointed Inigo Jones his Grand Surveyor and Grand Master of all the lodges in his kingdom; he ordered him to draw the plan of a new palace at Whitehall. The King, with his Grand Master, Jones, and his Grand Wardens, William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, and Nicholas Stone, the sculptor, attended by many brothers in due form, and other eminent persons, walked to Whitehall gate, and levelled the foot-stone of the new Banquetting-House, with three great knocks, and loud huzzas, sound of trumpets, and a purse of broad pieces of gold laid upon the stone for the masons to drink

"To the King and the Craft."

XVth

---

(23)

XVth BANNER.

Charles II—Sir William Davenant—Killegrew
General Monk—Dutch Captain
Four Dutch Sailors—Lord Mayor
Two, bearing the Monument.

Charles the IId in his travels had been made a free-mason; he encouraged the Augustan stile. In the year 1666, the King, with Thomas Savage, Earl of Rivers, and his Deputy, Sir Christopher Wren, levelled the foot-stone of the new Royal Exchange, October 23, 1667, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, &c., attending. The King, with Grand Master Rivers, his architects and craftsmen, nobility and gentry, Lord Mayor and Aldermen, bishops, clergy, &c., in due form, bevelled the foot-stone of the new St. Paul's, designed by Deputy Grand Master Wren, A.D. 1673. In this reign was erected the Monument, Chelsea Hospital, Greenwich Hospital, &c.

XVIth BANNER.

William III.—Queen Mary.
Two to carry the Obelisk.

William the IIId was privately made a Free-Mason; his Grand Master Wren built the

palace at Kensington, and finished Chelsea Hospital, also Hampton Court, and Greenwich Hospital.

XVIIth

---

(24)

XVIIth BANNER.

Sir Christopher Wren—Two Noblemen.

Two, bearing St. Paul's.

Sir Christopher Wren finished St. Paul's, London, and celebrated the capestone when he erected the cross on the top of the cupola in July, A.D. 1708. The Church of Walbrooke is famous all over Europe, and justly reputed a master-piece. Perhaps Italy itself can produce no modern building that can vie with it in taste or proportion. Hooke has comprized the character of Sir Christopher Wren in these few but comprehensive words: "I must affirm," says he, "that since the time of Archimedes, there scarce ever has met in one man in so great a perfection, such a mechanical hand and so philosophical a mind." He died Feb. 23, 1733.

XVIIIth BANNER.

Two, bearing Insignia—Six Knights Templars.

XIXth BANNER.

Royal Arch—Six Gentlemen Masons

Two, bearing the Pageant.

XXth BANNER.

Modern Masons—a Tiler.

Two Masons bearing Solomon's Pillar.

Four Stewards with Wands.

Grand Marshal with Truncheon.

Secretary with Cross Pens.

Grand Treasurer with Keys.

Six Fellow-Crafts drawing the Throne.

FINIS.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1781, vol. li., 58, printed in its columns, an "Order and Explanation of the Procession of the principal Grand Masters, as given in the Pantomime," and thus proceeded, "To give magnificence a meaning, and unite Antiquarian knowledge with polite entertainment, was a task hitherto unattempted by the contrivers of our Pantomime exhibitions. Such praise, however, the acting manager of Covent Garden Theatre may justly claim, on the score of Harlequin Freemason, which is now representing before greater crowds than perhaps were ever attracted by Perseus and Andromeda, the Rape of Proserpine, or the

celebrated Sorcerer. The beauty of the first scene, in which a setting sun is admirably contrived, the Dutch winter piece, with numberless skaters moving in the most natural attitudes, and above all, the imperfect building, finished in a moment at the command of Harlequin, can be exceeded only by the pomp of the historic procession which closes the whole, and offers the richest and most intelligent spectacle that ever yet appeared on an English stage."

It will be seen that the setting sun accords with "Airs I. and III.," and the skating scene with the "Duetto," in the Book of Songs. The introduction of the skating element inclines one to suspect that the Covent Garden Management of that day in a measure proceeded on the lines so candidly laid down by Mr. Vincent Crummles, in "Nicholas Nickleby,"[1] and adapted their productions to existing "properties"; especially as in notices otherwise eulogistic it is incidentally mentioned that portions of the scenery used in the skating scene had appeared in some previous production. The pantomime, however, seems to have been fairly successful, and *The Morning Chronicle* of January 20th, 1781, had an advertisement: "On account of the great demand for places at each night's performance of the new Pantomime call'd Harlequin Freemason, ladies and gentlemen may depend on its being represented every night till further notice." This continued to be the case until February 6th, 1781, after which date it was played at irregular intervals until December 10th, 1781, when it made its last appearance, being played for the sixty-third time. It was throughout played as an after-piece.

In March, 1781, there was advertised as in a few days to be published, "Number 2 of the Monthly Lyrist, Containing favourite Songs, including those of Harlequin Freemason." As a fact, some, but not all, of the songs, etc., in the "Book of the Songs," were included, whilst an additional one is added, as being sung by Mr. Doyle. In "A Collection of English Ballads," vol. iii., 1790, the same song is described as "The Coachman's Song, in Harlequin Freemason, Sung by Mr. Doyle; Composed by Mr. Dibdin." The words of it are,

Here I was my good Masters, my name's Teddy Clinch,
My Cattle are sound and I drive to an Inch,
From Hyde Park to White Chappel I well know the Town,
And many's the time I've took up and set down.
In short in the Bills[2] I'll be bound for't there's not.
A young youth who like Teddy can tip the long trot.

Oh the notions of life that I see from my box
While fares of all kinds come about me in flocks;
The Sot, who I drive home to sleep out the day;
The kind one who plies for a fare at the Play;
Or your gents of the law, there, who, four in a lot,
To Westminster Hall I oft tip the long trot.

My Coach receives all like the Gallows and Sea,
So I touch but my Fare, you know all's one to me,
The men of the Gown, and the men of the Sword,
A Ma'am or a Gambler, a Rogue or a Lord,
To wherever your'e going I well know the spot,
And do you tip a tizzy, I'll tip the long trot.

[1] End of Chap. XXII.

[2] Bills of Mortality; practically, London.

This song was, no doubt, a new feature introduced to keep alive public interest in the piece, which, after it had run some five weeks seems to have a little declined in popularity, though it was played at intervals nearly through 1781, and achieved at least a respectable success.

Reverting to the "Procession of the principal Grand Masters," which was such a prominent part of the spectacle, the descriptions show that these were mainly either taken bodily, or were paraphrased, from the Book of Constitutions, of which the then current edition was that of 1767, though some portions of them seem to point to "The Complete Freemason, or Multa Paucis for Lovers of Secrets," (1763) as their source. In the description under "XIIIth Banner," the age and date of death of Raphael of Urbino, the Artist, are erroneously given as those of Pope Julius II. of Rome. With this exception the descriptions are pretty correctly taken from one or other of the sources quoted. The symbolical ornaments borne with the various pillars comprise the pillars of Enoch, the Pyramid, and Solomon's pillars; whilst the XVIth Banner was attended by "two to carry the Obelisk." What especial reference was intended by "the Obelisk" is not easy to surmise. There were then in London at least three obelisks; one in Fleet Street, mentioned in contemporary advertisements in the *Morning Chronicle*, relating to, "No. 1, at the corner of Fleet Street, opposite the Obelisk," and "the Warehouse, No. 98, Fleet Street, six doors from the Obelisk"; a second in Red Lion Square, with a tradition attaching that it marked the burial place of Oliver Cromwell; and a third in St. George's Circus, Southwark, erected in 1771 in honour of Lord Mayor Crosby, for having, with his colleague, Alderman John Wilkes, obtained the release of a printer who was imprisoned for publishing the Parliamentary debates. Whether either of these suggested the obelisk in the pantomime must be regarded as doubtful; if there was any local meaning, the association would rather seem to be with Kensington Palace, Chelsea Hospital, Hampton Court Palace, or Greenwich Hospital, which are all named with the particular Banners under which the obelisk was ranged in the Pantomime. With the XIXth Banner, devoted to the "Royal Arch," are "two bearing the Pageant." The advertisement quoted at the commencement of this paper names "Scenes, Dresses, Pageants, and Decorations," followed by "an explanation of the Pageant," the last being used to signify the elaborate displays which have become frequent in the last few years, and an imposing example of which many of us saw in 1907 at Bury St. Edmunds. For the meaning of "pageant" in its lesser sense, the following passage from "Literary and Graphical Illustrations of Shakspeare and the British Drama," 1831, may assist:— "The stages of the ancient religious mysteries and miracle plays, called 'Pageant-houses,' consisted of large and high frame-carriages, mounted on wheels, and formed like dwellings containing two stories. . . . A decoration, or Pageant, representing the general scene of the piece, was erected on the stage. . . . The Theatres were drawn from one street to another in appointed order as each piece concluded, . . . and nine separate Pageants were exhibited in one day." Probably the "pageant," as here used, was a painted representation of some kind, borne aloft; being, in fact, itself a banner, but, of course, much smaller in size than the XIXth Banner to which it was incidental.

No cast, or list, of the performers is given, either in the advertisements, play-bills (which are virtually complete for that period of Covent Garden at the British Museum), or newspaper notices; but a play-bill of "A New Pantomime: The Choice of Harlequins," produced at Covent Garden on December 26th, 1781, has a MS. cast written in the margin; and the date and class of the piece is so near to our pantomime

as to justify the inference that at least some of the performers took part in the last-named. Their names are:—Mr. Bates, Edwin, Darley, Doyle, Stevens, Mrs. Martyn and Mrs. Morton, and this is supported by the nearly identical cast given in Genest's "English Stage," 1832, for "The Mirror or Harlequin, Every-where," played at Covent Garden, 1779-80. Doyle, we know, during the run of the piece, sang "The Coachman's Song;" and the newspaper notices further tell us that Reinhold sang, and Wewitzer played, in the piece.

The pantomime having been played for the last time on December 10th, 1781, the Covent Garden playbills show that, in conjunction with several other pantomimes, it supplied material for "Harlequin's Chaplet," described as "a collection of favourite scenes from the following celebrated pantomimes," which was played 34 times between December, 1789, and February, 1790; and the "Skaiter's Duet," beginning "This bleak and frosty morning," was sung by Mr. Gray and Mr. Linton in "Harlequin's Museum, or Mother Shipton Triumphant," played 46 times between December, 1792, and April, 1793. No masonic characters appear to be introduced in either of these pieces.

That "Harlequin Free-Mason" was well received and thought of appears from "The History of the Theatres of London," 1796, vol. i., 100, which, after referring to it as "contrived by Mr. Missink," says:—"This being the best and grandest pantomime exhibited for many years, brought crowded houses;" whilst the *Biographica Dramatica*, 1812 (edited by Stephen Jones), speaks of it as "this splendid and very successful pantomime." No mention is made of it either in Genest's "English Stage," 1832, or in "The Annals of Covent Garden Theatre, from 1732 to 1897," by H. Saxe-Windham, 1906.

All the songs noticed as sung in the pantomime are contained in "The Songs of Charles Dibdin," 1842; but the "Coachman's Song" appears there under the name of "The Long Trot," and in a different part of the collection. This work states that Dibdin received only £70 for his work in "Harlequin Free-Mason," and "I therefore," says he, "determined never again to have any concern in a pantomime." Missink, who superintended the production, is described as having formerly been "Garrick's pantomimical factotum."

It may be considered a retrograde step,—perhaps, in a double sense,—to go back from 1780 to the year 1731, when on January 1st, there was presented at the Haymarket Theatre, for the third time, "The Generous Freemason," of which Genest's "English Stage" gives the following description: "An Opera in three acts, written by Chetwood. Sebastian, a Freemason, and Maria run away together—on their voyage to Spain they are taken prisoners by Mirza, and carried into Tunis—the King of that place falls in love with Maria, and the Queen with Sebastian—Mirza turns out to be born of British parents, and to be a Freemason—he effects the escape of the lovers and himself—these scenes are serious and written in blank verse or rhyme—the other part of the Opera is quite comic—Old Moody is resolved that his daughter, Cœlia, shall marry Squire Noodle—she is in love with Claremont—his servant, Davy, plays tricks with Noodle, under colour of initiating him in Freemasonry—at the conclusion Claremont is married to Cœlia, and Noodle to a kept mistress—these scenes have a considerable degree of low humour." The text of the production thus described was noted in *A.Q.C.*, vii., 87 and 190, and we shall have no difficulty in agreeing with the opinion expressed by the late Bro. G. W. Speth that "the play itself is of no value." But there are one or two points of interest arising upon it. The full title of

the published play (of which there are two copies at the British Museum) is "The Generous Freemason, or the Constant Lady. With the Humours of Squire Noodle and his man Doodle—a tragi-comi-farcical ballad Opera. In three acts . . . By the author of the Lover's Opera. . . . London, printed for J. Roberts in Warwick Lane, and sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster. 1731. Price one Shilling." This was the same J. Roberts who, in 1722, had published from the same address, "The Old Constitutions Belonging to the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons." To "The Generous Freemason" a dedication was appended as follows:—

> "To the Right Worshipful the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, and the rest of the Brethen of the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, This Opera is Humbly Inscrib'd by your most Obedient and Devoted Servant, The Author,
>
> A Freemason."

The noticeable resemblance of this dedication to the opening words of the well-known dedication of "Long Livers . . . . By Eugenius Philalethes," 1722, will be remarked.

It would seem that "The Generous Freemason" had been presented to a larger, if not more critical, audience at Bartholomew Fair, before being played at a permanent Theatre, and probably its stay at the Haymarket was but short, for *Biographica Dramatica* (1812) quotes, "the complier of Whincop's catalogue says it was only performed at Bartholomew Fair." The following is extracted from "Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair," by Henry Morley, London, 1880.—"In the *Daily Post* for August 21, 1730, and following days, it is announced that at Oates and Fielding's great Theatrical Booth, at the George Inn Yard, Smithfield, during the time of Bartholomew Fair, will be presented an entire new Opera, call'd the Generous Freemason or the Constant Lady, with the comic Humours of Squire Noodle and his man Doodle, by persons from both the Theatres. The parts of the *King of Tunis* by Mr. Barcock; *Mirza*, Mr. Paget; *Sebastian*, Mr. Oates; *Clerimont*, Mr. Fielding; . . . *Queen*, Mrs. Kilby; *Maria*, Miss Oates . . . . All the characters newly dress'd with several entertainments of Dancing . . . . . . Beginning every day at two o'clock." A feature of this somewhat indifferent specimen of the drama was that it contained no less than 25 songs, the only one of them having reference to the Craft being the concluding one, commencing with the lines,

> "By Masons Art th' aspiring Dome
> In various Columns shall arise :"

and being sung, with a fitness which is not easy to appreciate, by Neptune, and a chorus. Perhaps it may be a redeeming feature that the air was "set by Mr. Hen. Carey." Most, if not all, of the songs appeared in a communication signed by Bro. Alfred F. Robbins in *The Freemason* volume for 1906.

The author of the "Generous Freemason," William Rufus Chetwood, seems to have been fairly well-known; indeed, it is hardly uncharitable to say that he appears to have been better known than respected. Works of reference say that, in addition to the "Lover's Opera," of 1729, allusion to which is made on the title-page, he published two plays called the "Stock-jobbers" and "South-Sea or the Biter Bit," in 1720. Morley's "Bartholomew Fair," already quoted, says that in 1731 there was presented a new Dramatic Opera, called the "Emperor of China, Grand Vulgi," or "Love in Distress," and "Virtue Rewarded"

written by the author of the "Generous Freemason" with the comical humours of Squire Shallow in his Treatise of Marriage, and his man Robin Booby, intermixt with variety of songs, Old Ballads and Country Dances." It may well be that "The Emperor of China, Grand Vulgi" was a production similar in its leading features to "The Generous Freemason," but I have not been able to see any copy of it.[1] It was apparently a fashion in plays of the class to introduce by way of comic relief a master and his servant. "Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne," by John Ashton, 1897, mentions as being presented at Bartholomew Fair, "a new droll called the Siege of Barcelona . . . . containing the Pleasant and Comical Exploits of that Renowned Hero Captain Blunderbuss and his man Squib;" and this feature may well have been a survival or imitation of such prototypes as Don Quixote and Sancho Panza; Hudibras and his man Ralpho; or, at a later period, Mr. Geoffry Wildgoose and Jeremiah Tugwell of "The Spiritual Quixote."

Chetwood at first combined the occupations of a bookseller with writing for the stage; and it is surmised that Roberts, who published the "Generous Freemason," had succeeded him in the former business.[2] There is "A General History of the Stage . . . . collected and digested by W. R. Chetwood, Twenty years Prompter to his Majesty's Company of Comedians at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, London," 1749. Why, we do not know, but Chetwood seems to have been distrusted and disliked. George Steevens, the Shakespearian Commentator, called him "a blockhead and a measureless and a bungling liar,"[3] whilst a quite recent writer guards a certain statement with the remark that it is "according to Chetwood, ... but it requires more than Chetwood's unsupported authority to render it probable," and again "this addition is apparently due to Chetwood, and is therefore to be accepted with caution."[4]

Whilst Chetwood followed the calling of a bookseller he issued a play, "Love in a Forest, a Comedy. As it is Acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, By His Majestys' Servants. By Mr. Johnson. London. Printed for W. Chetwood at Cato's Head in Russel-street, Covent-Garden; and Tho: Edlin, at the Prince's Arms, over-against Exeter-Exchange in the Strand. 1723," which is only noticeable as containing a dedication "To the Worshipful Society of Free-Masons," more conspicuous for flattery of the Order than for grammar, and subscribed, "With the greatest Respect and Duty, your most Obedient and devoted Brother and Servant, Charles Johnson."[5] I regret to have to say that the play thus heralded is, throughout, an unblushing plagiarism—indeed, substantially a mere transcript—of Shakespeare's "As you like it," with the Pyramus and Thisbe interlude from his "Midsummer Night's Dream" thrown in; no effort being made to disguise the fraud, and the address of Adam to Orlando, and the "Seven Ages" soliloquy of the melancholy Jaques, being copied in without the alteration of a single word. The ostensible author seems to have had implicit confidence in either the forbearance or the ignorance of his brethren: whilst the direct connexion of Chetwood with this impudent publication tends to show that George Steevens' outspoken criticism of him was not far wide of the mark.

Prologues and Epilogues of a Masonic character were frequent in the days when a particular play was bespoken and patronised by the Craft, but additional attraction was provided at the Dublin Theatre on the occasion of the benefit of Bro. Thomas

[1] See, as to "the Æcumenical Volgee in China," in connection with the Gormogons, Bro. R. F. Gould's paper on "The Duke of Wharton," etc., *A.Q.C.*, viii., 114.

[2] D.N.B. X. 211.

[3] Allibone, Dict. Eng. Lit. I. 377.

[4] *Pastoral Poetry and Pastoral Drama*; by Walter W. Greg. 1906.

[5] This dedication is printed in full, with a note by the late Bro. G. W. Speth, at *A.Q.C.* vii., 57.

Griffith, a comedian, and Past Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, in November, 1733, when the play was "The Twin Rivals, with a Free Mason's Song between every Act, and a Prologue and Epilogue proper for the Occasion."[1]

A considerable interval of time separates the pantomime of 1780 from "The Freemason; a Dramatic sketch in one act, in verse. Imitated from the German," which will be found in "The Freemason's Quarterly Review," for 1836, pages 299 and 432, and consists of some 700 lines in rhyming couplets. The *dramatis personæ* are but four; Caroline, a young lady sought in marriage by the Baron, who is a Freemason; her Uncle; the Count—who being inquisitive about Masonic secrets has, by a stroke of genius which compels admiration, bought the lease of a house in which a Lodge meets, in order to become possessed of them, He says,

"I pack the ponderous parchment in my chest,
"Thinking the Mason's secret I possessed;"

and on finding the desired arcana are not included in the purchase uses somewhat lurid language;—and Hans, servant of the Count; the latter pair being in legitimate succession to Squire Noodle and his man Doodle, of Chetwood's "Generous Freemason." Some portions are a little prosaic, for instance,

"SCENE II.
Enter the Count.
Count. Good morning, Caroline!
Caroline. I hope you're well.
wherefore so sad?
Count. Oh! griefs I may not tell."

The Count is disgusted at finding that he cannot satisfy his curiosity, and induces his niece to attempt to obtain the information from the Baron, who, however, defeats the conspiracy and gains the hand of Caroline, the baffled Count being left lamenting. The production is signed at the end "Latomus," the pen-name of Bro. John Lane, D.C.L., P.Prov.J.G.D. Oxfordshire, who died in October, 1850[2]. It is due to his memory to say that in his dramatic sketch there are to be found some passages quite worthy of quotation.

Entreated by Caroline to reveal to her the secrets of the Craft, the Baron replies,

"So dearest Caroline, reject not now
The man who dares not break a solemn vow;
For could I yield, you would yourself disdain
The man who basely sought your heart to gain;
And he who has to Masonry been true
Will also be most faithful, love, to you."

And almost the closing lines of the play are,

"A Mason is a man whose sole delight
Is to be honourable and upright;
To be a really honest man's his aim,
He sees but vanity in rank or name;
To all who are in distress, in every land,
He is a friend, and gives a brother's hand;
His word's a sacred pledge of truth, and he
Ne'er utters, e'en in jest, a falsity."

[1] Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley; *A.Q.C.* xiii., 147-8.

[2] *F.Q. Review*, 1850, 49, 507.

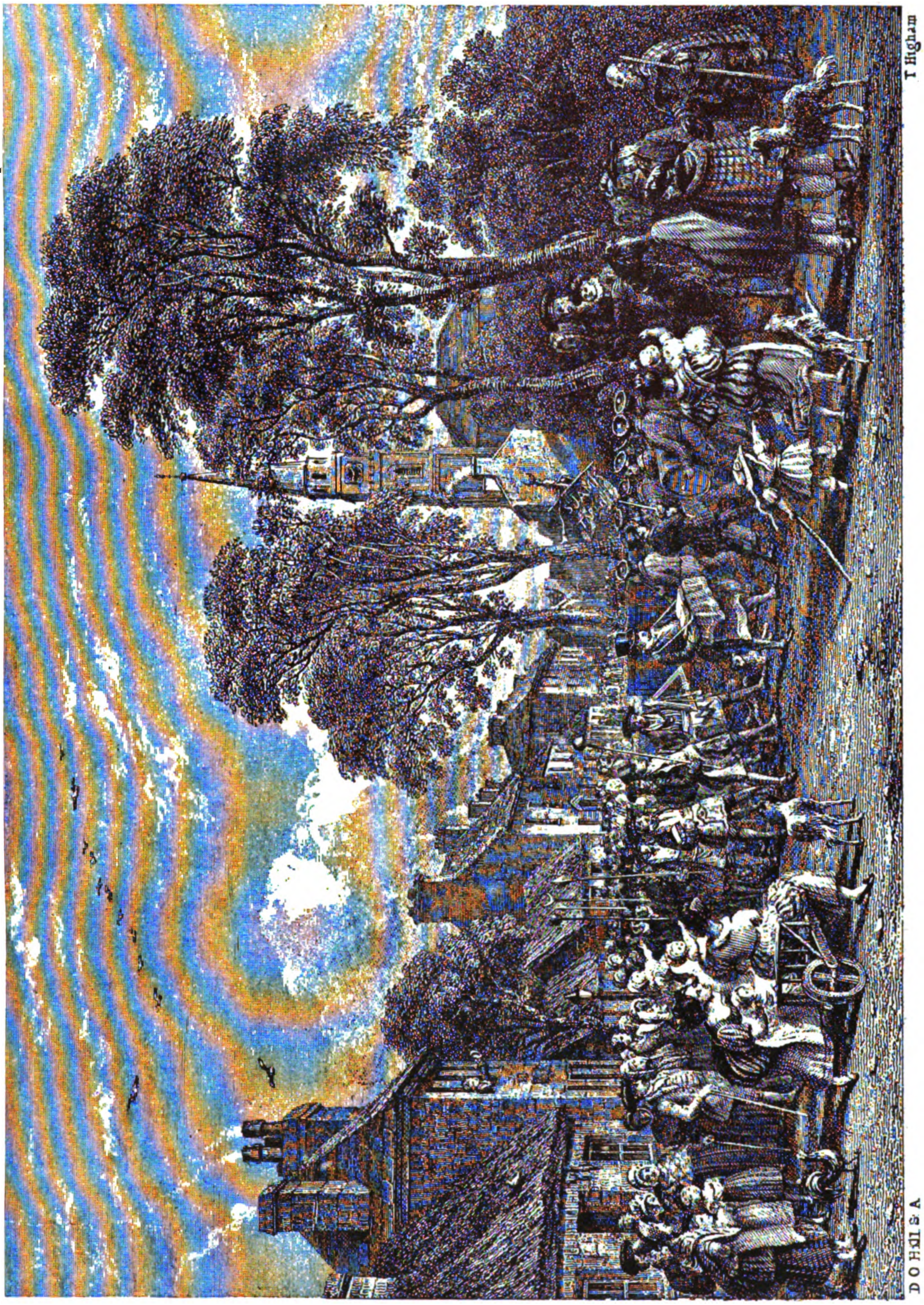
The latest play with which I attempt to deal in any detail is "The Freemason, or The Secret of the Lodge Room! a domestic drama, in two Acts; by J. P. Hart, author of 'Mary le More,' 'The Bell-Ringer of St. Paul's,' &c., &c., &c.; as performed at the Queen's Theatre. London: J. Pattie, Brydges Street, Covent Garden." No date is given, but the piece is stated to have been first performed, June 3rd, 1839; the action taking place in a village in the West of England, and the costumes being those of the reign of George II. Some anachronism is evident in the setting for Scene I., which includes an Hotel, "The Masons' Arms," as well as "The Temperance Coffee and Cook Shop"; the latter, at any rate, being but an intelligent anticipation. It is Saint John's Day (presumably in Summer, as there is dancing on the green), and the landlords of the rival houses of entertainment follow up a wordy war with a bout at fisticuffs, after which arrives "The Procession of the Lodge, in the following order.

Two Tylers, with drawn swords,
Band of Martial Music,
Two Brethren bearing flags, on which are painted emblems,
The Brethren two and two,
The Stewards with White Rods,
Grand Masters in Dress,
Past Grand do do,
Present Grand Officers, with Badges, &c.,
Secretary with his Bag,
The Square and Compass,
Book on Cushion,
The Level borne,
The Plumb Rule,
Flag—*The Eye*,
Wardens,
White Banner on Two Poles, on which is inscribed,
Know Thyself,
A Canopy, under which is the Grand Master,
Mr. Thorngrove;
The whole closed by
A Triumphal Arch, with the Figures of
Faith, Hope, and Charity."

It may, in passing, be worth calling attention to the marked similarity of this "Procession of the Lodge" to the "Procession of St. James' Lodge, Tarbolton," as shown in an engraving after D. O. Hill, R.S.A., contained in "The Land of Burns, a series of Landscapes and Portraits," 1840; but representing an incident contemporaneous with the poet.

The so-called "Grand Master" (Mr. Thorngrove) delivers an *al fresco* address in which, speaking of the origin of Freemasonry, he says,

"Wisdom and Truth sank the foundation; Friendship hew'd the quarry; Unity brought cement; Charity and Pity shed holy tears to mix it with; Virtue, with her white apron of purity, toil'd as a laborer; Justice held the level; Love, the rule; whilst the Guardian Angel of Peace, standing on the Scaffold of Grace, dropp'd in the key-stone of Religion, to complete and bless The Masonic Arch." The Grand Master's



Procession of St. James' Lodge, Tarbolton.
From an Engraving in "The Land of Burns."

son, Frederick, is in love with Ellen, a simple village maiden, who will never rest till she is told the secrets of the Craft, and who sings a song, "The Ladies' Lodge," in which occur the startling lines,

"Then women's delight shall be all the night,
To riot, talk loud, and be boozing."

The Grand Master, for no reason that is apparent, confides to his son that he had some time before, and under circumstances of the extremest provocation, murdered his wife in the Lodge room, with the Tyler's sword, so that it is not surprising to find him represented in the following scene—a Masonic Ball—as "absorbed in melancholy," which is not alleviated when his long-lost brother, George, rushes in, denounces him as a murderer, and on tearing down a panel of the wall, discloses a female corpse, thus occasioning the stage direction, "A general burst of horror, on which a tableau of curiosity and terror is formed, and the Act quickly drops."

In the second Act, the brother, who alludes to himself as "the blighted tree of a family orchard," and appears to have lived up to the description, hopefully proposes to blackmail his elder brother, the Grand Master, to the tune of one half of his property, and hints at the revelation of "a yet more awful secret connected with the Lodge room." After some of the tallest talk ever heard on this side of the Atlantic, between the blighted tree and his nephew, the landlord of the Temperance establishment sings an appropriate and cheerful ditty to the tune of "The Mistletoe Bough," with a refrain to each verse of "Oh, the Lodge-murder, oh!" and the villain brother, now describing himself as "a black monster," confesses to his nephew that, in addition to committing a murder as yet undiscovered, he had robbed the Lodge of jewels, plate and money, and presents a written confession for the purpose of clearing the Grand Master. The nephew leaves the room, and the villain is in the act of taking back the confession, when the village maiden darts out from an old clock case, seizes a pair of pistols, which the murderer and thief had conveniently placed upon a table,—but the situation must speak for itself:

[Music. Ellen stands in an attitude between the table and George. He recoils to the corner.]

"*Ellen (exclaims)*: Now, you villain, I have you! Stir not, or with these weapons of death, I'll level you humble as the dust I trample on.

George: Foil'd, and by a woman!

Ellen: Yes, by a woman! a feeble woman: in virtue's cause a child can beat a giant! The strength of heaven nerves my arm — the confession is mine! . . . . ."

George attempts to fly, but is intercepted by the united force of the rival, but now friendly, landlords, both of whom he knocks down; Ellen fires at, wounds him, and "seizes him by the throat with one hand, the loaded pistol leveled at his head with the other, and backs him off R."[1]

The final scene is the Lodge Room—"with spectators,—soldiers, Masons with all the insignia of the Craft—Jury, Judge, etc.—Mr. Thorngrove in black, pale and resigned, leaning on his son—The Judge in centre, Clerk, etc.—Plaintive music."[2]

The Grand Master is in the act of pleading guilty—(it is not clear to what, or why, as his speech is wholly spontaneous, and provides the only "business" of the scene, so far)—when Ellen leads George in with the pistols still to his head (presumably

[1] Stage direction in the text. [2] *Ibid.*

she had re-loaded the one she had fired), the confession in her hand, and denounces him as the real murderer. George objects that the writing is no proof, when Margaret, who had incidentally appeared as a hawker earlier in the piece, declares herself the supposed murdered wife of the Grand Master, Mr. Thorngrove, and with her closing line,

"There stands the only murderer and robber of the Lodge!"

we come to the final stage direction.

"A burst of delight fills the room—George is secured—Mr. Thorngrove lifts his hands in thanksgiving to heaven—his wife prostrates herself at his feet—Frederick and Ellen kneel at each side of him, with hands uplifted—the landlords, with their wives, jump for joy hand in hand in each corner—all the Masonic emblems are arranged behind and on—a picture of pleasure in all but the guilty George.

The curtain Falls."

I ask to be forgiven if I have lingered too long with this glittering gem in the diadem of English drama.

On 12th September, 1901, there was produced at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, a farce, entitled "Are you a Mason?." I am told by some who saw it that it was adapted from the German, and that it sufficed to amuse the audience.

I can say but little as to other authors or actors of these plays having been members of the Craft. Both Charles Johnson and Chetwood, as we have seen, claim to be so in the dedications of their respective works; and in Stephen Jones' "Masonic Miscellanies," 1797, the song, "By Masons' art the aspiring dome," appears as "Sung by Brother Oates in The Generous Freemason, 1731." From Bro. Henry Sadler, who has with accustomed kindness referred to the Lists at Grand Lodge, I learn that in 1730 a James Oates was member of London Lodges 21 and 39; but beyond this the Lists fail to assist us.

Of persons in actual or conjectural association with "Harlequin Freemason," Charles Dibdin's name was long a household word for his naval and patriotic songs; John Edwin played at Covent Garden from 1779 till his death in 1790, one of the old bibulous school, whose adventures may be read in "The Eccentricities of John Edwin, Comedian," 1791; and Ralph Wewitzer had a reputation for his performance of Jews and old men in character. He compiled "The Theatrical Pocket Book," 1814, and "The School for Wits," 1815, and it is sad to find that "on 1 January 1825 the old actor, Ralph Wewitzer, died in great destitution."[1]

An acknowledgment is due to Bro. Thomas Francis for his kind loan of the plays by Charles Johnson and J. P. Hart. To Bro. W. John Songhurst I am indebted for suggesting to me the subject of this paper, and for his valuable collaboration in preparing it.

[1] *Notes and Queries*, 9. S, xi., 247, 1903.

of Masonrie and their Grounds Confirmed in
England. Right Worshippfull Masters and
fellows that be at divers Assemblys & Congre-
gations with the Consent of the Lords of this
Realm hath Ordained and made Charges in
the best wise that all manner of men that
shall be made and Allowed masons must
be sworne upon a Booke to keepe ~~to keepe~~ ye
same in all that they may to the uttermost
of their Power and also they have Ordained
that when any fellow shall be Received and
Allowed that these Charges should be Read -
unto them and he to take his charge and -
these have been seen and perused by our -
late Sovereigne Lord King Henery the Sixth
and the Lords of his Honorable Councell and
they have allowed therein and said yt they
were right and good and reasonable to be
holden and these Charges have been drawne
out of Divers Antient Books both of ye Old
law and new law and they were made &
Confirmed in Egypt by the King and by the
great Clerk Euclidus and at the making of
Solomons Temple by King Solomon Davids
Son: and in France by Charles King of
France and in England by St. Alban yt
was the Steward to the King that was at
that time and afterwards by King Athelstone
that

FACSIMILE OF PART OF THE HENERY HEADE MS. (FULL SIZE.)
FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE LIBRARY OF THE INNER TEMPLE, LONDON.

THE HENERY HEADE MS., 1675.

BY BRO. E. L. HAWKINS.

THIS MS. is contained in a collection of miscellaneous papers and notes on various subjects, curious and scientific, among which may be mentioned, "Notes on Gunnery," "Dyalling," "Of Organs," some mathematical puzzles, various recipes, building formulæ, and specially at the end details and sketches illustrating the construction of roofs. They appear to be mostly, if not entirely, in the same handwriting, which is very neat and legible (as the *fac-simile* pages given herewith will show), and the sketches are drawn with great accuracy and precision. Sandwiched into the middle of this heterogeneous collection is a copy of the Masonic document of which I am going to present a transcript to the readers of *A.Q.C.*; it commences abruptly without any heading or indication of its nature on folio 136, and is continued on one side of the paper only down to folio 156, where it ends with the signature, "Henery Heade, 1675."

I can find nothing to indicate who and what Henery Heade was, whether he was the owner and writer of the collection of papers or not, or with what object he transcribed this Old Charge, but I imagine the date given (1675) to be the actual date at which the copy was written, because at the end of the volume is a sketch described as "A framed Roofe (of Irish oake) very antient at East Coker 1677-8 January ye 23," so presumably the writer made his notes straight on through his book irrespective of their subjects. The first page, which may, perhaps, have borne the writer's name, has unfortunately been cut out. There are several different watermarks on the paper, of which the most frequent is what seems to be a bugle or horn, surrounded by a curved line like an urn, with QA below. I sent a tracing of it to the keeper of the MSS. at the British Museum, who told me that it was certainly in use in 1675, though he was unable to fix its date precisely.

The papers are contained in one folio volume, handsomely bound in calf with gilt-edged leaves, which is now in the Library of the Inner Temple in London, having been bought by that Society, in 1859, at M. Libri's sale of MSS.; it had previously belonged to the late Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillips, F.R.S , whose library stamp it bears; it was mentioned in Cochrane's Catalogue of 1826, and has in it the bookplate with arms and crest of Pennell Hawkins, an ancestor of the present writer, who was born in 1716, and became body-surgeon to George II. and serjeant-surgeon to George III. The book has apparently been re-bound by its present owners, for it has their device impressed on the cover.

The MS. has never been printed, so far as is known, and I consider myself very fortunate to have been able to obtain leave from the Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple to print it at length, and to give the *fac-similes* of two of its pages which accompany this article. It is classified by Bro. Hughan in his "Old Charges" (2nd Ed., 1895) as X10, because at that time its locality and contents were unknown to him, but on the discovery that the MS. was in the Inner Temple Library, and on perusing a copy of it made for Grand Lodge Library by Mr. Rogers, Sub-Librarian of the Inner Temple, he designated it C4, though it is really the oldest of the C class or Plot Family, and is

probably a copy of the "parchment volum" referred to by Dr. Plot. It is identical in arrangement with the "William Watson" MS, and both follow closely the first 600 lines of "Matthew Cooke," but diverge at that point.

So far as is known as yet, the "Henery Heade" and "William Watson" MSS are the only ones that contain the statement that Henry VI. perused and approved the Charges, and neither of them contains any mention of the mysterious "Naymus Græcus," and, so far as I can ascertain, these two MSS. alone allude to a punishment for going out at night unaccompanied by a witness. Great importance was attached to the "William Watson" MS. on its discovery by both Bros. Hughan and Begemann, but it seems to me that the "Henery Heade" MS. is even more important, since it is the earlier of the two by twelve years.

Bro. Hughan, who has made a special study of these "Old Charges," and whose opinion carries with it the greatest possible weight, writes:—"Although the MSS. have much in common, and represent the same Family of MSS., I feel assured that the "William Watson" was not copied from the "Henery Heade MS.," and that probably they were not transcribed from the same original; for, after allowing for the vagaries of scribes, it appears to me that the variations in the two documents are referable to different prototypes, both of which have long been missing.

"The older Scroll lacks the Coat of Arms and the motto, "In the Lord is al our Trust," which are special features of the Roll of 1687.

"There are quite a number of omissions, differences and additions which prove that the "Henery Heade MS." is an independent version, so far as the "William Watson" is concerned. There are several blanks in the "Henery Heade" which are not to be found in the "William Watson," the latter being usually complete as to all points, *e.g.*, the minimum mileage for obligatory attendance is left unwritten, and so as to the "theif" or "theives" in one of the Charges, and so other portions of less consequence, such as the King in St. Alban's day being a *Pagan*, the last word being omitted."

After a careful comparison of the Henery Heade and William Watson MSS., I have arrived at the same conclusion as Bro. Hughan, viz., that they were not *directly* transcribed from the same original, though I think there can be no doubt that they are descended from a common ancestor, but through how many intermediate steps it is now impossible to say.

I am rather puzzled by the inconsistent spelling of the Henery Heade; sometimes a word is modernized, sometimes it is not, and one would have thought that an educated architect, as the writer of the scrapbook would seem to have been, could have avoided some of the errors into which he has fallen, but perhaps his object was to copy his original exactly, which has been my object in presenting the following transcript, originally made by Mr. Rogers and carefully corrected by me from the original MS. I have marked where each page begins in the MS., and I have numbered the lines of each page for convenience of reference:—

A Transcript of the "Henery Heade MS." in Inner Temple Library.

(*p. 136*) Thankes be to our Gracious God, father and former of Heaven and Earth, & of all things that in them is, that he would vouchsafe of his of his Glorious Godhead for to make so many things of divers vertues for Mankinde, for he made all the Worldly things to be Obedient and subject to man, and all things yt be Commendable & of wholsome nature he Ordainned for mans food and sustenance, and allso he hath given to man will and Understanding of divers scinciices and Craffts by the which wee may travell in this world to get our liuing with: to make diuers things to Gods Glory,

and pleasure & allso for our Ease and profitt; the which things if I would rehearse them it were to long for me to tell or to write, wherefore I will leave. but I will shew and tell yo^{w} part of them how and in what manner that Science of Geometrie first began and who were the founders thereof, and of other Crafts more as it is noted in ye Bible & in other Storyes more how and in what manner this worthie Science of Geometrie first begann I will tell you as I said before yo^{u} shall Understand that there be seaven liberall Sciences by the which seaven scinences and Craffts in the world were first founded and Espocially out of Geometrie for he is the cause of all the other the which seaven Sciences be called thus for the first he is called fundament of sciences his name is Gramer he teacheth a man right fully to write and to speak truely; the second is Rhetorick and he teacheth a man to speak formably and faire ye third is for the teaching a man to descerne truth from falshood and most Commonly y^{t} is called the Art of sophistry the fourth is called Arithmetick wch teacheth a man ye Crafft of number for to reckon and make account of all manner of things (*p. 137*) the fift is Geometrie which teacheth a man meet & measure and ponderation or weightiness of all manner of Craffts the sixth is musick y^{t} teacheth the Crafft of Songs of Organs & haw-boyes trumpe and harp and all other appertaining to them the seventh is Astronomy that teacheth a man to know the hours of the Sunn & of the Moon & of all other Planetts and Starrs of heaven our Intent is principally to treat of the first foundation of ye Worthy science of Geometrie & who were the founders thereof as I said before, y^{t} there seaven Liberall Sciences y^{t} is to say Seaven Sciences or Craffts y^{t} be free in themselves the which seaven Scinces bee all by one y^{t} is Geometrie A Geometrie that is much as to say the measure of ye Earth et sa ad quid il et terru lat et me tror mensure unu Geometrie mensuram terra nos fri y^{t} is to say in English y^{t} Geometrie is as I said of Geo in Greek is Earth & that is to say measure, this is this name of Geometrie Compounded and is said the measure of the Earth marvell yea not that I say all Sciences leaue only by the Science of Geometrie for there is no Artificiall or handy Crafft that is wrought with mens hands but is wrought by Geometrie and a notable Cause for if a man work wth his hands he worketh with some manner of toole, and there is no Instrum^{t} of materiall things in this world but Cometh of the Kinde of Earth and to Earth it will returne againe and there is no Instrument y^{t} is to say a toole to work but it hath some proportion Eiher more or less and proportion is measure and the toole Earth and therefore every Instrum^{t} is Earth, and Geometrie is said the measure of the Earth wherefore I may say that Geometrie all men And by Geometrie for all men in the world liue by the labour of their hands, many more probations I would tell yo^{u} wherefore that Geometrie is the Science that (*p. 138*) resonable men liue by wherefore I leaue it at this time for the long praise of writeing, and now I will proceed further on my matter yo^{u} shall understand that amoungst all the Craffts in ye World of manual Craffts Masonrie hath the most notabillity and most part of this Science Geometrie as it is noted and said as well in the Historys and in ye Bible and in the mass-Storys and y^{t} is a story provided & allso in Doctors of Stories y^{t} be not named bedaste immagine me imagine mundi et hellidore et Ethimolligonium methodus Exus et manton and others I suppose it way well be said for it was found as it was noted in the Bible in the first Book of Genisses Adam y^{t} linely male after the sun decended downe the Seventh age of Adam before Noahs flood there was a man called Lamech the which had two wives the one height Adalla the other Zillah by the first wife that was called Adalla he gott two sons the one was named Jabell the other the other height Juball the Elder son Juball was the first was the first that Ever found Geometrie intentdon ut utquie pastor

that is to say ye father of men came the master maison & Governour of this world when he made the Citty of Ezenoch that was the first Citty that Ever was made & that made Caine Adams Son and gaue it to his owne Son Zenoch and gave the Citty ye name of his owne Son and called it the Citty of Zenoch and now it is called Esram and there (*p. 139*) was the Science of Geometrie and masonrie first Occupied and Contrived for A Science and for A Craft and so may wee say y^t this was the first Cause & foundation of all Sciences and Crafts and allso this man Jabell was called Pastor Pastororu and as the master of ye storys saith & Bede de de imagine mundi plenonicon and other more saith y^t he was the first y^t ever made p'tition of Land that every man might know his owne Ground & labour thereupon as his owne he parted flocks of Sheepe so that euery man might know his Owne sheepe and wee may say that he was the founder of y^t science and his Brother Jabell was the first founder of musick as Pitagores saith in Pollicroniton. And the same Isadore in his Ethimologus in ye sixth book he saith that was the first found^r of musick in Songs & of Organs & of Trump and he founded ye Science of Smiths Crafft & ponderation of his Brothers hañers and that was Tuball-Cain as the Bible saith in the same Chapter of Genesis that Lamech begatt on his other wife. y^t height Zillah a son and a Daughter whose names were called Tuball Cain and his daughters name Mahemah and as Pollitronicon saith that (*p. 140*) Sume men did say that she was another mans wife wheither it be so or no wee affirme it not but this Tubal Cain was the first founders of Smiths Craft and of the other Crafts of Metall that is to say of Iron and Brass of Gold and of Silver as forreign Doctors do Intreat and his sister Mahemah was ye first founder of Weauers Crafft for before that time there was no Cloath woven but then they did spinn yarn and Knitt and made them such cloathing as they could gett: but as that woman Mahomah found that Crafft of weauing and therefore it is called womans Crafft and these his Brethren had Knowledge before that God would take Vengeance for Sin Either by fire, or water, and they had great Care how they might do to save the Sciences that they had there found and to take their Councill together and by all other Witts they said that there were two mañer of Stones of such vertue y^t the one would not burne and y^t is named marble and another stone that would not Sinke in waters and that stone is named laterus and so they Divised to write all the Sciences that they had found in these two stones so y^t if God should take vengeance by fire y^t then the marble stone should not Burne and if God send vengeance by Water that then (*p. 141*) the other should not Drown'd and so they Provided their Elder Brother Jubell that he would make the two Pillars of the two stones that is to say Marbel and Laterus and that he would write in the two Pillars all the Sciences and Craffts that they had there found and so he did and therefore may wee say that he was the Cuñinest in Sciences for he first began and performed the last and before knowing of that vengeance that God would send whether it should be by fire or water the Brethren knew it not by manner of Prophesie they wisht y^t God would therefore they writt their Sciences in the two Pillars of Stone and Suñe men do affirme that they writt all the seaven Sciences in the said Stones and as they had in their minde that Vengeance would come so it was that God sent it by water for y^t there came such a flood that all the world was Drowned and all men were dead therein save onely Eight Persons y^t was Noah and his wife and his three Sons and there wives of the which three sons all the world came and their names were in this manner Shem, Ham, and Japhet: and This flood was (*p. 142*) Called Noah's Flood for he and his wife and there Children were saved and

no more and many yeares after as Cronicles telleth these two Pillars were found Pollicroniron saith that a great Clerk that men call Pythagoras found ye one and Hermes the Philosopher found the other and they taught forth the Sciences y^t they had their found euery Croñicle and Story and many other Charges and the Bible Principally do Wittness of the makeing of ye Tower of Babilon and it is written in the Bible Genesis the Eleventh how that Cain Noahs son Nimrod and he waxed a mighty man upon the Earth and he was a Strong man like unto a Gyant and he was a great King, In the Beginning of his Reign and Kingdome he was the true king of Babilon the Land of Shinar and these same mens Brethren Built the Tower of Babilon and he taught to his Brethren and Workmen the Crafft of Masonerye and had with him many more Masons y^n forty thousand & he loved them & Cherished them well and as it is written Polĭcon and in the mas storys and in other Stories more and a part of this wittnesseth in ye Bible and in the tenth Chapter where he saith that Ashur was nere of Kinn to Nimrods seed (*p. 143*) out of the Land of Shinar and he Built the Citty of Nineveh in places and other more and this he saith ve itu terra mse mare egresus est Ashur et eddifficauit niu set in places am̃atates et caleth et resy que ij Nineveh et caleth h'est diuitas magn reason would that wee should declare openlie how and in what manner the Charges of Maisons y^t first was found, and who gaue first to it ye name of Masonrie and yo^w shall know well that it is plainly Opened in Policonicron and in Methodus Episcopus et manter that Ashur that was a worthie Lord sent to Nimrod the King to send him Maisons and workmen of Craft that might helpe him to make his Citty the which he was purposed to make and finish, and Nimrod sent him Thirty hundred of maisons and when he should go and send them he called them forth and said yo^u mush go to my Cozin Ashur to help him to Build him a Citty but look yo^u be well Governed wth such a Charge that it may be profitable both for yo^u and me, and truely do your labour and your Craft and take reasonable for your paines according as yo^u may deserve and I would that yo^u loue together as ye were (*p. 144*) Brethren and hold together truely and he that hath most Cunning teach it to his Brother or fellow and look yo^u govern your selves well towards your Lord and amongst yor selves so y^t I may have worshipp and thanks for sending yo^u and touching the Craft they Received their Charges of the King that was their Lord and master; and went forth to Ashur and Built the Citty of Nineveh in the County of Places and another Citty more that men call Resin that is a great Citty between & Nineveh and in this manner Craft of Masonerie was preferred and charged for a Science and a Craft Reason would that wee should shew yo^u how and in what manner the Elders y^t were before that time had there charges written in Latin and in french and how that Euclidus came to Geometrie wee shall tell yo^u as I said as it is noted in ye Bible and other Stories in Did decimo carpitillo Genesis he telleth how y^t Abraham came into the Land of Cañan and the Lord appeared to him and said I will giue this Land unto thee and to thy seed but there fell a great hunger in the Land and Abraham tooke Sarah his wife wth him & went into Egypt in Pilgrimage while (*p. 145*) the hunger Endured he would abide there and Abraham as the Story saith was a wise man and a great Clerk and he called all ye Seaven Sciences and taught ye Egyptians ye science of Grañer, this worthy Clerk Euclidus was his Scholler and learn'd of him Masonrie and he gaue it first the name of Geometrie but it is said in Isodus Ethimollogus in the book Ethemoligo carpitullo p^r saith Euclidus was one of the founders of Geometrie and he gaue it name of Masonrie for in this time there was a water in the Land of Egypt that is called Nilo and flowed in so farr in that Land y^t men

might not dwell therein and Euclidus taught them to make great Walls and Ditches to hold out the water and he by Geometrie measured out the Land & deplanted it into diuers parts and made every man to know his owne parte and to close it with Walls and Ditches and then it became a plentifull Countrie of all manner of fruite and young people both men and women that there was so much people of young fruite y^{t} the Country might not well liue and the Lords of that Country drew them together & made a Councell how they might helpe their Children that had not livelyhood (*p. 146*) Competent and able to finde them and their Children for they haue many amongst them & they held a Councill and there was this worthy Clerk Euclidus and when he saw they were not able to bring about ye matter he said to them will yo^{u} giue to me yor sons in Governance and I shall teach them in such a Science that they shall liue thereby Gentlemen like under a Condition yo^{u} will be Sworne to me to performe the governm^{t} y^{t} I shall set yo^{u} so reason would y^{t} euery man should grant to the things that are best to themselves and they put their sons to Euclidus to govern at his owne will and he taught them the Craft of Masonrie & gaue it the name of Geometrie because of parting the Ground that he had taught the people in makeing their Walls and Ditches before to hold out the water and Isodus saith in his Ethinnoliges that onlie caleth the Craft Geometrie and this worthy Clerk gaue it name and taught the Lords Sons of the Land y^{t} he had in his teaching and he gaue them Charges y^{t} they should call each other fellow and not otherwise because they were all of one Craft and of Gentile Birth borne (*p. 147*) and of Lords sons and allso he y^{t} was of most Cuning should be Governor over the work and should be called Master and other Charges more that be not written in the booke of Charges and so they wrougt with the Lords of that Land and made Citties, Castles, townes, and Temples and Lords   and did liue honestly and truely by the said Craft, when the Children of Israel dwelled in Egypt they learned ye Craft of Masonrie and afterward they were driven out of Egypt they came into the Land of beheast which now is called Jerusalem and there it was Occupied and the Charges holden and Kept and at the making of Solomons Temple that King David began and King David loved well Maisons and he gaue them Charges right nere as they be now & the making of Solomons Temple as it is said in the Bible as it is said in ye third Book Regu in tertio Regu Capitulo quinto that Solomon had four thousand Maisons and the Kings son of Tyre was his master maison and in other Cronicles as it is said in Old Bookes of Masonrie that Solomon Confirmed ye Charges y^{t} his father David had maisons and Solomon (*p. 148*) himselfe taught them their manners very little differing from the manners that are now used and from thence this Worthy Science was brought into France & by the grace of God into many other Worthy Regions and in ffrance there was a Worthy King y^{t} was named Carolus Secundus that is to say Charles the Second and this Charles was Elected King of France by the Grace of God and by lineage & yet sum̃e will needs say y^{t} he was Elected only by fortune wch is false and untrue as appeares by ye Cronicles plainly for he was of the Kings blood Royall and this same King Charles was a Maison before he was King and afterwards when he was King he loved well Maisons & Cherished them and gaue them Charges and mañer of his devise whereof Sum̃e be used now at this present in France and Ordained that they should have Reasonable pay and allso that they should Assemble once in ye yeare and Com̃une together of such things as were amiss and the same to be Received by Masters and   and euery honest maison or any other Worthy workman y^{t} hath any loue to the Craft, and would know how ye Craft of Masonrie first came into England and by whome it was Grounded & Confirmed (*p. 149*) as it is noted in Stories of England and in Old Charges of St Albans time

& King Athelstone declared that Amphabell came out of France into England and he brought St Alban into Christendome and he made him a Christian man & he brought wth him ye Charges of Maisons as they were in France and in other Lands and at that time the King of the Land y^t was dwelled there as St Albans is now and he had many Maisons working on the towne walles and at y^t time St Alban was the King's Steward, pay M^r and Governour of the Kings work and loved well Masons and Cherished them well and made them good pay for a Mason tooke but a penny a day meat and drink. and St Alban got of ye King y^t euery mason should have xxxt a weeke & iiijt for their none findeing and got them Charges and manners as St Amphabell had taught him and they do but a little dīfer from ye Charges that be used now at this time and so these Charges and manners were used many yeares afterwards, they were nere hand lost untill the time of King Althelstone and ye said Edwin loved well Geometrie and applyed (*p. 150*) himselfe busillie in the learning of that Science and allso he desired to have ye Practise thereof wherefore he called unto him the best Masons that were in the Realm he knew well y^t they had the Practise of Geometrie best of any Craft in the Realm and he learned of them Masonrie and Cherished tham & loued them well and he tooke upon him ye Charges and learned the manners and afterwards for the loue he had unto the Craft and for ye good Grounding that it was found in the purchased of the King his father that they should haue such a freedome to haue Correction within themselves and that they might haue Communication together to Correct such things as were amiss within themselves and they made a great Congregation of Masons to Assemble together at Yorke where he was himselfe and called all the Old Masons of the Realm to that Congregation and commanded them to bring to him all the Writings of the Old Books of the Craft y^t they had out of which Books they contriued the charges by ye Divise of the wisest Masons, that there were; and commanded that these Charges should be Kept; & he Ordained that such Congregations might be called Assembly and he Ordained for them good pay that they might liue by honestlie the wch Charges I will hereafter and thus the Craft (*p. 151*) of Masonrie and their Grounds Confirmed in England. Right Worshipfull Masters and fellows that be at divers Assemblys & Congregations with the Consent of the Lords of this Realm hath Ordained and made Charges in the best wise that all manner of men that shall be made and Allowed masons must be sworne upon a Booke to to keepe ~~to keepe~~ ye same in all that they may to the uttermost of their Power and allso they have Ordained that when any fellow shall be Receiued and Allowed that these Charges should be Read unto them and he to take his charge and these haue been seen and perused by our late Sovereigne Lord King Henery the Sixth and the Lords of his Honorable Councell and they haue allowed therein and said y^t they were right and good and reasonable to be holden and these Charges haue been drawne out of Divers Antient Books both of ye Old law and new law and they were made & Confirmed in Egypt by the King and by the great Eclidus and at the makeing of Solomons Temple by King Solomon Davids son: and in France by Charles King of France and in England by St. Alban y^t was the Steward to the King, that was at that time and afterwards by King Athelstone (*p. 152*) that was King of England and by his Son Edwin that was King after his Father as it is Rehearsed in divers Storys and Charges as Ensueth as the charge following Particularly ye first and Principall that yo^u shall be true men to God and the Holy Church and that yo^u shall neith^r Error nor Herisie by your owne Understanding or discreet or wise mens teaching and allso that yo^u shall be true leidge men to ye King w^{th}out Treason or falshood and if yo^u Know Either Treason or Treachery looke yea amend it if yo^u can or else warne Privilly the King or his Ruler or his Deputy or his

Officers and allso y^t yo^u shall be true one to another that is to say to euery Master and fellow of ye Science and Craft of masonrie that be allowed maisons and to do unto them as they would they should do unto yo^u and that euery mason Keepe true Councell both of lodge and Chamber and all other Councells that ought to be kept by way of Masonrie and allso that no Mason shall be   or   for as farforth as he knowes and allso that he shall be true to his Lord and Master that he doth serve and truely look to his Masters Profitt and yo^u shall call masons your fellows or your Brethren and by no other foule name nor shall take yor fellows wife in (*p. 153*) Villany nor further desire his daughter or Servant and allso y^t you may pay for yor meat and drink wheresoeuer you go to Board allso yo^u shall do no Villany in the house whereby the Craft may be slanderred these be ye Charges in Generall and that euery mason should hold by Masters and fellows: now other singular Charges for Masters and fellows first that no Master, or fellow take upon him any Lords worke or other mans but he knoweth himselfe able and of Cunning to performe that so the Craft be not slandered nor disworshipped so y^t the Lord may be well and truely served and allso y^t no Master take no more worke but that he take it reasonably so that the Lord may be well and truely served with his owne good and pay his fellows truely their pay as the manner of Craft useth and allso no master or fellow shall supplant others of their work that is to say if he haue taken a worke or stand master of a Lords work or other he shall not put him out, Unless he be unable of Cunning to end the same and allso y^t no master or fellow take no Prentice to be allowed his Prentise but for Seaven yeares and that Prentice to be able of Birth and (*p. 154*) of Liueings as he ought to be, and allso that noe allowance to be made Mason w^{th}out v or vi of his fellowes at least & he that is to be made mason to be a man on all sides that is to say that he be free borne and of good Kindred and no Bondman that he haue his right Limbs as a man ought to haue; and allso y^t no master or fellow put no Lords work to taske that hath been accustomed to be Journey work and allso that every one that shall giue pay to his fellow but as he may deserve so that yo^u nor the Lord of the work be not deceiued thro fooles workmen; And allso no workman or fellow do Slander other behinde his back, to make him loose his good name or his worldlie goods and allso that no fellow w^{th}in Lodge or without do minister Evell Answre to other Ungodly with unreasonable Cause. allso that euery Mason shall do reverence to his Betters and shall put at Worshipp, And y^t no mason shall play at Hazard or at the Dice or any other Unlawfull Games whereby the Craft may be Slandered. And allso y^t no Mason should be any Ribauld in Letcherie to make the Craft Slandered: And that no fellow go into the towne in the night time w^{th}out a fellow to beare him Company and wittnesse that he hath beene in honest Company for if he so do there A Lodge of fellows to punish him for (*p. 155*) that Crime. And allso euery Mason & fellow shall come to the Assembly and it be within   and if he haue   to stand there at ye Reward of Masters & fellows And allso that every Master and fellow if they haue tresspassed to stand at the Reward of Masters and fellows to make them accord there and if they may not accord them then they go to the Com̄on Law. And allso that no Master make any mould to leier ne square ne ralle to leier. And allso no Master-workman shall set a lier within Lodge or without to shew any Mould it stone with any mould of his owne makeing. And allso every mason shall Receive and Cherish strange Masons when they come out of the Country and sett them to worke as the manner is; that is to say if they haue worke in Stones in place; yo^u shall set them a fortnight at the least and giue him his pay, and if he haue no stones for him to worke

Master and that you shall keepe due time of travell in your wayes and in your rest as it is Ordained by the Masters Councell and allso if yt any fellows shall be at discord and dicension you shall truely treat between them to make accord and Agreemt: and shew no favour unto neither partie but justly & truely for both parties and yt it be done in such time that the Lords worke be not hindred and if you stand Warden and have any power under the Master you serve you shall be true to yor said master while you be wth him and be a true Mediator between ye Master and his fellows to the uttermost of yor power. And if you stand Steward Either of Lodge or Chamber or of Common house needs, you shall give a true acct of the fellows good how it is dispened and at wt time and at what time they will take account And allso if you have more Cunning then your fellow that stands by you in his or your worke and see him in danger to spoyle his stone and ask councell of you you shall informe & teach him honestly so that the Lords worke be not Spoyl'd.

These Charges that wee have declared & recomended unto you you shall well & truely keepe to ye uttermost of your power so helpe you God & holly Dome. and by the holy Contents of this Book.

Henery Heade 1675

FACSIMILE OF PART OF THE HENERY HEADE MS. (FULL SIZE.)
FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE LIBRARY OF THE INNER TEMPLE, LONDON.

that then he shall refresh him to the next lodge. And allso yo^{u} shall and every mason truely serve yor Lord for your pay & Justly and truely make and End your worke be it task or Journey if yo^{u} may haue your pay truely according as yo^{u} ought to haue. And allso that every mason shall worke truely upon the working day so y^{t} he may receive his pay and deserve it so that he may liue honestly upon the Holy-day. And y^{t} euery Mason shall Receive yor pay Godly of your *(p. 156)* Master and that yo^{u} shall Keepe due time of travell in your wages and in your rest as it is Ordained by the Masters Councell and allso if y^{t} any fellows shall be at discord and decension you shall truely treat between them to make accord and Agreem^{t} and shew no favour unto neither partie but Justly & truely for both parties and y^{t} it be done in such time that the Lords worke be not hindred, and if yo^{u} stand Warden and haue any power under the Master yo^{u} serve yo^{u} shall be true to yor said master while yo^{u} be wth him and be a true Mediator between ye Master and his fellows to the Uttermost of yor power. And if yo^{u} stand Steward Either of Lodge or Chamber or of Common house meeds, you shall giue a true acc^{t} of the fellows good how it is dispenc'd and at w^{t} time and at what time they will take acoount And allso if yo^{u} haue more Cunning then your fellow that stands by yo^{u} in his or your worke and see him in danger to spoyle his stone and ask councell of yo^{u} you shall informe & teach him honestly so that the Lords worke be not Spoyled.

These Charges that wee haue declared & reccom̃ended unto yo^{u} you shall well & truely keepe to ye uttermost of your power so helpe yo^{u} God & holly Dame and by the holy Contents of this Book.

HENERY HEADE 1675

NOTES ON THE HENERY HEADE MS.

(*W.W.* = *The William Watson MS.* *M.C.* = *The Matthew Cooke MS.*)

P. 136 line 1. W.W. has "Thanked be our glorious God &c."

„ „ 4. W.W. "all things that been Conmble of wholsome nature."

„ „ 6. W.W. "wit & understanding."

„ „ 7. "Travell" (also in W.W.) This is an obsolete use of the word, in the sense of "to labour."

„ „ 9. W.W. "whereof I will leaue." "To leave" = to stop, or desist.

„ „ 10. W.W. "how & in what wise."

„ „ 11. W.W. "of y^{e} other crafts moe, as y^{t} is noted in y^{e} Bible & in other stories moe." "Moe" is frequent in Elizabethan English for "more."

„ „ 14. W.W. "by y^{e} which seaven sciences all y^{e} sciences & Crafts in y^{e} world were first found."

„ „ 15. W.W. "he is y^{e} causer."

„ „ 16. "Fundament" = foundation. Obs. in this sense, but so used by Chaucer. W.W. "foundament."

„ „ 18. "Formably" = in a formable (*obsolete*) or formal manner. W.W. "formable."

„ „ 19. W.W. "The third is Logicke for he teacheth a man to discerne y^{e} trueth from y^{e} false."

„ „ 21. W.W. "accounts."

P. 137 line 1. "meet" = mete (*Obs.* = measure). W.W. "mette."

" " 3. W.W. "y^e craft of songs of boyes & organs trump & harpe."

" " 7. W.W. "y^t there been seaven."

" " 8. W.W. "y^e wch seaven sciences lean all by one." M.C. has "the whiche vii lyven (live) onle by Gemetry." Probably both the Henery Heade & William Watson readings are variants of Matthew Cooke.

" " 9. "A Geometrie" appears to be an error for "A Geometria" (= derived from Geometria). It seems to me that the writer of the original was here explaining the derivation of the word "Geometrie," for he adds "that is much as to say the measure of the earth," and then gives the source of the word "Geometria," as coming from the Greek.

M.C. has "And Geometry." W.W. has "A Geomitro," which Bro. Hughan explains as standing for "Ad hoc Geomitro," but, with all respect, I submit that my explanation above makes the whole passage quite intelligible, which I do not consider his does.

"et sa &c." A collation of the Matthew Cooke, Henery Heade and William Watson MSS. suggests the following restoration of the Latin quotation in the original text from which each is derived. "Et sic dicitur a geo [γεω (γῆ)] quod est terra Latine et metron [μέτρον] quod est mensura. Unde Geometria est mensura terræ vel terrarum."

" " 12. W.W. "and thus is this name."

" " 20. "Wherefore &c." This passage should run "wherefore I may say that all men live by Geometrie for all men in the world live by the labour of their hands."

" " 22. "Probations" = proofs.

P. 138 line 1. "Praise." M.C. has "presse"; W.W. "pfesse." Obviously "press" is the original word.

" " 3. W.W. "amongst all y^e coasts in y^e World of manuell Crafts."
M.C. "amonge all y^e craftys of y^e worlde of mannes crafte."

" " 4. W.W. "this science of Geometry."

" " 5. "mass-Storys." M.C. "in the master of stories." It is by no means clear who it is that is meant by "the master of stories" here and also in P. 139 line 4. Herodotus is well-known as "the Father of History," but he cannot be the historian referred to. Dr. Begemann has unhesitatingly identified the "master of stories" with Petrus Comestor, author of "Historia Scholastica" (*A.Q.C.* xix. 57), a French theologian who died in 1183; but Bro. Dring, who has devoted some time to trying to clear up the point, is of opinion that Josephus is meant (*ibid. p. 61*).

The missing words "and in Policronion" may be supplied from W.W. The reference is to a work named "Polychronicon" or General History from the beginning of the world down to the year 1342, which was written in Latin by Ranulf Higden, a monk of Chester, who died in 1364; it was translated into English by John of Trevisa in 1387, and printed by Caxton in 1482. It had great popularity in England and a large circulation both in MS. and in print.

" " 6. "provided." No doubt an error for "proved" (*i.e., trustworthy*) as in W.W.

"& allso . . . manton." This extraordinary jumble may be thus reconstructed by the aid of M.C. & W.W. "and also in the doctors (*i.e.*, learned authors) of stories that be named Beda De Imagine Mundi and Isidore Etymologiarum and Methodius episcopus et martyr." Of the writers here referred to the Venerable Bede is well-known; Isidore was Archbishop of Seville in 600, and wrote a book called Etymologies treating of the whole circle of the sciences; and Methodius was Bishop of Olympus and afterwards of Patara at the beginning of the 4th century. He is described by several writers as "bishop and martyr," as here, but the evidence of his martyrdom is weak. He wrote a great many works, of most of which only fragments remain. He is said to have written a commentary on Genesis which is probably the work here referred to. The reference to such persons proves that the author of the original history of which the Matthew Cooke, Henery Heade and William Watson MSS. are transcripts was no mean scholar.

P. 138 line 8. "way" is obviously an error for "may," which W.W. has.

" " 9. "Genisses," M.C. continues here, "in the iiij chapter. And also alle the doctours aforsayde acordeth therto And sūme of hem seythe hit more openly and playnly right as hit seithe in the bybulle Genesis." Clearly the copyist of Henery Heade lost his place and resumed at the wrong "Genesis."

" " 9. "Adam . . . downe." This passage appears hopelessly corrupt, both in H.H. and in W.W.; the latter reads "Adam this linely maill soon ast ye son descended downe." M.C. has "Adam is line lynyalle sone descendynge downe." Probably a new sentence commences with "the Seventh age of Adam."

" " 12. "the Elder son . . . father of men." This passage is very imperfect both here and in W.W.; according to M.C. it should run thus:—"the elder son Jabell was the first that ever found Geometrie and masonry, and he made houses and is named in the Bible Pater habitantium in tentoriis atque pastorum that is to say ye father of men dwelling in tents y^t is dwelling houses." The Vulgate (Gen. iv. 20) has "Genuitque Ada Jabel, qui fuit pater habitantium in tentoriis atque pastorum."

" " 13. "Juball" should be "Jabell."

" " 14. "came . . . Ezenoch." We may correct this passage by the aid of Matthew Cooke; it then runs "He was Cain's master mason & Governor of his works when he made the city of Enoch."

" " 17. "Esram." W.W. "Ephrame." M.C. "Effraym." No doubt "Esram" is due to confusion between the long *s* and *f*.

P. 139 line 3. For "Pastor Pastororu" should be read "Pater Pastorum" as in M.C.

" " 4. *See note on P. 138 line 5.*

" " 5. "Plenonicon" = Polychronicon.
p'tition = partition.

" " 8. "Jabell" should be "Juball."

" " 9. Pitagores = (?) Pythagoras.
W.W. "& the same saith Isidore."

" " 10. W.W. "that he was."

P. 139 line 11. W.W. "he found y^{e} science of smiths Craft by y^{e} sound & ponderation."

„ „ 12. The word here omitted may be supplied from M.C. & W.W., "Soothly as the Bible &c."

„ „ 15. "Mahemah." The name in the Authorised and Revised Versions of the Bible is "Naamah."

P. 140 line 1. "Another mans wife." M.C. has "Noe's wife." This idea may have been suggested by her name in the Vulgate being *Noema.*

„ „ 3. "as forreign . . Intreat." M.C. "as some doctors seyn."
W.W. "as forreine doctor doe entreat."
Perhaps the long *s* is responsible for *some* becoming *foreign*, but it is hard to account for the word *intreat,* though it may be an obsolete use of *entreat* in the sense of *discourse.*

„ „ 7. W.W. "these her brethren."

„ „ 10. W.W. "by all their witts."

P. 141 line 1. "Provided" is probably an error for "prayed" which M.C. has.

„ „ 5. W.W. "performed the last end before Noahs flood."

„ „ 6. M.C. and W.W. have "kindly knowing," which Bro. C. C. Howard suggests means "naturally" or "instinctively knowing."

„ „ 7. W.W. "they wist y^{t} God would doe one thereof & therefore."

P. 142 line 4. W.W. "the sciences y^{t} they found therein written."

„ „ 5. With "every Cronicle" a new sentence should begin as in M.C. Instead of "Charges" both M.C. & W.W. have "Clerks."

„ „ 7. Both M.C. and W.W. refer more corectly to Genesis Chapter 10. "Cain . . Nimrod" should read "Cham Noahs son begat Nimrod."

„ „ 8. "like unto a Gyant." This seems to have come from the LXX., in which Nimrod is said to have been a "giant on the earth."

„ „ 10. With the aid of W.W. and the Bible (*Genesis x. 10.*) we may fill in this blank "and Erech and Accad and Calneh in the land of Shinar."

„ „ „ Instead of "Built" both M.C. and W.W. have "began."

„ „ 13. M.C. has "is written in policronicon and in the master of stories." (*See note on P. 138 line 5.*)

„ „ 14. W.W. "in ye said tenth Chapter." But the H.H. scribe having quoted the Chapter before as "the eleventh" has to omit "said."

P. 143 line 1. Before "out of the Land of Shinar" we may insert "and went forth" as in Genesis x. 11.
"in places." W.W. "in placeas." But M.C. appears to have the original text "and plateas," which means "and its streets," (from the Lat. *platea* = a wide street). Thus the margin of the A.V. (Gen. x. 11.) suggests "the streets of the city" instead of "the city Rohoboth."

„ „ 2. With the aid of M.C. and the Vulgate the Latin quotation may be thus restored "de illa terra, *i.e.* de Sennare, egressus est Asshur et edificavit Nineveh et plateas civitatis et Calah et Resen quoque inter Nineveh et Calah; hæc est civitas magna." In the Vulgate "Sennaar" = the land of Shinar

„ „ 5. W.W. "y^{e} charges of Masons Craft was first found."

„ „ 6. For "opened" M.C. has "told & written." This variation would suggest that H.H. and W.W. are not copies of M.C.

„ „ 9. M.C. "that he was in wylle to make" instead of "purposed to make and finish."

P. 143 line 10. "mush" is an obvious error for "must."

,, ,, 14. M.C. "and takyt resonabulle your mede therfor as ye may deserue."

P. 144 line 3. For "touching" should be read "teaching" as in M.C. and W.W.

,, ,, 5. "in the County of Places" seems to be a mistranslation of "plateas civitatis" (*See notes on Page 143 ll. 1 & 2*). W.W. has "in ye Country of Placeas." M.C. "in the country of plateas."

,, ,, 6. The text should be "between Calah & Nineveh."

,, ,, 7. W.W. "preferred first & charged."

,, ,, 11. The text should be "in duodecimo capitulo."

P. 145 line 5. Both M.C. and W.W. refer to the 5th Book of Isidore's Etymologies "Capitulo primo." Bro. Dring says that Isidore does not mention Euclid once in his Etymologiarum. (*A.Q.C. xix., 60.*)

,, ,, 6. Neither M.C. nor W.W. has "of Masonrie."

,, ,, 7. "Nilo" appears to come from the Greek Νεῖλος.

,, ,, 9. "deplanted" is probably a copyist's error for "departed," (*i.e.* divided) as in M.C. W.W. has "parted."

,, ,, 11. For "plentifull" W.W. has "plentious" and M.C. "plentuos."

,, ,, 13. M.C. "that they couthe not welle lyue." "Country" seems to be an error.

P. 146 line 1. We should read "to find (*i.e.* to support) themselves" as M.C.

,, ,, 6. "y^{t} I shall you so." M.C. gives the true text "that I shall set you to" and adds "and them bothe and the kynge of the londe and all the lordys by one assent graunted therto."
W.W. has "y^{t} I will tell yee."
"grant" = consent to.

,, ,, 7. Instead of "best" both M.C. and W.W. have "profitable."

,, ,, ,, ,, "put" ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, "took."

,, ,, 10. W.W. "beforesaid to close out y^{e} water." M.C. "afor seyd to clawse owt the watyr."

,, ,, ,, Instead of "onlie caleth" we may read with M.C. "Euclid calleth."

,, ,, 12. M.C. "a charge."

,, ,, 13. For "Gentile" we may read "Gentil," a Chaucerian word for "Wellborn." M.C. has "gentylle."

P. 147 line 2. For "be not" read "ben" (= *are*) with M.C. W.W. "been."

,, ,, 4. The word omitted is "places," as in M.C. and W.W.
"and did liue . . . Craft." This is not in M.C.

,, ,, 7. "the land of beheast" (*behest*) = the land of promise.
"it was occupied" = it (Masonry) was followed as a business. A Chaucerian use of the word.

,, ,, 10. read "& at the making" with M.C.

,, ,, 11. For "Regu" read "Regum." The reference appears to be to I. Kings v.

,, ,, 14. read "David had given the Masons" with W.W.

P. 148 line 3. W.W. "a worthy Knight."

,, ,, 9. W.W. "manners."

,, ,, 11. M.C. "and come and speke to gedyr."

,, ,, 12. The missing word is "fellows." M.C. "and for to be reuled by masters & felows of alle thyngys amysse."

"And euery &c." At this point we take leave of the Matthew Cooke MS., and have only the William Watson for comparison.

P. 149 line 1. W.W. "noted & written."

" " 5. In W.W. the words here omitted are "a Panem"; probably the word in the original was "Painim" (= *pagan*).

" " 9. With W.W. we should read "and meat and drink."
No doubt we should read "xxx[d] & iiij[d]" with W.W.

" " 10. "none findeing" = dinner provision. "None" (the ninth hour) is a Chaucerian word for the dinner hour.

" " 13. After "lost" W.W. has "bargarie ware," but it would seem that this mysterious phrase was not in the original of the Henery Heade MS.
"ye said Edwin." These words point to an omission, as Edwin has not yet been mentioned. W.W. "ye same Edwine."

P. 150 line 5. For "the purchased" read with W.W. "he purchased."

" " 10. W.W. "& let call y[e] old Masons."

" " 12. "Divise" is probably an error for the Chaucerian word "Devise" (= *direction*).

" " 15. W.W. "y[t] they might liue honestly."
with W.W. read "I will declare hereafter."

" " 16. Probably this should be "thus was the Craft of Masonrie there grounded and confirmed in England," and so Dr. Plot has it. W.W. has "this was y[e] craft of Masonry there grounded and considered, In England right worshipful &c."; but the Henery Heade punctuation seems preferable.

P. 151 line 2. W.W. "fellowes y[t] been of divers Semblies."

" " 3. Instead of "in the best wise" W.W. has "by their best advise."

" " 7. W.W. "and these charges haue been &c."

" " 8. The Henery Heade and William Watson MSS. are the only ones now known which contain this statement about Henry the Sixth, thus agreeing with Dr. Plot's version of 1686.

" " 9. For "allowed therein" W.W. has "allowed them well."

" " 10. W.W. "haue been drawne & gathered."

" " 11. W.W. "as they were confirmed and made in Egypt."

" " 12. W.W. "by y[e] great Clarke Euclidus."

" " 13. W.W. "by King David & by Salom his sonn"; obviously the Henery Heade text is here correct.

P. 152 line 2. W.W. "in many and divers histories & stories and Chapters & ensueth as y[e] charges following perticularly and severally y[e] first and principall charge is." Then the charges follow in numbered paragraphs.

" " 3. W.W. "That ye shall be true man or true men."

" " 4. W.W. "ye shall use neither errour."

" " 7. W.W. "or else privately warne y[e] King or his Rulars or his deputies & officers."

" " 10. "as they would" is a manifest error for "as ye would," as W.W. has it.

" " 12. W.W. has the missing words "Theif or Theives."

" " 14. W.W. "profitt and advantage."

P. 153 line 1. W.W. "pay truely."

" " 4. With W.W. read "both Masters and fellows."

" " 5. W.W. "noe Lords worke nor other mans."

P. 153, line 6. W.W. "of cunning enough to performe it, soe y^t ye Craft haue noe slaunder nor disworshipp."

" " 8. W.W. "That noe master take noe worke but he take it reasonable."

" " 9. After "good" W.W. has "and ye Master may live honestly and pay &c."

" " 10. For "useth" W.W. has "asketh."

" " 12. read "ye shall not put him out."

" " 13. W.W. "y^t end y^t worke." Here H.H. seems more correct.

P. 154 line 1. W.W. "of liveing."

W.W. "That noe Mason nor ffellow take noe allowance to be made Mason without ye consent of v or vi &c."

" " 2. W.W. "to be anena within all sides." Bro. Rylands' guess that *anena* was an error for *a man* is thus proved correct by the Henery Heade text.

" " 6. read "every one shall giue."

W.W. "soe y^t ye worthy Lord of ye work may not be deceived through false workmen."

" " 7. W.W. "That noe ffellow doe slander."

" " 10. W.W. "ungodly without reasonable cause."

" " 11. W.W. "shall put him at worshipp."

" " 15. W.W. "to bear him witnes" omitting "company and."

" " 16. W.W. "for if he soe doe there a Lodge of ffellows to punish y^t sinne." There is obviously something wrong with this sentence in both H.H. and W.W., but as no other MS. (so far as I can ascertain) but these two has anything about punishing one who goes out alone at night, I am unable to suggest an amended reading. Bro. Hughan suggests "there *is* a Lodge, &c."

P. 155 line 2. supply from W.W. "and it be within five miles of him and if he haue any warning to stand &c" (*And* = *if*).

" " 3. Probably "reward" is an error for "award."

" " 4. After "accord there" W.W. has "if they may."

" " 5. "accord" = make to agree (*a rare use*).

" " 6. W.W. "That noe Master make noe mould nor sware, nor rule to lare." Apparently "leier," "lare," and "lier" are all variants for "layer" (= a course of masonry).

" " 7. From W.W. we may correct "Mould it stone" into "moulded stones."

" " 8. W.W. "every Master shall receiue &c."

" " 10. W.W. "if they haue moulded stones in place."

" " 12. W.W. "That y^w shall truely serue y^e Lord."

" " 17. W.W. "y^t ye and every Mason receiue &c."

P. 156 line 1. W.W. has "paymaster" instead of "Master."

"travell" = labour, as in p. 136 l. 7. W.W. "travaile."

For "wages" W.W. has "worke," which seems more correct.

" " 3. "decension" is clearly an error for "dissension."

" " 6. W.W. "under the Master where ye serue."

" " 9. W.W. "needs," which seems more correct than "meeds."

" " 10. "and at what time" seems to be repeated in error. W.W. omits "and."

" " 11. W.W. "in his worke," omitting "or your."

" " 12. W.W. "wants councell."

P. 156 line 14. W.W. "recorded" instead of "reccomended."

" " 15. W.W. "keep to yor power."

W.W. "Holidome." Both this and "holly Dame" are variants of *Halidom*, an Anglo-Saxon word denoting anything specially holy, on which oaths were wont to be taken, as a holy relic, the gospels etc.; hence "by my halidom" became a common form of adjuration.



BOOK-PLATE OF PETER GILKES.

REVIEW.

THE LODGE OF RESEARCH No. 2429, LEICESTER.

TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1907-8.

THIS is a very interesting volume, and fully up to the high standard set by its accomplished Editor, Bro. John T. Thorp, F.R.Hist.S., F.R.S.L., etc.

At the 78th Meeting (*15th Anniversary Festival*) twenty-two brethren were elected to the C.C., and the Financial Report was most satisfactory. Bro. John Russell Frears (P.M. 2081) was Installed as W.M., and the three officers, the Rev. H. S. Biggs, B.A., F. W. Billson, LL.B., and John T. Thorp, F.R.S L., happily continue as Chaplain, Treasurer and Secretary respectively.

At the Installation Meeting, the R.W. Bro. Archdeacon Clarke, LL.D., etc., Prov.G.M. of North Connaught, read a Paper on "Old Masonic Certificates." Our learned Brother exhibited thirty-six Certificates of the Eighteenth Century, and fifty of the following Century (ten of which were issued by Grand Lodge). The remarks offered as to several of these rarities were of a very interesting character. Reproductions are given of the "Gillooly" Certificate, Boyle, of 1760 (?); the "West" specimen, of 1778 (Sligo), one of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, A.D. 1785, and a fine example of a High Knight Templar's diploma, in English and Latin, of 1789, granted at Boyle.

The first mentioned is dated, apparently, "8th of January, 1760, and in Masonry, 5762," but since the lecture was delivered Dr. Clarke has been reluctantly forced to conclude that the year should be 1768 and *not 1760*, which thus reduces its value very considerably from an antiquarian standpoint. The discovery of the later date was due to the zealous Archdeacon's researches, John Whelan, the Master who signed the Certificate, being in the Chair of No. 338 in 1768. Dr. Clarke immediately announced the fact, and has thus set our minds at rest. I had communicated with my dear Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley thereon, who agrees with the later date, and informs me that "*Brian Gillooly* is entered in Dep.G.Sec. Thomas Corker's unmistakable handwriting as *admitted* 13th December, 1768, and certified on same date." The alteration from 1768 to 1760 was comparatively easy, especially as the Scribe made the A.M. *5762* instead of *1772.*

The third noted is a scarce issue of 1785 (G.L.), but the chief attraction, to my mind, in all the series, is the one of 1789, devoted to the H.K.T. and signed by the E.G.M. (*i.e.*, *Early* Grand Master), of the "Grand Lodge of High Knights' Templars held in Boyle."

The collection makes one's "mouth water," and I am glad it is in such good hands.

The Paper by Bro. Cecil Powell (the able Historian of Bristol Freemasonry) on "*The Royal Arch Chapter of Charity*," is enriched with a reproduction of the *original Warrant* of No. 9 Bristol, 8th December, 1769, granted by the "Modern" Grand Chapter formed in 1767. Bro. Powell gives the By-Laws of 1785 (I presume). A fine plate of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, M.W.G.M., by Bro. W. Hobday, an artist of considerable ability, is also inserted. For full particulars I must refer my readers to the very interesting article.

At the 79th meeting Dr. James Johnstone, P.M. (of Richmond, Surrey), gave a Lecture on "The History of Freemasonry," illustrated by numerous slides. The synopsis proves that the lecturer covered considerable ground, "the prominent and uncommon feature of the address being a splendid series of slides." Dr. Johnstone's name is noted as the first of seven members elected to the Correspondence Circle of No. 2429 at the 80th Assembly of the Lodge. The meeting was in the capable management of Bro. John T. Thorp, the secretary, whose Paper concerned some interesting Masonic Relics; the first being an electro of an "Antique Jewel," in the museum of the Grand Lodge of New York, and explained by Dr. Julius F. Sachse, the courteous librarian of the Grand Lodge of Penna., who states that, "so far as known, it was worn from 1550 to 1577." Fortunately an illustration is appended of the decoration—the sun in full splendour, enclosed by compasses and segment, etc. The legend is, *Deus nobis sol et scutum.* I have long been familiar with this design, as used in Scotland by the extinct "Musselburgh Lodge." A set was in the Worcestershire, Shanklin and Plymouth Masonic Exhibitions, 1884-6-7, numbered and sent by the late Bro. T. Lamb Smith, of Birmingham. As Bro. Thorp most discreetly observes, "If the original Jewel is really of the antiquity which is claimed for it, it will certainly prove a very valuable link with our operative brethren of the sixteenth century."

Another curious item exhibited was a "report of a meeting of the Grand Lodge of England, 1732" (*etched* by the well known John Pine, now in possession of the "Anchor and Hope Lodge" No. 37, Bolton), in *facsimile.* The original is unique, and has been ably described by the Secretary, whose notes add greatly to the value of the exhibit. There were also an Irish Dimit of 1796 (reproduced) and a very old Apron, used by the Ancient Stirling Lodge, Scotland, besides other curios.

Bro. Alfonzo Gardiner's Paper on "Symbols and Words of the First Degree" was read by the zealous author at the 81st meeting, who well deserved the hearty vote of thanks passed by the members. Bro. Thorp also gave an important address on "The Two Pillars of Solomon's Temple," based upon the work recently issued on the Temple by the Rev. W. Caldecott, M.R.A.S. (R.T. Society), and the illustrations inserted are most helpful, and the concluding Paper by Bro. G. W. Bain, of Sunderland, on "The Early Literature of Freemasonry," addressed to the Brethren at the 82nd meeting, was most valuable, curious and accurate, so much so that I much regret not being present. A capital digest, however, of its chief points is presented to the subscribers by the Secretary, who is always on the alert on behalf of the "Lodge of Research." This wonderful volume of Transactions can be had by only subscribing *a crown* to the "*Correspondence Circle.*" I have left other features unnoticed, fearing to occupy more space.

W. J. Hughan.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

MASONIC Grave Stone.—In the old Military Cemetery at Morne Bruce, Dominica, Leeward Islands, is a tombstone which was evidently erected to mark the grave of some member or members of the Masonic fraternity. From the appearance of the stone it seems as if a brass plate had been affixed originally, but this has disappeared, and the stone itself has been broken, no doubt in the great hurricane which wrecked the entire cemetery many years ago. At the upper part of the stone on right and left are representations of two goblets, one bearing the Masons' Arms and the other the square and compasses, with other Masonic emblems, while below are the following lines :—

Long Long this Stone and pointed Clay ;
Shall melt the musing Briton's Eyes.
Oh ! vales ; and wild woods, shall they say.
In yonder Graves some Masons lies.
May each Freemason Good and true :
    In Britain's Isles be found :
And in Remotest Regions too.
    May love and Harmony abound.
And all confess true Wisdom's Power.
    Till Time and Masons are no more.

The disappearance of the plate is a matter for regret, as we have now no means of ascertaining any particulars concerning the deceased brother.

Roseau, Dominica. F. H. PARKER.

Henry Yeuele.—The following is an extract I have taken from the lecture I give when explaining the things of interest to parties who periodically visit this Church by my invitation :—

" In the Chapel of the Holy Virgin in the Old Church, was buried Henry " Yevele, described by Stow in 1663, as Free-mason to Edward III. " Richard II. & Henry IV.—This Yevele (or Zeneley) assisted to erect the " Tomb of Richard II. in Westminster Abbey and constructed the monu- " ment to Anne of Bohemia, the Queen, 1395 to 1397, and about the same " time was employed to prepare plans for raising the walls of Westminster " Hall. He founded a Chauntry in the Chapel of St. Mary in this Church " and died in 1400 A.D."

Beyond this account I have discovered nothing so far.

Should there have been any tomb with inscription to this Yevele it would no doubt have perished in the Great Fire of 1666, with the old St. Magnus' Church.

Our registers *do not* go back to 1400 A.D.

RICHARD PEEK,
Rector of St. Magnus-the-Martyr,
London Bridge.

Swaffham Great Lodge.—So full and interesting an account of the Constitution of a Lodge as that communicated by R.W. Bro. Hamon le Strange, is of very great value to students, and in going carefully through the names of the Brethren present on the day of Constitution, I find (*A.Q.C.*, xx., 233) the name of Charles Chadwick, A.M. I think that I may identify this Brother as the Rev. Charles Chadwick, B.A., who became Master of the Sheffield Grammar School, 1776-7. It is stated that he was born in the Isle of Ely, and after his arrival in Sheffield, and certainly until 1797, he, in his office as a clergyman, acted as Chaplain not only to the Moderns, to which it would appear he belonged, but also to the Ancient Lodge, No. 72, as from the Records of this Lodge it is stated "On June 10th, Bro. Chadwick be asked to preach a sermon, and the Brethren to walk in procession to the Church." He does not appear to have been either a member or a visitor to Lodge No. 72 Ancients, or to Britannia, which Lodge also invited him to perform the same ceremony. He was publicly connected with Freemasonry at the functions connected with the foundation stone laying of the Sheffield General Infirmary, when the three Lodges of Freemasons,—Lodge 72, Ancients, Britannia and Royal Brunswick, Moderns, formed an important part of a grand procession, and greatly assisted in the ceremony,—the Rev. Mr. Chadwick acting as their Chaplain. In July, 1794, Bro. Chadwick also preached to the Brethren of the Britannia and Royal Brunswick Lodges at the constitution of the latter. He was also present and acted as Chaplain at the opening of the Sheffield General Infirmary, October 4th, 1797. He was also Vicar of Tinsley, a small village about four miles from Sheffield, and there he is buried. He appears to have had one son, who acted as second master at the Sheffield Grammar School, and who predeceased him. Many stories about him are still extant. He was for many years President of the Sheffield Library, and at his death his comparatively large library, of over 1,000 volumes, was disposed of. He was highly esteemed, and a silver cup, valued at 100 guineas, was presented to him by his old scholars and inhabitants of this town. He died in 1809, but there is no reference to his connection with Freemasonry in the obituary notices in the papers of that time.

WILLIAM WALKER,
Sheffield. J.W. 1239. Scribe E. 1239.

Sharri Tephlia.—An organization, whose full official title was "The Grand Sharri Tephlia of the Grand Inner Temple," appears to have been in existence in London in the year 1900. Its chief officer was styled "Right Worshipful Grand Chaplain," and he ruled by the aid of a Grand Council. A ritual was printed, with General and Provincial Regulations, and the "Official Organ" refers to a new Temple in course of erection. From this paper we also learn that a Provincial Grand Temple of the Order was in contemplation at Birmingham, but in all probability nothing definite was done in this direction. According to an article in the *Croydon Guardian* (quoted by the *Freemason*, July 11th, 1903), the Temple, which was to be erected as the headquarters in London, was partly built in Beulah Road East, Thornton Heath. It was to cost £10,000, and the plans included a hall capable of seating about 250 people. The work seems to have been stopped for want of funds, and the unfinished building was eventually sold by auction. The organization is described as "of a mock-Masonic semi-religious kind," and was stated to be of American origin. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to warrant the publication of the names of the members but perhaps some brother may be able to furnish additional particulars which it would be well to record in our pages.

W.J.S.

Cromwell and Freemasons—Irish Popular Belief.—"The Popular Songs of Ireland," collected by Thomas Crofton Croker, was first published in 1839, but I give the following quotations from the edition in "Morley's Universal Library" (Routledge), 1886.

O! Blarney Castle, My Darling.

. . . . . .

Verse 2.

Bad cess[1] to that robber, Old Cromwell, and to all his long battering train,
Who rolled over here like a porpoise, in two or three hookers,[2] from Spain!
And because that he was a Freemason, he mounted a battering-ram,
And he loaded it up of dumb-powder, which in at its mouth he did cram.

. . . . . .

Verse 6.

The old Castle, it trembled all over, as you'd see a horse do in July,
When just near the tail in his crupper, he's teased by a pestering fly.
Black Cromwell, he made a dark signal, for in the black art he was deep;
So, though the eyes in the people stood open, they found themselves all fast asleep.

Crofton Croker remarks that the song originally appeared in the *South Cork Reporter* newspaper, about April, 1827, under another title. Among other observations he gives this explanation:—"Upon the allusion made to Oliver Cromwell in the second and sixth verses, it is necessary to remark that, according to the popular belief of the Irish peasant, Cromwell was endowed with supernatural powers; and that the fraternity of Freemasons, which was said to be founded by him, were supposed, from the secrecy and ceremonies observed by them, to be dabblers in the black art. Among the pieces of magical skill that Cromwell is asserted to have acquired, was the knowledge of a powder for throwing balls from cannon without making any report, and hence termed 'dumb-powder,' in distinction to gun-powder. It is also traditionally asserted that a spell, of which Cromwell was master, could make his opponents become powerless as statues."

Croker's final comment is as follows:—"In a curious French work, entitled 'L'Ordre des Francs-Maçons Trahi,' printed at Amsterdam in 1754, it is stated that 'Cromwell was the first who gave the name of the Order of Freemasons. Willing to reform mankind, and exterminate princes and kings, he proposed to his party the re-establishment of the Temple of Solomon.' Whether this account be true or false, the coincidence between it and the tradition current in Ireland is remarkable."

Harry Sirr.

[1] A common malediction in Ireland, originally importing "heavy taxation."
[2] A description of fishing or pilot boat peculiar to the south-west coast of Ireland.

Major-General Joseph Warren.—A rare pamphlet recording the "Proceedings of the Town of Charlestown, in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in respectful testimony of the distinguished talents and pre-eminent virtues of the late George Washington," published in January, 1800, gives the following description of the ceremonies in connection with a monument erected to the memory of Major-General Joseph Warren.

King Solomon's Lodge of Free Mafons, in *Ample Form.*

Affeffors.

Parifh Treafurer, and Clerk.

Truftees of the Free Schools.

Minifter and Deacons.

Town Treafurer and Clerk.

Magiftrates. Reprefentative.

Selectmen. Band of Mufic.

Marfhall.

A DETACHMENT of Artillery, pofted by the MONUMENT,* fired minute guns until the proceffion entered the meeting houfe, where the propofed folemnities were performed, to the entire approbation of a crouded audience.

* A Tufcan pillar, Eighteen feet high, placed on a brick foundation, ten feet from the ground, eight feet fquare; inclofed by four pofts. On the top of the pillar is a gilt urn, with the letters "J. W. aged 35." entwined in mafonic emblems. On the fouth fide of the pedeftal is the following infcription:

"ERECTED, A. D. M,DCC,XCIV,
BY KING SOLOMON'S LODGE of FREE MASONS,
Conftituted in CHARLESTOWN, 1783,
In memory of
MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH WARREN,
and his ASSOCIATES,
who were flain on this memorable fpot,
June 17th, 1775

"None but they who fet a juft value upon the bleffings of LIBERTY are worthy to enjoy her. In vain we toiled; in vain we fought; we bled in vain; if you, our Offspring, want valor to repel the affaults of her invaders."

"CHARLESTOWN, fettled 1628. "Burnt 1775,—rebuilt 1776.
"The enclofed land given by the Hon. James Ruffell, Efq."

W.B.H.

OBITUARY.

IT is with regret that we have to announce the deaths of Brothers:

Hugh William Sinclair, of 443, Chancery Lane, Melbourne, on 14th May. He was a well-known and highly respected Freemason in Victoria. He devoted a considerable amount of time to Masonic research, and was for some years the Editor of the "Australasian Keystone." He had held the offices of Grand Treasurer and Senior Grand Warden under the Victorian Constitution, and Grand J. in the Royal Arch. He was also Secretary of the Freemasons' Charitable Institution, Victoria, in which he took very great interest. He joined our Correspondence Circle in October, 1895, and was for several years our Local Secretary for Victoria.

W. T. Flather, of The Elms, Ranmoor, Sheffield, on the 30th May. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1905.

Anthony Schoder, Past Grand High Priest, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, U.S.A., on the 12th June. He joined the Correspondence Circle in June, 1897.

Thomas Cook, of Durban, Natal, on 22nd June, aged 76. He joined our Correspondence Circle in March, 1889, and was Local Secretary for Natal. He was initiated in the Port Natal Lodge No. 738 on the 9th August, 1860, and served the office of W.M. in 1883, was P.Dis. G.W. and P.Dis. 3rd Principal, Natal; Dis. G. Mark Master for Natal from 1895 to 1907, and on his retirement was presented with his portrait in oils; Inspector General 33°, A. & A. Rite; Provincial Prior of the Temple for South Africa; District Grand Supreme Ruler, Order of the Secret Monitor; P.G.S. Warden, Royal Order of Scotland; Intendant General, Red Cross of Constantine; and held high offices in the Allied and Cryptic Degrees; being also a member of Lodges under both the Irish and Scottish Constitutions. He was a prominent light in South African Masonry and endeared himself to all. A large circle of friends mourn the loss of one who entertained a lofty ideal of Masonry and was ever ready to render help to others.

Jeremiah Leech Atherton, of Beech Grove Bingley, West Yorkshire, suddenly on the 14th August, 1908. The son of the Rev. Wm. Atherton, Congregational Minister, he was born at Hurst Brook, Lancashire, October 14th, 1838, and educated at Bingley Grammar School and Silcoates School, Wakefield. He had a long experience of the worsted trade in Bradford and was justly held in high repute as an efficient and upright man of business. He was initiated in the *Scientific* Lodge No. 439, Bingley, February 13th, 1873, and installed Master 20th December, 1874, and again 28th December, 1881, also rendered valuable service in other Lodge offices. Exalted in the Chapter of *Sincerity* No. 600, May 7th, 1874, and installed Z. April 1st, 1879, subsequently becoming Z. 23rd December, 1891, of No. 387, which chapter he had joined. He was a P.Prov.G.D.C. (Craft) and P.Prov.G.H. (R.A.) of West Yorks. A prominent figure

and active participator in the meetings of a number of Degrees and Orders in the County (too many for even mention in the brief space here available), he had a fine and eloquent delivery of ritual. He was also one of great attainments on the subjects of symbolism and occultism.

He joined the Correspondence Circle December, 1887, and soon afterwards became the first Local Secretary for West Yorkshire, doing good work for many years. His retirement in consequence of ill health in 1903 was much regretted and in appreciation of his valued services an illuminated vote of thanks from the Lodge was presented to him in the following year.

A very large gathering of brethren assembled in token of their deep affection and respect, to take part in the interment at Bingley Cemetery. At the close of the service an impressive address was delivered by Bro. Thos. Norfolk on behalf of the Order of Light, of which the deceased was a distinguished member.

G. J. Daley, of Mossel Bay, Cape Colony. He joined the Correspondence Circle in October, 1902.

James Trevor-Smith, of North Parade, Parsonage, Manchester. He joined the Correspondence Circle in October, 1905.

The Rev. **James Nelson Palmer,** Past Grand Chaplain, and Past Grand Sojourner, England, of Bembridge, Isle of Wight. He joined the Correspondence Circle in November, 1888.

A. L. Achard, M.D., of 34a Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London, W., on the 4th September. He joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1899.

Robert James Williams, of 29, Eastgate Row North, Chester. He joined the Correspondence Circle in October, 1904.

The Hon. Sir **William Robert Burkitt,** I.C.S., Judge, High Court of Judicature, N.W.P., on the 16th June. He was at the time of his death one of the oldest Masons in India, having been initiated in 1862 in Lodge St. John No. 486, Calcutta. In 1888 he joined the Lodge Nepal No. 2018, Gorrackpore, and became its W.M. in 1891. In the following year he filled the chair of Lodge Morning Star, Lucknow, and that of Lodge Independence with Philanthropy, Allahabad, in 1894 and 1900. He was appointed District Junior Grand Deacon in 1891, Senior Grand Warden in 1893, Deputy District Grand Master in 1898, and on the retirement of Sir Henry Thoby Prinsep was appointed District Grand Master of Bengal. In Royal Arch Masonry he filled the principal Chairs in the Ramsey Chapter No. 552, Lucknow, and the Sandeman Chapter No. 391, Allahabad, was appointed District Grand H. in 1894 and 1898, and succeeded Sir Henry Thoby Prinsep as Grand Superintendent in 1904. In other degrees he also held high rank. He was genial and sympathetic, and deservedly popular among all classes, and his Masonic rule in Bengal was marked by steady progress. He was a life member of our Correspondence Circle, to which he was elected in October, 1898.

FREEMAN AND COWAN,

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE

RECORDS OF LODGE CANONGATE KILWINNING.

BY BRO. ALFRED A. ARBUTHNOT MURRAY, Prov.G.M., Kincardineshire.

SYNOPSIS—

1. Legal status and constitution of Craft Incorporations of Scotland.
2. Canongate a Burgh like Edinburgh.
3. Admission of non-operatives to Trade Incorporations did not make the latter speculative societies.
4. Freemason Lodges arose by a process of budding or segregation from the Trade Incorporations.
5. The Records of the Incorporation of Wrights, Coopers and Masons of Canongate, from which sprang Lodge Canongate Kilwinning.
6. Meeting places of the Incorporation.
7. The Freeman's oath.
8. Acts of Craft with illustrative extracts from Minutes.
9. Classifications of workmen.
10. Status of the Cowan, with illustrative extracts from Minutes.
11. Meaning and Derivation of the word "Cowan."

THESE notes on the position of the Freeman and the Cowan in the old Trade Incorporations of Scotland have been somewhat loosely thrown together for the purpose of illustrating some points of interest upon which fuller light is desirable. They have been made in the course of research into the early history of Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, more especially into its connection with the Craft Incorporation of the Wrights, Coopers and Masons of the Canongate, of which body the Lodge was a direct and immediate descendant.

In the days of James I. (1424) a Statute was passed empowering handicraftsmen, in their different branches, to elect a preses, who was called a "Deakon or Kirkmaster." The words of the Act are as follow:—"That in ilke Towne of the Realme, of ilk sindrie "Craft used therein, be chosen a wise man of that Craft and be the layff of that Craft, "and be consent of the officiar of the towne, the quhilk sall be halden Dekyn or "Maisterman owre the layff, for the tyme till governe, and assay all werkis that beis "made before the Craftesmen of that Craft, swa that the Kingis lieges be nocht "defraudyt and scathyt in tyme to cum, as thai have bene in tyme bygane through "untrew men of Craftes." Canongate was a Burgh or Town and accordingly had trade incorporations similar to those in other towns.

These Trade Incorporations were formed from a desire for union, self-protection, and self-government among the members. They also, in pre-reformation times, had religious duties strictly to fulfil and were frequently dedicated to a patron saint. The members in some were bound to pay, in addition to other contributions, the "ouklie [weekly] penny" for the maintenance of the craft's altar, and sustenance of the priest attached thereto. Their charter of incorporation usually consisted in a "Seal of Cause" (*sigillum ad causas*), granted by the Town Council, on the requisition of the body; and in the earlier charters there were strict rules laid down for the observance by the Members of their religious duties. It may be remarked further that it does not appear

that the King's Master of Work had any jurisdiction whatever over these Crafts beyond charge of any work for his Majesty; and that it is exceedingly doubtful if the Warden General for Scotland had at any time any concern with the Incorporations in Royal Burghs, or with the trades in general. There were many Burghs in Scotland which were Burghs of Regality or Burghs of Barony, and of which the corporate privileges were in a sense independent of the King, and from which any jurisdiction of the Warden General was still more remote.

It may be recalled that up till about 50 years ago the Burgh of Canongate and the Burgh of Edinburgh were two separate and distinct towns. Each community had separate administration and officials, just as Edinburgh and Leith are still separate and distinct though topographically united. The Incorporated Crafts of each, plying their trades within each Burgh, were, up till modern times, exceedingly jealous of their privileges and prone to resent any invasion of qualified workmen from one adjacent Burgh into the other. The Burgh of Canongate was by far the larger in extent, and its "liberty," or territory, embraced a considerable section of the new town of Edinburgh and most of what is now Leith.

So much explanation is necessary to enable one to understand some of the motives which evidently actuated the members of the Craft Incorporation in Canongate in 1677, in putting themselves in direct relation with Mother Kilwinning. It was in their option, had they so chosen, to proceed with and develop speculative work, and to admit non-tradesmen to the privileges of their Craft with such ceremonial, secrets and moral lectures illustrated by the tools of the Craft as were usual. Gradually, in that case, the Lodge as a speculative body would have grown, while, in course of time, as commerce broke down trade privileges and monopolies, the Craft Incorporation would have shrunk into a mere benefit society. This is what actually happened with the Lodge of Edinburgh. As a purely speculative Lodge, apart from and independent of the trade or working Craft (*i.e.*, apart from the Mary's Chapel Incorporation, which still exists as a Trade Benefit Society), that Lodge did not exist till the eighteenth century was well begun. But long before that the Craft in Edinburgh admitted non-tradesmen as members. So also in the Canongate, of which the following Minute is evidence:—

> Twentie ane September 1649.
>
> The quhilk day In pns of Georg Freir deacone of the wrichtis of the Cannogait & Robert Grahame boxmr. and haill maisters & brethrene convenit compeirit Johne Patersone burges of the Cannogait and pnt baillie yrof Quha being sworne wes admittit and receivit freeman of the said trad to use & exerce the samyn and everie poynt priveledg & libertie belonging to the said trad within the Cannogait and haill Regalitie of Brochtoun als frielie in all respectis as anie uther frieman within the samyne In swa far as the sd. Jon Patersone can work with his owin hand Whairupon the said Jon Paterson askit instruments.
>
> George Freir,
> Andreas Cowye N.P. et
> clericus dict vocationis.

It cannot be too clearly kept in view that the early Scottish Lodges were not speculative Lodges but trade societies, to which, for feudal or personal reasons, honorary members, such as John Paterson above, were frequently admitted. Apart from trade business, and settlement of trade questions or disputes, with a large amount of conviviality, there was nothing transacted.

The Lodge of Canongate, however, had a different experience, and entered npon its career as a purely speculative Lodge, several decades earlier than its sister in Edinburgh. It so happened that a number of the members of the Craft organization in Canongate were west country men. They desired to engage in speculative Masonry separately from the Trade Craft. Had they simply elected office-bearers, held separate meetings and kept distinct minutes, no question would have arisen. Their existence as a speculative Lodge would have *de facto* been recognized. But in these days feudal notions still influenced procedure. A document of some sort from somebody was thought essential to constitute them into a definite body. They must have a warrant or charter just in the same way that the owner of a piece of land did not feel secure till he got a charter from some superior. To whom should they apply? Not to Edinburgh, for the Mary's Chapel Craft Incorporation of the Wrights and Masons there was their keen rival in trade and on a level with them, not having any higher authority or jurisdiction, besides there was not there, as yet, any separate speculative Lodge in existence; not to Stirling, Aberdeen or Glasgow, but to the traditional home of Masonry, at Kilwinning, with which district some of them already had personal connection.

Several of those who applied from Canongate to Kilwinning in 1677 for recognition of their right to admit Freemasons have recently been traced back and identified in the books of the Incorporation of Wrights, Coopers and Masons, &c., of the Burgh of Canongate.

The books themselves, moreover, on further examination, have been found to contain much interesting material. They are three in number.

The first is a stout leather-bound volume with three iron clasps and bands and three locks. It bears the inscription inside, "This Buik is ordinit for the Weill of the "Craft and their successoris 1629," and a further inscription, "wishing the evil willaers "of the Craft or wrongeris of this buik in ony poynte any evill success in all their "bussines."

It contains, in order, the "Ritual" of election, a preface or exhortation, the prayer at the opening of the meeting, the Freeman's oath, a table of the acts of Craft, the minutes of admissions, and elections of office bearers, 1630-1638; the Solemn League and Covenant, 1638; the names of the Deacons and the admissions from 1585 to 1638, and the general minutes of proceedings.

The second volume of minutes, 16th February, 1630, to 2nd May, 1690, is leather bound and secured by a leather thong. Inside the cover is a sentence, written evidently by a philosophical member in an idle moment, " Money maks men gllad and William John Allan," and again he writes, " A god hand of vrit is verey comendabl

John Allan."

The title page states that "This Minute Buik perteins to the wrichteis and couperis of the Cannogaite." The book contains the names of the Freemen from 1585, with the Deacons, whom they entered under, the names of the "freemen of the north "syde of the brig of Leith wtin the liberty," the acts of Craft, the preface and prayer, "The Aythe of ane Frieman," and minutes, 1630 to 1690.

The third volume is similar to the second, and contains minutes from 1670 to 1750, with the Deacons' names, entries and acts. It bears at the beginning the text, "Timor domini initium sapientiae est." Much of all the books, especially in the earlier years is written in the antique running caligraphy which, even to an expert, is sometimes by no means easy to decipher.

From these books it appears that the Craft met in divers places (among which were Holyrood Abbey), but principally in the Tolbooth of the Canongate, the Parish

Church, and the room near St. John's Cross, which, enlarged in 1735, is still the Chapel ol Lodge Canongate Kilwinning. All these places are within a few yards of each other in the High Street of the old burgh, and the site of the Cross, which has disappeared, is marked in the paving by a pattern of a circle with a cross within it. The *convening house* of the Incorporation is mentioned expressly on 11th November, 1670, at the heading of the minute of that date apparently for the first time. We quote some of the minutes illustrating the above and some other incidental points:—

"At ye kirk of Halyruidhous the
"sevent day of October 1630.

"The qlk day the deacone mrs. & haill brethrine being convenit consentit "to ye granting payt. of XIV capoun grantit to his ma.tie as they were "accustomat of befoir.

"J. Hamiltoun
"Scr."

"At ye Cannogaite in McNeillis
"Craigis the saxt day of Maij
"1637.

(Members were elected to certain offices and, among other duties, to keep the Keyis of ye Kist, Keyis of ye box, Keyis of ye buik, & Keyis of ye litill box.)

"and alſo they electit Alexr. hude to be overseer of ye north syde of leyth "and In lyke maner Robert Grahame fuller officer for ye said yeir to come "promittit & obligit him be his aith to performe all dewty in his office "and to be reddy ilk Sunday befoir and efter noone attending at ye "Craftis seate in ye Kirke at ye first bell ringing under ye penalty of sex "shillingis aucht pennies."

Not only did the trade occasionally meet in the Church, but they had sittings in the Parish Churches within their jurisdiction. Thus, on 20th December, 1642, Stent was assessed on the means and ability of the brethren in North Leith for defraying the charges "deburset in the bigging and repairing of a seat within ye kirk of northe "leithe & for 'the perfecting thereof.'" The total cost appears to have been about 20 merks.

As the obligation taken from the intrant is almost the first point of inquiry and interest, we quote it in full:—

The aythe of ane frieman to be
taken of him at his admissioun.

1. Ye sall protest and swear befoir god your deacone and his maisteris of the craft convenit for the pnt That ye sall withe your lyf landis and gudis mantaine and defend the trew Relagioun pntlie professit establishit and allowit wtin Yis Kengdom as Ye Infallibill and indoubtit trewth Groundit upon gods word reveillit unto us In the olld and new Testamentis authorized be the Lawis and actis of parliament of Yis Kingdome and to which ye and we have publiclie and solemnlie sworne befoir god & his peopill and subscryvit in covenant, and dois be thir pntis swear and subscryve Yairto And that ye sall renunce the contrarie religioun of our adversaries the papistis, wt all schismes and heresies as erroneous superstitions and idollatrous being Ye traditionis of men inventit by the Brains and Imaginatiouns of mā having no solid nor sound ground or warrand frome gods word.

2. Ye will be obedient to my Lord superior baillies and Counsall of Yis burghe, Deacone and mrs of your Craft pnt and to come and be lyabill to Yair lawis actis and statutes & observe and obey Ye same.

3. Ye will be ane faithfull brother to your craft conceill the affaires Yairoff and nawayis reveill Ye same by your craft.

4. Ye will not difforce the craftis officiar nor theis quha sall be comandit to goe and assist him in poinding of Yew for onie act transgressing or disorder comitting and concurr with thame against rebellious and obstinat persons of Ye craft in poinding of Yame at Ye deacone and maisteris demand for Ye lyke causes.

5. Ye will serve his maj lieges according to your skill and abilitie & faith fullie and trewlie but fraud or falsett.

6. And finallie ye will promis and swear to fullfill and obey all Ye Statutes injunctiones and actis of craft contained in the craft books and to be sett doune Y intill in all tyme coming, and sall anser to god and be god him selff Swa helpe me gud lord to obey and performe Yis my othe.

The Acts of the Craft were tabulated and numbered, that is to say, the Acts making regulations, as distinct from the Acts of Admission of Friemen. There are several of these Acts very interesting, among which are the following:—

4. That na servand fecht wtin his mrs hous or workhous under pane of XL shs.

6. That all prenteisses & servandis waite upoun ye maister on ye sabbothe day under ane unlaw of VI shs VIII d

7. That na servand be fund out of his mrs hous under clude of nicht under ye pane of XX shs.

20. That ye last frieman serve as officer.

38. That na brother tak his brotheris hous over his head under ye pane of Ten merks and confineing.

40. That na burges of Edr. bear office of craft.

52. That no meassonis friemen wtin ye libertie tak upoun hand in tym cuming To Sparge with lyme and sand nor whyt with lyme and watter nor chalk nor glew bot onlie to tak up the wark in als good fashioun as thei can and that under ye payne of ten merks Scottis money.

57. Ye Craft taking to consideratioun that in tyme theis quha cam in friemen of the trad gave ane denner to the trad at their admissioun and booking as friemen which denner wes great expense to the incumming frieman and the craftis box was nothing profittit thairby for remeid yrof The craft statuts and ordaines that in tyme cumming everie ane that shall cum in frieman shall pey a sowme of money for their denner to ye said craft such a sowne as ye deacone and maisters modifi and think fit.

58. That the pnt boxmr George Wilson and his successors boxmaisters of this Incorporation shall sit in ye craft yr seat in ye kirk nixt to ye deacone except there be ane old deacone of ye said trad in ye seat and ordains that na frieman of ye said trad presume nor tak upon them to sit abone ye said boxmr nor his successors except ye pnt deacon and old deacones wha shall happin for ye tyme in ye kirk at anie tyme heirefter under ye pane of 40 shilling Scottis money swaoft as they failzie.

Illustrative of the working of the rules and regulations laid down by these Acts of Craft, the conditions of admission and the penalties of contravention, we quote a few of the minutes :—

XIIII Julij 1630.

The qlk day Henry Levingtoun Deacone Wm. Richie boxmr. and haill mrs and brethrine being convenit anent Ye wrongis committit be James Potter In suffering ane unfrieman to work in Ye liberty he not being mr of ye worke nor working yrwt him selff and in abuseing Ye Deacone for reproveing him yrof The Craft unlawis him in Thrie punds for permitting ye unfrieman to work wtin Ye liberty and in XL shs for abuseing ye Deacone And unto Ye payt yrof to injoy na liberty nor haif voice of craft.

J. Hamiltoun
Sc

At ye Cannigait ye XXVI day
of Sepr. 1630

The qlk day In pns of Henry Levingtoun deacone Wm. Richie boxmr James Burne & certaine of ye brethrine comperit Johne Durward sone to James Durward wright burges of ye Cannogate and is fiet servand to Archibald Gourlay wright burges yr fra this day to Michaelmes Jajvic thretty ane yeiris and to serve his mr. dewtifully wtout absence of dayes and to enter daylie at fyve hrs. and continew to aucht hors. at evin except thrie half hors. in ye day and incaise of absence to incur ye hichest penalty of craft for the qlk ye said Archibald sall pay to him Twenty shillings oulklie of wages for furnishing him selff in meat drink and uyr necessaries except bedding and to geve him ane stane of grey claithes Twenty dayes efter Martimes nixt cum and gif ye said Jon. sal be absent wtout libertie any day he sall serve twa dayes for ilk Dayes absence and his mr. to geve him ane new bonnet and new sark and pair of new schoone.

Johne Durwrd
Archebald Gourlay
J. Hamiltoun, NOrius
ac scriba etc
vocatione.

the said last day of Marche 1635 yeiris comperit James Crystie maissoun and is admittit frieman of ye maisson craft within the burgh of ye Cannogaite and haill regality of Brochtoun wha gave his aith for professing ye trow religioun pntlie profest within this Kingdom for obedience to his matie the civill magistratis deacone & mrs. for mantenance of ye brughs libertie and yt he sall do nathing to ye craftis prejudice ffor fulfilling of thair actis and ordinances maid and to be maid and doing all dewty as becometh ane frie brother and geve werke to do and exerce all utheris frie as ony uther frie brother does or sall do Lykeas ye craft permittit or exerce to ye said James Crystie whereupon he askit Instrumentis.

J. Hamiltoun
Scr.

4th December, 1647.

The qlk day In pns of George Freir Dacone James Scott boxmasters and maisters convenit for the tyme compeirit Andro Leishman son lawll to James Leishman in the parosh of Stirlin and is bookit prenteis to the sd. George Freir for ffyve yeiris and ane yeir for meat and fie conforme to the indentores of the dait the twentie day of Novr. last Lykeas the sd. James Leishman hes maid payment to the sd. James Scott conforme to the order.

George Freir.
Andro Cowye N.P.
and Clark.

20 Junii 1648.

The craft unlawis Archibald Logane Cowpar for any unlaw of ffourtie shillingis money for abuseing James Scott deacone with unreverend speitches and ordaines him to geive the sd. deacone satisfaction Lykeas the sd. Ard. hes comed in the crafts will and tane the sd. deacone be the hand and craved him pardoun and prmttit to pay Rd. Grahame boxmr. the sd. 40 shs of unlaw.

Archibald Logane.

At the Kirk of Halyrudhous the thrid day of Maij jajViC ffourtie nyne yeiris.

. . . . .

Samuel Geddes hes payit Robert Graham boxmr. Ten merkis for his exoneration of the officership. The samyne day The haill craft all in ane voite Statuts and ordains that everie wright wha shall cum in frieman in tyme cuming within the Cannogait or Regalitie shall mak ane of the severall peices of wark following for his essay viz a clois bed ane almrie ane draw beord a press a dressr and the first new incuming frieman to begin at the clois bed the nixt frieman at the almrie and so furth successivelie And thet the esay maisteris be sworne and the pairtie maker of the essay to be lookit in a chop qll the same be finishit.

Andro Cowye N.P. and Clerk
of Craft.

Tent day of May 1649

The qlk day In pns of George Freir deacone Rot. Graha~ boxmr. and haill mrs. & brethrene convenit They all in ane voice electit & choisit James Dick to be offr. of craft for ane yeir to come quha maid faith for discharging of his office and ye craft promittit to pay him Ten merks money and ane pair of shoone of fee. George Freir.

28 Jarii 1650.

Oliver Edgar hes payit 30 sh for his hallowmes qrter comptis and ten shillingis of unlawto Rot. Graham boxmr.

Item Jo^{n} Jo^{n}stoun hes payit the boxmr 24 shs. to put his name in the lockit book.

In 1656 Matthew Wilson was admitted a Mason freeman, his essay was a paste-board house of three house height being square, "having a jamb with a turnpike in the angle."

On 9th May, 1657, James Tarbet was unlawed because at the election he said there was "falsehood among you." Some, among whom Tarbet was, had promised to vote for an unsuccessful candidate as boxmaster, but the officers elected, while accepting his excuse, censured him for his behaviour in the meeting.

In 1658 frequent fines are minuted for abusing the deacon; the offences seem to have been verbal abuse.

On 20th February, 1668, John McKenzie, bowar, was admitted a freeman. His essay was as "leat prenteis to umqle Wm. McCullo bowar burges & frieman of the sd. burgh . . . any gowf club and ane Arrow."

Cannongate 2 Jully 1698.

The which day James Mcfarling wright Deacon, David Grant wright Boxmaster masters & brethren of trade mett and convened for the tyme taking to ther consideratione that John Robertsone officer to the trade is altogether unfitt & incapacitat to discharge his dewty as officer so sufficiently as is requisit by reason of sickness and age, weakness & infirmities & thereby the trade is at ane disadvantadge by ther inchapterlie meetings & otherwayes and therefor hes deposed and heirby deposes ye sd John Robertsone of his office as officer in all tyme coming.

The Deacone IMF his ordinar
mark
Hu Maifson Clerk.

(This deacon usually signed by mark.)

Att Canongate the tenth day of Aprile
Jaj vii c and Therty four years.

The which day the Deacon boxmaster and remanent masters and members of the Incorporation of the wrights Coupers &c. of Canongate being meett and COMPEARED Cloud Nisbet, Masson resedenter in Canongate Who haveing Given in a bill to the Trade Craveing to be admitted to ane essey and being found qualified to receave him a free Brother masson within the Canongate and priveleges thereof upon his paying what upsett and other dews the trade shall please name qch being Considered by the Trade They remitted him to ane essey VIZ To make the modle of a house Therty foot long and Twenty four foot and a half bredith within the walls with a skeall stear and doors and windows Conforme and to draw a draught of the samen within the conveening before he begin to his essey both to be done within the said conveening house before the nixt quarter day which Petition with the suffitiancey of the Draught and essey & the report of the essey masters being Considered by the Trade They admitt and receave the said Cloud Nisbet to be a free Brother Masson wtin ye Canongate and priviledges thereof who being present made faith for professing the true protestant reformed religion obediance to the majestrats of the Canongate Deacon and Masters of Trade present and to come made and to be made and shall doe nothing to ye Contrair therof directly nor Indirectly in tyme comeing qre upon the said Cloud Nisbet asked and took Instruments He haveing payed his upsett & dew to the Trade.

JAMES AITKINE
HAMILTON clk.

Canongate 28 March 1740.

WHICH DAY the Corporation haveing considered the many debates & Inconveniencys that Have happened on their annuall Elections on the Third day of May or Beltain day THEREFORE in order to prevent & remove some of Them in time comeing They all in one voice unanimously FIND & DECLARE That it has been the Antient and most constant Custom and practice of this Corporation at their annual Elections on Beltain day To make a Leet of four Members and then to confine themselves to that Leet and out of these only to choise a New Deacon & a new Boxmaster The Leets being Separate for each office and That the manner of makeing up these Leets has been thus VIZ 1mo The person then exerceing the office of Deacon and presideing in the meeting called by him for the New Election is first placed down in the Leet, 2do The person whom that Deacon names or takes by the hand for his successor is nixt placed in the Leet, 3tio The Trade by majority of votes choise other Two persons who are Lastly placed in the Leet and The Same Method is followed in Electing a Boxmaster AND The Corporation unanimously Statute enact & ordain That the above method of Leeting & Electing of Deacon and Boxmaster be exactly & fully observed in all time coming and That no other person can be elected or enjoy the office of Deacon and Boxmaster Except ONE of the four in the Leet; That the person of the four on the Leet haveing the Majority of free & uncontraverted votes when compared wt the other three on the Leet, Shall have the alone right & title To enjoy & exerce the saids offices of Deacon & Boxmaster untill the nixt Election thereafter AND FURDER They Enact & ordain That in all time comeing No Member of this Trade Shall have voice or vote at the Election or in any other of the Trades affairs who are or shall be resting & owing any Sum or Sums of money To the Trade by bill bond Tickett Decreet quarter accotds absents Charity or any other manner of way whatsoever either with or without Writte ay & while They make full payment thereof, and They ordain This whole act & every part thereof, To be duely & strictly observed in all time comeing.

Alexander Miller.

Wm. Wilson Clk.

Att Canongate ye VIth Febry 1741.

WHICH DAY the Corporation of Wrights Coupers &c. of Canongate takeing into their serious consideration that for want of a stated Rule, The dues paid at the admission of Strangers to be Freemen, have for these many years by past been unequall and all of them too small Which practice has been prejudiciall Not only to the publick funds of the Corporation but also to every individuall member thereof THEREFORE the Majority of the Corporation ENACT and ORDAIN That in all time comeing, Each Stranger who shall be admitted & received a Freeman of this Corporation Shall pay THREE HUNDRED merks Scots of Upsett money and twenty two pound as the usuall dues whereof fourteen pound ten shill to the Trade three pound to the Clerk, three pound to the Conveenry & one pound ten shill to the Officer AND That no person whatever shall be admitted to exercise any Trade or Art in North Leith

Coalhill & Pleasants Unless They be likewise admitted at the same time for the Canongate AND FURTHER They Enact and Ordain That Freemens Sons & Sons in law Shall be admitted and received for payment of the Antient upsett money of Fourty pounds and Apprentices for payment of one hundred merks and the usuall dues as aforesaid AND this Act They Will, appoint and ordain to be faithfully & strictly kept and observed in all time comeing from and after this date.

JAMES AITKINE.
Wm. WILSON Clk.

Att Canongate the Seventeenth day of February JajVII and Fourty one years

Which Day In presence of the Deacon Boxmr and remanent Masters & Members of the Corporation of Wrights Coupers &c. of Canongate Compeared John Gray, Journeyman Couper in Canongate & Son in Law to the deceased John Muir wright and late Deacon of this Corporation WHO haveing given in a Petition craveing to be admitted a Freeman and haveing made his Essay according to order viz Two Nine Gallon Trees out of New Oak Scows which Essay being Inspected by the Trade They found the samein Sufficient And Therefore Have admitted and hereby Admitt and receive the Said John Gray to be a Free Brother Couper within the Burgh of Canongate & privileges thereof who being present made faith as usuall whereopun he took Instruments and payed fourty pounds Scots money of upsett money and other Dues.

JAMES AITKINE
Wm. WILSON Clk.

Att Canongate the sixth day of July JajVII and fourty two.

Which Day In presence of the Deacon Boxmaster and remanent Masters & Members of the Corporation of Wrights Coupers &c. of Canongate being mett Compeared Andrew Syme masson in Edinbr. & Son of ye deceased Jas. Syme, Sclater & freeman of this Corporation craving to be received a free Brother with them in all their priviledges Which Petition being considered The Trade unanimously found the petitioner qualified and in respect he had made an Essay in Marys Chappell of Edr. They dispensed with his makeing one to Them and for which he payed Twelve pound Scots And They hereby admitt and receive the said Andrew Syme a free Brother in his art of Mason Craft within their whole bounds and priviledges who being present made faith for professing the true protest. Religion obedience to his Majesty, the Magistrates of Canongate our Superiors Deacon & Masters of Trade Acts made & to be made by ye Trade and shall do nothing contrair hereunto directly or indirectly in time comeing whereupon the said Andrew Syme asked and took Insts. and he paid Fourty pounds Scots money of upsett money and his whole other dues in common form.

JAMES AITKINE
Wm. WILSON Clk,

The officers of the Corporation were numerous, but all Corporations were not alike, some had more, some fewer. We have not been able to find anything to justify Bro. Hughan's suggestion that the "eldest entered apprentice" had the duty of presiding at meetings of the Apprentices. He states that "this custom although obsolete is nevertheless, I fancy, recent, as the first mention of it hitherto discovered dates from 1721." The practice of apprentices having separate meetings *may* be true as regards Lodges, but seems apocryphal as regards Incorporations. At Haughfoot, he says, we find a "youngest entered apprentice." "He is occasionally called 'Officer,' "whence we may conclude that his duty was to tyle the Lodge, the 'Officer' being "often mentioned elsewhere and always in such a way as to lead to the conclusion that "he was equivalent to our Tyler."

There was no tyler in the masonic sense in the old Trade Incorporations. The Officer was the factotum who went messages for the Deacon, called meetings and so on, just like the Beadle of the Kirk Session. A special appointment was usually made, but if the Craft chose they could compel the latest intrant to act or to pay for a substitute. There have been instances of speculative Lodges having both an Officer and a Tyler.

The craft was divided into several ranks or divisions. There were several classes of members. The distinctions thus made appear hitherto to have been only partially understood, and the light thrown upon them by the Minutes before us is both interesting and important. The building trade permits of specialization—indeed, good workmanship almost demands it,—and the classification in olden times is still to a large extent the classification adopted by the division of labour of the present day.

In respect of the work itself there were the quarrier, the waller or rough mason, the hewer, and the builder, and any workman might devote himself to one or other of these as divisions of the trade of construction in stone. Theoretically it was possible to have a guild or fraternity for each, but practically the quarrier and rough mason were looked upon as of the labouring class, while the builder and especially the hewer were looked upon as the skilled artisans, and in more intimate relation to the designer or architect, whose sphere they frequently trenched upon and occupied.

The hewer and builder were both masons *par excellence*, though the hewer was specially the freemason "lathomos vocatos ffre maceons" in contrast to "lathomos vocatos ligiers" (1396 *vide* Bro. Rylands in *Masonic Magazine*, 1882). The English statute of 1459, II. Henry VIII., C. XXII., shews that the rough mason or waller or builder with unhewn stone and without lime, *i.e.*, the Scottish cowan, was a lower class tradesman according to the wages then fixed. This is borne out by the English statutes 7 Henry VIII. C.V. 1515, and 2 and 3 Ed. VI. 1548.

See also the Westmorland notes of Bro. Conder, *A.Q.C.*, X., 32. To this day the hewing mason and the building mason get different wages.

For further illustrations of the different classes of workmen we may refer to (1) the English Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland, *A.Q C.* VII., p. 137, which quotes a record in 1508 in regard to 5 freemasons, 20 rough masons and 25 labourers employed by Sir William Conyers, Captain of the Town of Berwick on Tweed, for the repair and building of the Town and Castle.

(2) Rule 13 of the Alnwick Lodge, *A.Q.C.* XIV. 8.:—

> "Thatt noe Rough Layers or any other thatt has not served their time "or been admitted masons shall work within the Lodge any work of "masonry whatsoever (except under a Mastr)."

(3) Leicestershire Masonry by Bro. Conder, *A.Q.C.* xiv., 129:—

> "Besides these Masons working at the Bridges and Gild Hall there were "others known as Murators or wall builders. They are accounted for "when working on the garden wall behind the Gild Hall, their wages "were 3½d per day."

(4) Mr. Tingey's notes on the craft Guilds of Norwich, *A.Q.C.* xv., 199, and specially the following:—

> "In the autumn of 1512 the rough masons complained of persons "apprenticed for 7 years redeeming their bonds at 4 years and even "less, and others not apprenticed at all. It was therefore decreed that "no one should work as a rough mason but such as had fully served his "apprenticeship or else be approved by the mayor and warden of the "craft; also that no one should take it upon him to do any task work "within the city but such as were sworn citizens."

The skilled and privileged craft as a body was conventionally divided into members as follows:—

1. Honorary, or non trading, afterwards the dominating feature leading to speculative freemasonry.
2. Freemen of the craft in full membership and with full privileges of trading and employment.
3. Servants or operative and skilled employees, permanently retained by certain freemen as employees.
4. Journeymen, free of the craft, operatives duly skilled and open for employment day by day, but travelling from one master to another and not in business for themselves.
5. Apprentices.
6. Cowans or cowaners, *i.e.*, freemen or journeymen restricted to one class of work.

It must be kept clearly in view that in England, as appears from the statutes of Henry and Edward already referred to, the freeman of the craft, whether in full standing or only potentially so as a journeyman or apprentice, was of a different and higher class than even a master rough mason or master cowan: a lad might be apprenticed to a cowan for that class of work as well as to a mason. Only the latter had a craft guild or incorporation. The former being nearer the sphere of unskilled labour, like the carter or scavenger, did not require a guild to protect privileges, as he had few or none to protect.

The remainder of our notes will deal with the position of the cowan, an almost purely Scottish term to which is almost invariably now given an entirely erroneous meaning. The word in ordinary usage has lost all its original signification.

It is provided by the Shaw Statutes:—

> "The Statutes and Ordinances to be observed be all the maister maissonis "within this realme of date xxviii. day December the zeir of God ImVc "four scoir auchtene zeirs."
>
> "15. Item. That na maister or fallow of craft ressave ony cowains to "wirk in his societie or cumpanye nor send nane of his servands to wirk "with cowanis under the pane of twentie pounds sae oft as ony person "offendis heirintill."

In 1707 in its ordinance against the employment of cowans, the Lodge of Kilwinning described a cowan as a Mason "without the word"—a member of the craft without full privileges. But the employment of cowans by Master Masons, for any kind of work, when no regular craftsmen could be found within fifteen miles, was allowed by the Lodge of Kilwinning in the early part of last century. The employment of "Kowans" was prohibited in 1600 by the Glasgow Incorporation of Masons, but a minute of the same Court, in February, 1623, contains the record of a person booked and received as a cowan being authorised to work stone and mortar, and to "build "mortar walls, but not above an ell in height and without power to work or lay hewn "work, nor to build with sand and lime." The records of the Lodge of Haddington (1697) shew that apprentices indentured to Lodges were taken bound "not to work with "nor in company nor fellowship of any Cown at any manner of building nor mason "work."

Cowans were regular recognized members of craft. There was no prohibition against their admission as being qualified for their particular work. It was a late and mistaken idea to use the word in the ritual of Speculative freemasonry, when it sprang up, as a term of opprobrium, and to class cowans with eavesdroppers, or to particularize them as uninitiated persons who might attempt to obtain admission to the Lodge itself in contradistinction to the eavesdropper, who was merely a clandestine listener.

What in the first place was the Cowan or Cowaner? This is abundantly plain from the records available. The earliest minute in possession of the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel), as is so well known, records its deliverance on a breach of the statute against the employment of Cowans :—

> "Ultimo Julij 1599 The qlk day George Patoun maissoun grenttit & "confessit that he had offendit agane the dekin & mrs for placeing of any "cowane to wirk at ane chymnay heid for tua dayis and ane half day for "the wlk offenss he submittit himself in the dekin & mrs guds willis qt "unlaw thay pleass to lay to his charge, and thay having respect to the "said Georges humill submissioun & of his estait, thay remittit him the "said offenss, Providing alwayis that gif ather he (or) ony other brother "committ the lyke offenss heireftr that the law sall stryke vpoun thame "Indiscreta wtout exceptioun of psonis this was done in pns of Paull "Maissoun dekin Thoas Weir warden, Thoas Watt Johne Broun Henrie "Tailzefeir the said George Payoun & Adame Walkar ITa est Adamus "Gibsone norius Paull Maissoun dekin" (the Wardens mark is also appended).

Though Bro. Murray Lyon states that the offence of employing uninitiated craftsmen seems occasionally to have formed the subject of complaint to the Lodge, he points out that a hundred years had nearly elapsed before the epithet "Cowan" again occurs in the Edinburgh records. Under date December 27th, 1693, he finds :—"It is "also condesended that if aney Master imploy a Couan or Couans he shall pay tuelue "pound scotts for each breach of this our actt to the warden : for the use of the poor." The pen appears, Bro. Murray Lyon adds, in correction to have been drawn through the last clause of this minute, as if the ultimate destination of such fines had been changed. That the "pious uses" to which Shaw in his Statutes directs Lodge fines to be applied referred less to acts of piety in the strictest sense than to almsgiving, appears from subsequent minutes, where consideration for its own poor is shown in the

devoting of a portion of its funds to their relief—a virtue which still more or less characterizes the Lodges of the present day.

In the Statistical Account of Scotland by Sir John Sinclair, Part XIX.; Parish of Halkirk, Caithness, by the Rev. John Cameron, Minister, published in 1797, in speaking of the population of 3180 in the Parish, he says, "Of this number there are 380 bachelors, maidens 400, widowers 40, widows 89, menservants 308, womenservants 321, tradesmen such as tailors, weavers, shoe or brogue makers, smiths, wrights, coopers, *cowans* 73," and the note is added

"*Cowans*, masons who build dry stone dikes or walls."

In the account of the Parish of Morven, published in 1794; Presbytery of Mull, County of Argyle, by the Rev. Norman McLeod, we find "a day labourer earns 1/- per day, taylors are paid by the job from which they earn from 1/6 to 2/- per day exclusive of maintenance, a boat carpenter, joiner, cowan (or builder of stone without mortar) get 1/- at the minimum and good maintenance, a shepherd has from £7 to £10 per annum, besides maintenance and shoes, weavers are paid by the measure and according to quality of stuff." Cowanor was the term used in the same sense in the Lothians.

At the Cannogaite the XXVII of
May 1636.

The qlk day Henry Levington deacone and haill mrs. being convenit compeirit Johne McCoull cowane and is admittit during his lyftyme To worke as ane cowane any work with stane and clay allenarly wtout lyme wtin ye haill regality, and barony of brochtoun for the qlk he faithfully promittit to pay to ye said craft or ye boxmr. in their names, The soume of ffoure pounds money yeirly during ye said space of his lyftyme quarterly viz. at foure severall tymes yeirly To witt lambes hallowmes candlemes and beltane And geve he failzeis at eny tyme at ye leist twenty dayis efter ony terme that he sall pay ye doubill at ilk tymes failzie as said is viz. forty shillings for ilk twenty shillings but ony objectioun.

J. Hamilton, Scr.

At the Cannogait the penult day
of Maij jajViC fourtie nine
yeirs.

The quhilk day In pns of George Freir deacone Rt Grahame boxmr. and haill mrs. & brethrene convenit compeirit Williame Reull cowaner and is admittit dureing his lyftyme To work as ane cowane anie wark with stane and clay allenarlie without lyme except onlie to cast with lyme timber doir cheeks and timber windowis and clay chimney heidis without and that wtin the Cannogait & haill Regalitie of Brochtoun for the qlk he promittit faithfullie to pey to the sd. Craft or yr boxmr. in yr name The soume of sic pound Scottis moY yeirlie dureing the space of his lyftyme at four severall tymes viz Lambes hallowmes candlemes & beltane beginand the first termes payt. at hallowmes nixt In respect the sd. Wm. has pntlie payit 30 shs doe his lambes qrter compts and gif he failzie anie tyme at least wtin twentie dayis efter enie terme That he shall pey the double at ilk tyme failzie as sd. is viz thrie pound for ilk 30 shs But anie objectioun.

George Freir.
Andro Cowye N: P.

Oliver Edgar was admitted a cowaner on the same day, and on the same conditions.

From the Canongate records we again find :—

3 March 1650—John Sime admitted as cowaner.

18 June 1653—John Baird, cowaner, admitted.

11 July 1655—John Bauchop, cowaner, admitted.

He signs the act of admission with his mark. In other cases those admitted do not sign. In this case the deacon, John Hendrie, & the clerk Andrew Cowye both sign.

6 July 1658—Robert Heart, admitted cowaner.

In this case Andrew Cowye adhibits his notarial mark in place of Heart's signature.

25 May 1659—James Murray, younger son of James Murray, wright in Muthell, entered prentice to James Scott burgess & freeman of Canongate.

19 Sept. 1660—James Cleghorne cowaner, indweller in Canongate, Admitted.

William Dowie „ indweller in Leith, Admitted.

13 Nov. 1660—William Wallwood, cowaner at Inverleith, Admitted.

20 Dec. 1660—Francis Clift, cowaner in Cannogait, Admitted. Clift signs the minute, but not the others.

11 April 1661—John Halliwell, Burgess of the Cannogait admitted as a cowaner in usual form. He signs the minute :—

John Haliwel

His father-in-law, Robert Gray, is in the minute as cautioner, and he signs by his initials, thus:— ∝ G

He seems to have left the town. His first payment was due on 1st May, 1662. The minute has a marginal note :—

" Margaret Gray, Spous to Jon. Halliwell hes payit Patrick moyse boxmr.
" in full payment of all bygone qrter comptis and is
" now deleit out of this book and never to pay anie moir qrter comptis
" heirefter except he be found working in Cannogait or barronie."

18 June 1661—Robert Cowpar, cowaner, admitted.

7 May 1664—Andrew Sime, cowaner, admitted. He signs the minute with his cautioner John Greenleis.

27 Sept. 1664—Gilbert Hamiltoun, cowaner, admitted. He has a cautioner and signs notarially.

3 Feb. 1668—Thomas Anderson, Cowaner. He was recommended by George Heriot, Bailie, conform to a letter subscribed by the Bailie of the above date, and admitted a cowaner. His cautioner, William Mason, is designated " Meason burges & frieman of C."

5 March 1669—John Sim, admitted cowaner. The minute states :— " comperit personally John Syme ane honest old man and cowaner and is admittit & receaved dureing his lyftyme to work &c " A Notary signs for Sim.

10 March 1669—Wm. McKean admitted as a cowaner. He signs the minute with his cautioner.

It is worth noting that there are separate entries of "servants" to the freemen for the period of this minute book, at the end of it. Thus:—

> 17 Sept. 1669—And sicklyk John Cowan Mason is bookit servand to William Mason Meson burges & frieman of Cannogait and he hes satisfiet and Moir boxmr. conforme to the order.
>
> 9 May 1677—Thomas Gib maisson is booked servant to John Hamilton & payed his booking money.
>
> 26 April 1677—James McLean booked servant to Andrew Syme.

One other minute as to a case against a cowan deserves quotation.

> Cannogait the 3 day of July 1691 years.
> The qlk day the said deacon boxmr. maisters & haill remanent brethren mett & convened for the tyme considering the great encroachment done be John Monro, Cowen, to the incorporatione of the wrights of the said burgh by working of severall pieces of worke not concerned nor contained in his act of admissione wherfore they have amercat & fyned him in Ten merks Scots for bygones and farder inacts & declares that in caise he committ & doe the lyke in tyme comeing he shall forfeitt & omitt the benefeitt of his freedom for the lyke actings and this particularlie Because he hes bein working be himselfe & servants seuerall sleat slabes & other furniture to the present forces onlie belonging to the wrights & not to the cowens as is cleir by his act of admissione.

This was under Thomas Kinloch, Deacon, and Hector Ayttonne, Boxmaster, and refers to some work which evidently James Watson, the Laird of Saughton, was having executed.

Bro. Gould, in dealing with the Cowan, gives as an instance:—"James Ritchie "was accused of feeing a *cowan* . . . . it is stated in his favour that 'he was "*entered with a Lodge*, and had a discharge of a Master in Paisley.'" [1] This took place in Glasgow, 1622. He proceeds: "Kilwinning, 20th December, 1725. Two of its "brethren were 'discharged from entering the societie of honest men (*cf.* with the "E.A.Ob.) belonging to the Lodge of Kilwinning, and also discharge every frieman to give "no strocke of worke under the penaltie of £20 Scots until they be convinces of their "cryme.' If not actually called cowans they were at least in exactly the same position. "This Lodge in 1705 defined a cowan as a 'mason without the word,' but the occurrence "above noted at Glasgow shows that a non-affiliated mason, having the word, was also "called a cowan. At Edinburgh, those who had lawfully served their apprenticeship "were prohibited from obtaining work, or from employing other apprentices or servants "until they had taken up both the freedom of the Lodge and that of the burgh, which "latter was granted by the Incorporation. Whether called cowan or not, it is evident "they were treated as such."

It is abundantly evident from these extracts that this word cowan, or cowaner, like most of the operative terms in masonry, is of Scottish origin. Scotland is naturally a land of stone building, and it need not be a matter of surprise that the employment of cowans was more frequent in the Burgh of Canongate than the Burgh of Edinburgh. The latter was a walled city. The former was a suburban community. The latter delighted in closely huddled together houses and tenements. The former was a wide area of houses with gardens and cultivated ground attached. It was evidently in the

[1] Gould, *History of Freemasonry* I., 428, 414, 402.

former that the drystone dyker and rough stone mason would be most in demand. The earliest use of the word cowan in English masonry, operative or speculative, appears to be in the Second Edition, 1738, of the Book of Constitutions. It is possible that the equivalent in the MS. Constitutions or elsewhere was layer or lowen, but this line of enquiry has not been pursued.

Bro. Gould is wrong in saying that a non-affiliated Mason having the word was called a cowan. He clearly misunderstands the Glasgow entry, which simply means, as is so evident from the Canongate Minutes, that the cowan was entered *as a cowan.* The distinction he draws between the freedom of the Lodge and the freedom of the Burgh is also by no means accurate. The freedom of the trade, *i.e*, membership of one of the Incorporated Crafts was itself freedom of the Burgh in early days.

Brother Speth (*A.Q.C.* i., 145,) is also in error. Cowans were not, as he states, irregular Masons. He says:—"It has been generally supposed that the term applied only to those undertaking Mason's work without having been regularly apprenticed to a Master Mason. I think its meaning may be widened to include apprentices regularly bound, but who had never been booked or entered, as also those who had been duly entered, but failed to get themselves passed; those who, being passed, had removed to another district and omitted to join the local Lodge; those who had been expelled the Lodge, and, in fact, every Mason *guilty* of any irregularity whatever." If he had had the old minutes of the Canongate Craft before him, it is quite certain he would have been compelled to take a different view.

It may be added that in many Lodges in Scotland it is impossible to say definitely when they lost their character as mainly or entirely operative and took on that of a speculative society. Indeed, in the North, there are Lodges which, though speculative, still restrict their membership to actual operatives. Even where this was or is not done, the cowan or rough builder was gradually recognized as entitled to become a member of a Craft Lodge. We may instance the Stonehaven Lodge which during the eighteenth century was a trade corporation in form, but admitted the speculative element. Quoting from its minutes we find a cowan or waller (who as an initiate *signs* the minute) admitted at the same fee as a Mason, other persons paying a higher fee.

Stonehaven Lodge, 4th September, 1797.

> In presence of the Master Wardens and brethren assembled—John Murray, stonedyker at Invercarron upon his own petition and proper recommendation was regularly entered apprentice and paid into the funds the sum of seventeen shillings and sixpence sterling two shillings and ninepence as Grand Lodge dues with Clerk and Officers dues. Paid 10d for 1 lb candles and one shilling to the officer for this and the former meeting.
>
> William Norie Mr.
>
> Alexr. Dawson, Secry. & Clk.
>
> John Murray.

Having dealt with the status of the Cowan, it may not be out of place to deal with the derivation of the word regarding which some very absurd conjectures have been made. Some of these are so very ridiculous that one would apologize for mentioning them were it not that they have been gravely quoted, with respect at least, if not approval, by more than one Masonic historian, evidently in ignorance of the history and position of the cowan and without knowledge of Scots or Scotland.

1. The first of these spurious derivations is from the Greek verb ακουω, I listen. As the ordinary Scotsman does not and never did speak Greek, and the cowan was neither an eavesdropper, nor a listener, but a simple tradesman, we need say no more about this fanciful suggestion.

2. The second derivation, quoted with some approval by Bro. Murray Lyon, is from the Greek again, κυων, a dog. Evidently with a lingering notion that cowan has in some way a Gaelic connection, he says, "It is worthy of notice that cu is the Gaelic " word for dog. May the epithet, as one of contempt towards Craftsmen 'without the " word' not have been derived from the Celtic word, cu? A Gael would so express " himself by the term, a choin, 'You dog.' And may it not be in this sense that we find " it employed in Rob Roy by the great novelist, who, in the dispute between the Baillie " and Major Galbraith in the clachan of Aberfoyle, makes the Highlander, whose broad- " sword had in a previous brawl the same night been opposed by Nicol Jarvie's 'red- " het culter,' speak thus superciliously of the Duke of Argyle: 'She'll speak her mind " and fear naebody—she doesna value a Cawmil mair as a cowan, and ye may tell " MacCallum More that Allan Iverach said sae.' Rob Roy was written in 1817,—Sir " Walter Scott was *made* in the Lodge St. David, Edinburgh, March 2, 1801, and to his " acquaintance with Masonic technicalities his use of Cowan as an epithet of contempt " may be ascribed." Unfortunately for this theory, up till a comparatively late date in speculative Masonry cowan was not a term of contempt at all, but merely an operative term applicable to an excluded class. The phrase used in Rob Roy has been misunderstood. The martial Highlander was expressing his disdain for the Campbells and for tradesmen, and he is made to use the appropriate English word cowan (meaning just a poor dyker), which was archaic enough for the novelist's purpose and had a Gaelic ancestry, to stand for trade.

3. A third suggestion is that the "chouans" of the French Revolution were the source whence "Cowan" is derived. The epithet was applied to the "Insurgent Bretons," chiefly, as is supposed, from the circumstances of their movements being generally made, like those of owls, in the night. *Chouan* was the screech owl, the nickname of Jean Cottereau, the original leader of the party of insurgent Royalists of Brittany and the West of France, consisting almost entirely of peasantry who rose in 1792 against the French Republic, and carried on a guerilla warfare of great bitterness. They were not repressed till 1800, and even after that occasional insurrections occurred down to the first years of the reign of Louis Philippe, 1830-48. Old French *choue*, a daw, our word chough. The use of the word by Incorporations long before the French Revolution, coupled with the fact that formerly the craft held their meetings in broad daylight, demolishes that theory.

4. Still a fourth derivation has been proposed by Bro. C. N. McIntyre North, viz., that Cowan may be derived from *Comb bhann* (pronounced Kovhann) implying one who is bonded in some way or another. But there was no *special* binding in regard to cowans, and nothing of this sort was ever such a feature of the class as to give a name to it. The suggestion has no apparent ground or reason and nothing whatever can be adduced in its support.

For similar reasons we dismiss the idea of any connection, as has been suggested, with:—

5. Suedo Gothic *Kujon*, a silly fellow. *Hominem imbellem et cujus capiti omnes tuto illudunt Kujon appelare moris est.*

6. French *coyon*, a coward, our cullion, a scoundrel or base fellow, as in Shakespeare, Henry v., III., ii., 22, "Up to the breach you dogs! avaunt you cullions."

7. Italian *Coglione*, a fool, or a person deserving the utmost personal contempt.

The truth is that the word is an exact parallel in use and an antithesis in meaning to "square." Square is an adjective, verb and noun, and the person who makes a thing square can be called a squarer. Cowan means round or hollow as an adjective, a hollow or something hollow as a noun, and a cowaner is the hollow builder or the man who uses round unsquared stones for building purposes, whether walls or huts. In the west of Scotland the word has received a collateral meaning colloquially in being applied to large hollow fishing boats. Thus:—"When the Earl (Argyll) came "to Allangreg in this critical juncture he resolved to man out four prizes he had got to "sea and thirty cowans or fisher boats" &c. (Woodrow's *Hist.* ii. 535.)

I have Professor Mackinnon's authority for saying that "The word caban, later "cabhan, is a well established word in Gaelic literature with the meaning hollow, "crevice, &c. In dialect the sound easily becomes cobhan, co'an, the first a being "short. In Gaelic 'air,' like the English 'er,' indicates a personal agent, so that "cowaner is thus a very natural phrase for a hollow builder or drystone diker." In Welsh the word takes the form of *cwm*, a combe or dingle. There are several places in Dumfriesshire and Galloway called cowan, caven and cavens. In Ireland there is County Cavan. The original stem is *Ku*, to contain, whence come the Latin *cavea*, Greek *κυειν*, to swell, and the English *cave*, *Cam* referring to a curved wheel, *Camber* a curved surface, *cameo*, *camera*, and a whole host of words relating to curvature or hollowness.

In connection with this enquiry it might be interesting to trace the origin and locus of the word Cowan as a surname, but this has not been taken up.

TUESDAY, 14th JULY, 1908.

A SPECIAL Meeting was held in order to offer a fraternal welcome from the Lodge to the Mason-Bishops and Delegates to the Pan-Anglican Conference, which was then taking place in London.

The Lodge met in the Grand Lodge Room at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present—Bros. F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., W.M.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D., P.M., as S.W.; F. J. W. Crowe, P.G.O., J.W.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.C., Chap.; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; Henry Sadler, G. Ty., S.D.; W. Watson, J.D.; W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B., D.C.; J. P. Simpson, I.G.; E. H. Dring, S. Stew.; E. L. Hawkins, J. Stew.; Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.; Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta, P.M.; Sidney T. Klein, L.R., P.M.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G.Tr., Ireland; Geo. L. Shackles, P.M.; and Edward Armitage, P.D.G.D.C.

There were also present :—

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., &c., M.W. Grand Master.

The Right Hon. Lord Ampthill, G.C.I.E., M.W. Pro Grand Master.

The Right Hon. T. F. Halsey, R.W. Deputy Grand Master.

The Right Rev. C. O. L. Riley, D.D., Lord Bishop of Perth, M.W.G.M. of Western Australia.
The Right Rev. W. P. Swaby, Lord Bishop of Barbados and the Windward Islands.
The Right Rev. W. W. Perrin, Lord Bishop of Columbia.
The Right Rev. J. B. Crozier, Lord Bishop of Down, G.C., Ireland.
The Right Rev T. Stevens, Lord Bishop of Barking, P.G.C.
The Right Rev. Frederic W. Keator, Bishop of Olympia, Washington.
The Right Rev. F. Goldsmith, Lord Bishop of Bunbury, P.G.C.
The Right Rev. F. A. Gregory, Lord Bishop of Mauritius.
The Right Rev. A. E. Campbell, Lord Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway.
The Right Rev. G. H. Frodsham, Lord Bishop of North Queensland.
The Right Rev. James Henry Darlington, Bishop of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The Right Hon. Lord Addington, Prov.G.M., Bucks.
The Ven. Archdeacon G. Hodges, G.C.
The Rev. Prebendary Arthur J. Ingram, P.G.C.
The Rev. Richard Peek, P.G.C.
The Rev. J. Nelson Palmer, P.G.C.
The Rev. Vitruvius P. Wyatt, P.G.C.
The Rev. H. G. Morse, P.G.C.
The Rev. Canon C. V. Childe, P.G.C.
The Rev. F. M. Burton, D.D., P.G.C.
The Rev. Canon F. J. Foakes-Jackson, D.D., P.G.C.
The Rev. H. R. Cooper Smith, D.D., P.G.C.
The Rev. S. J. W. Sanders, P.G.C.
Sir Edward Letchworth, F.S.A., G. Secretary.
Arthur E. Stearns, P.G.D.
Rev. C. E. L. Wright, P.G.D.
Rev. H. C. de Lafontaine, P.G.D.
Pecival A. Nairne, P.G.D.
Arthur E. Austen, P.G.D.

Wm. Dawes, P.G.D.
The Rev. O. M. Holden, P.Asst.G.C.
Frank Richardson, G.D.C.
R. Percy F. W. Simpson, P.Dep.G.D.C.
Chas. W. Cole, A.G.D.C.
A. Simner, P.A.G.D.C.
Thos. J. Ralling, P.A.G.D.C.
W. F. Lamonby, P.A.G.D.C., P.Dep.G.M., Victoria.
R. Clay Sudlow, P.A.G.D.C.
W. Alfred Dawson, P.A.G.D.C.
J. M. Prichard, P.A.G.D.C.
Col. F. J. Stohwasser, P.Dep.G. Sword Bearer.
Col. G. T. Carpenter, Asst.G. Sword Bearer.
Thos. Cohu, P.G. Standard Bearer.
John F. Roberts, P.G. Standard Bearer.
F. A. Powell, P.G. Standard Bearer.
J. Leach Barrett, P.G. Standard Bearer.
Wm. Lake, Asst.G. Secretary.
Harry Tipper, P.A.G. Pursuivant.
W. Kipps, P.A.G. Pursuivant.
W. Fisher, P.A.G. Pursuivant.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. Col. J. H. S. Craigie, P.G.W., All Scottish F.M. in India; Andrew Ellor, H. Bernard Watson, Charles H. Watson, H. H. Montague Smith, Albert Henning, P.Pr.D.G.D.C., Surrey; W. H. Harris, Pr.G.Stew., Surrey; D. S. Morison, John Church, Sibert Saunders, Albert Evan Bernays, Frank W. Ward, Albert C. Grover, Chas. H. Bestow, Alexander C. Forrester, Rev. R. T. Gardner, P.Pr.G.C., Bucks; J. Albert Richards, Henry J. Dalgleish, J. C. Lyell, R. Warren Merrick, Walter C. Williams, C. J. Wilkinson-Pimbury, H. Hyde, Maurice Victor, C. L. Morgan, Alfred Fairley, Horace Nelson, Fred C. Cooper, Hugh Legge, C. F. Knyvett, Thos. Burgess, R. J. Harrison, John Ingram Moar, T. Fred Isherwood, A. Havelock Case, Israel Solomons, J. F. H. Gilbard, Edward Phillips, F. Inskipp, Col. C. H. L. Baskerville, J. Procter Watson, G. Vogeler, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, Henry Northcroft, A. V. Davis, J. H. Pocklington, Reginald C. Watson, Arthur H. Laird, David Hills, Wm. Chambers, A. Y. Mayell, J. T. Phillips, J. William Stevens, P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Surrey; W. L. Hotchkin, Herbert Burrows, Col. R. S. Ellis, L.R.; Henry Burgess, G. Creusemann, Edmund Poole, Alfred A. Milward, Major John Rose, E. Glaeser, Rev. H. G. Rosedale, D.D., Alex. Marchand, W. Hammond, George Robson, W. Busbridge, P.Pr.G.D., Kent; G. J. Cresswell, Rev. H. W. Yorke, P.Pr.G.C., Jersey; Edward L. Shepherd, P.Pr.G.W., Berks.; Jas. J. Nolan, W. Howard Flanders, P.Pr.G.Stew., Essex; W. Wonnacott, A. J. Solomon, F. A. Rhind, J. H. Retallack-Moloney, P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Essex; G. H. Luetchford, Chas. Aubert, B. Pflug, A. Cadbury Jones, L. A. Engel, Geo. C. Williams, C. J. Ashdown, W. I. Hawkins, J. Everall, Erskine Edmonds, A. J. Thurston, Cecil J. Rawlinson, W. A. Tharp, H. N. James, E. A. Mansell, Rev. A. G. Lennox Robertson, P.Dis.G.C., Argentine; W. Leonard Smith, J. A. Tharp, L. Danielsson, W. J. Newstead, W. R. A. Smith, W. Howard Webb, W. G. Aspland, J. Walter Hobbs, Stanley L. Powell, C. L. M. Eales, I.C.S., P.Dis.G.S.W., Bengal; R. J. Harrison, Walter Hancock, Fred. Armitage, J. C. Brookhouse, F. W. Levander, P.Pr.G.D., Middlesex; James Castello, H. H. Hann, Walter H. Brown, P.G.Stew., and R. E. Landesmann.

Also the following visitors:—Bros. John H. Hughes, P.M. Halsey Lodge No. 1479; William Fox, East Surrey Lodge No. 2769; A. B. Wilkins, United Mariners Lodge No. 30; Robert Fairclough, P.Pr.G.Tr., Surrey; Murray Winstanley, Corinthian Lodge No. 1208; Philip Lawford, Progress Lodge No. 1768; H. M. Dove, P.Pr.A.G.Sec., Herts.; W. L. Allen, P.M. St. George in the East Lodge No. 1526; R. W. K. Godden, Scientific Lodge No. 88; P. N. Craigie, Morning Star Lodge No. 559; John L. Goldstein, P.M. Playgoers Lodge No. 2705; J. D. B. Lewis, Albion Lodge No. 9; F. J. Smith, P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Surrey; W. A. Stimson, W.M. Eclectic Lodge No. 1201; E. Heisch, P.M. Universal Lodge No. 181; Charles R. Enever; Major Malcolm D. Murray, Bard of Avon Lodge No. 778; F. J. King, Pr.G.C., Essex; W. J. Wood, Avon Lodge No. 2627; S. C. Gore, P.M. Wellington Lodge No. 14, W.A.C.; Charles G. Mumby, P.M. Raymond Thrupp Lodge No. 2024; William G. Mills, P.M. Strong

Man Lodge No. 45; Albert C. Palmer, Mornington Lodge No. 1672; M. Steiner, Montefiore Lodge No. 1017; H. B. Wallen, St. Martin Lodge No. 2455; W. B. Briscomb, Granite Lodge No. 1328; Rev. Charles E. Cooper, United Service Lodge No. 24, British Columbia; Gordon W. J. Dearmer, Eton Lodge No. 2458; George Wickham; Saml. E. Homfray, W.M. Old Cheltonian Lodge No. 3223; Robert Edkins, John Carpenter Lodge No. 1997; Rev. W. R. Finlay, P.M. Sterndale Bennett Lodge No. 2182; Alfred Packer, Purley Lodge No. 3136; W. Wilkinson, Perseverance Lodge No. 1165, Hong Kong; Rev. Shaw Stewart; E. E. Johnston, Cathedral Lodge No. 2741; Dr. S. Joel, P.M. Lodge No. 4, W.A.C.; H. R. Justice, Lodge No. 444, Philadelphia; H. J. Barton, Edward Terry Lodge No. 2722; Frank Rogerson, Cathedral Lodge No. 2741: W. A. Hazel, St. Botolph Lodge No. 2020; Henry Cattaneo, Piccadilly Lodge No. 2550; Thos. C. Barralet, W.M. East Surrey Lodge No, 2769; Otto Schluechter; Chas. T. Szlumper, W.M. Aberystwith Lodge No. 1072; Chas. Nicole, P.M. Kingsway Lodge No. 2278; S. Quincey; and the Rev. Andrew Gray, of Springfield, Illinois.

The W.M. said: "M.W. Grand Master, with profound respect the Quatuor Coronati Lodge desires to welcome you and to express to your Royal Highness the deep sense of obligation at the high honour conferred in being present this evening to assist in according hearty greetings of goodwill to those distinguished Brethren from many distant lands who came here to take part in the Pan-Anglican Conference. The memory of this gracious recognition of those Brethren and of this Lodge will be long treasured in our hearts, and will forge an additional link in that golden chain which binds Masons in all parts of the world. On behalf of the Lodge and the Visitors, I beg most respectfully to express their welcome."

The M.W. Grand Master, replying, said: "Worshipful Master and Brethren, I have come here this day and have most gladly accepted the invitation to assist the Lodge and to prove to the members how much I appreciate the occasion on which we have met. We are here to give the right hand of fellowship to Brethren from far over the seas: Brethren united to us doubly—in the Church and the Craft. As Grand Master of England, it affords me the greatest pleasure to be present on an occassion which will ever live in the annals of this Lodge. We appreciate most fully those who come from distant lands and are united to us in tongue and in affection, and we most warmly welcome them here amongst us, and assure them that we look upon them as those who maintain the great principles which govern Freemasonry, and we trust they will ever look with pleasure and affection on the Mother Lodge in England. As Grand Master of England, and in the name of all the Grand Officers, I assure them of the goodwill and of the constant interest we take in those Grand Lodges in the farther parts of His Majesty's dominions and in other parts of the world, and we are assured they will promote, as we are trying to promote, the great principles of our Craft."

At the request of H.R.H. the Grand Master, the Bishops were then presented to him by Bro. Frank Richardson, G.D.C., and were cordially greeted.

The W. Master then, addressing the Brethren, said: "After the very charming expressions used by H.R.H. in addressing the distinguished Brethren present, and in according them a hearty welcome on behalf of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Officers and the Masons of England, there remains but very little I can say to supplement those kind and gracious remarks. I would call attention to the Quatuor Coronati Lodge as having a peculiar claim to welcome those distinguished Brethren who have come from across the seas. The Quatuor Coronati Lodge, which numbers some 3,500 members, was founded about a quarter of a century ago with a particular object, to encourage Masonic research and archæology amongst the Fraternity in all parts of the world. Enrolled amongst

its members are men of distinction, ability, energy and enterprise in all ranks of Society, and in all parts of the world, who by their upright conduct are following the best traditions of Freemasonry, and they have done much for the benefit of the Craft, and deserve well of their country. The Transactions of our Lodge, which are liberally illustrated and contain a report of the discussions and the papers read, find their way into the hands of Brethren in all parts of the world, and form a happy link between those who are working in distant parts and those who are working for Masonry at home. This large body of Masons, scattered throughout the globe, hold allegiance to every recognised Grand Lodge in the world, and therefore we welcome them as united in the Correspondence Circle—Masonry universal. It is a happy coincidence that we have such a gathering of the Hierarchy and Church Dignitaries, to whom we feel gratitude is due for having done so much to promote the best interests of Freemasonry. They openly acknowledge Freemasonry. They also encourage those who belong to their respective Lodges to act up to the principles of the Craft. We have here distinguished Bishops from many parts of the world. I will read out the names of the distinguished Bishops, and ask them to make some remarks with regard to the countries in which they reside, and the effect and influence Masonry has upon those amongst whom they dwell. As there are, happily, a large number, perhaps some of them will address a few words in the Lodge room, and those able to stay to the banquet will give us their remarks then. I cordially express a hope that when they return, they will take back kindly feelings and pleasant thoughts of the Fremasons of England, of London, the Provinces, and of this Lodge in particular."

Bro. the Right Rev. C. O. L. Riley, Lord Bishop of Western Australia, M.W. Grand Master of Western Australia, said: "I and the other Bishops are only too delighted to accept the kind invitation to visit this useful Lodge, and partake of your hospitality afterwards. I come from West Australia, and I am sure when I go back and tell my Brethren there of the wonderful reception given us, and the condescension of H.R.H. in coming to meet us, who have come so far, they will be truly delighted. The W.M. has been kind enough to ask me to say a word about Masonry in my part of the world. There is no country where it does so much good as where I come from. There are many mining camps, and the men generally come there without their wives and families, and I have over and over again said that I have a deep conviction that there is no part where Masonry does so much good as in the far-lying districts where men from the old country meet, and, finding a Lodge, feel at home. This testimony from one who comes 10,000 miles may be of some advantage to those in the old land. Once more, allow me to tell you how pleased they will be in West Australia at the spendid reception to-day, and the kindly presence of H.R.H. the M.W. Grand Master."

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Olympia, Washington, Bro. F. W. Keator, said they had heard that there was probably no place where Masonry does more good than in Australia. He was in the position of a Jewish gentleman, transacting business with another gentleman in Boston, who gave the former to understand that one of his ancestors signed the Declaration of Independence. "That is very good," said the Jewish gentleman, "but one of my ancestors subscribed to the Ten Commandments." He therefore felt he could go one better than the Bishop of Perth. One of the most splendid things about his own country was to see the hold that Freemasonry has already attained. If they went into the smallest hamlets they would find a Masonic body, and in each there was the deepest interest in their working. He could tell them that certainly the ancient landmarks were preserved in his country. It would be a great

pleasure to tell them at home of this splendid reception. He had been honoured by being a member of the Correspondence Circle, and in coming to the Lodge he was in a sense coming home amongst his own Brethren. It would please them at home, and from his heart he thanked H.R.H. and the W.M. for their kindly welcome.

Several other Bishops and Church dignitaries also gave interesting addresses, amongst them being the Right Rev. W. P. Swaby, Lord Bishop of Barbados and the Windward Islands; the Right Rev. J. H. Darlington, Bishop of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; the Right Rev. T. Stevens, Lord Bishop of Barking; the Right Rev. J. B. Crozier, Lord Bishop of Down, Grand Chaplain of Ireland; the Right Rev. F. Goldsmith, Lord Bishop of Bunbury, Western Australia; the Rev. Andrew Gray, of Springfield, Illinois, and the Rev. Charles E. Cooper, of Esquimault.

Bro. the Right Rev. J. B. Crozier, Lord Bishop of Down said that it was his fortune to be Secretary to one of the most important Bishops' Committees, and it had been difficult to get away to attend the Lodge. As an Irishman he could say that he came before he could get away. He attended with great pleasure, and thanked them for the opportunity of conveying the greetings of the Brethren in Ireland. They yielded to none in their enthusiasm and loyalty to God and King. In connection with their Order they had three great objects, the moral, social and religious significance of Freemasonry. They were very social in Ireland, and Masonry gave them in a splendid way an opportunity of displaying their social instincts, where they got to know the sympathies of one another better. In Ireland, Masonry was a great unifying influence, and all Christain folks desired unity. It was a terrible thing once said by a little girl who was asked about wild beasts. She said: "Wild beasts used to roam at will through England, but they are now found in the United Kingdom only in the theological gardens." He drew attention to the excellent Masonic Schools in Ireland, to which H.R.H. the M.W.G.M. had rendered great service by recognising.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from the Right Rev. Lord Bishops of Chichester, Barrow-in-Furness, Goulbourn, N.S.W., New Guinea, Limerick, and Bath and Wells, and the Right Rev. Bishops of Pennsylvania, New York, and Pittsburg, Pa.; also from Bros. Rev. H. W. Turner, P.G.C.; Very Rev. Dean W. Lefroy, P.G.C.; Rev. Darrell H. W. Horlock, P.G.C.; Rev. J. Watson, G.C.; Rev. H. Kynaston, P.G.C.; Rev. Augustus Jackson, P.G.C.; Rev. S. T. H. Saunders, P.G.C.; Rev. T. C. Smyth, P.G.C.; Rev. Edward R. Parr, P.G.C.; Ven. Archdeacon W. Sinclair, P.G.C.; Rev. H. T. Hayman, P.G.C.; Rev. W. O. Thompson, P.G.C.; Rev. A. R. Wigram, P.G.C.; Rev. O. J. Grace, P.G.C,; Rev. A. G. Grisewood, P.G.C.; Very Rev. Dean E. R. Currie, P.G.C.; Hon. and Rev. the Earl of Strafford, P.G.C; Rev. F. B. N. Norman Lee, P.G.C.; Very Rev. Dean A. P. Purey-Cust, P.G.C.; Ven. Archdeacon W. Cunningham, P.G.C.; Rev. F. D. Macdonald, P.G.C.; and Rev. J. Holme Pilkington, P.G.C.; also from Bros. E. Macbean, P.M.; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; Rev. C. J. Ball, P.M.; Sir Charles Warren, P.Dis.G.M., E. Arch., P.M.; H. F. Berry; Col. S. C. Pratt, P.M.; E. Conder, jun., P.M.; J. T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., S.W.; E. J. Castle, P.D.G.R., P.M.; Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.M.; and L. A de Malczovich.

The brethren subsequently adjourned for refreshment to the Holborn Restaurant, where in addition to the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts, the W.M. proposed that of the "Sister Grand Lodges." He pointed out that it was not usually given in English Lodges, but certainly none the less welcome, as the visitors present included representa-

tives from tho Grand Lodges of Ireland, Scotland, South Australia, Western Australia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Washington. He extended to all of them a cordial welcome and rejoiced at the opportunity of which they had been able to avail themselves in visiting a Lodge having such world-wide ramifications.

In reply to the toast, Bro. Right Rev. C. O. L. Riley, Lord Bishop of Perth, M.W. Grand Master of Western Australia, said he was asked to speak as a Bishop, not as a Grand Master; yet he could not forget that he was a Grand Master, a distinction of which he was very proud, and also that he was a Past Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of England, which he represented in the Grand Lodge of Western Australia. He pointed out that his Grand Lodge covered not a Province, nor a District, but was a Grand Lodge having sovereign jurisdiction—in fact as good as their own. He had been asked to testify to the faith that was in him as to Masonry, and he would do so in two ways. They had had a difficult task in Western Australia. At one time no fewer than three Grand Lodges were working in the territory over which he now ruled, but, fortunately, he had been able to see practically all the Lodges amalgamated, and the last document he signed before leaving Perth for the Old Country, was an agreement with the Grand Lodge of Scotland to end all difficulties and arrange matters for the future. In many respects Masonry had a trying time in Western Australia. Some members had to travel 1,500 miles from the North to come to Grand Lodge Communications; many had to come 600 miles, yet they had not failed. In the mining camps masonry had been of great service. He had asked himself, "Why am I a Mason?" For two reasons; he found people divided by social, political, religious, and other causes; Masonry enabled them to meet on a common platform, and without fear of division, for all sources of division were left outside the Masonic Lodge. Secondly, he found that he wanted to do something for men, some of whom were afraid of Bishops, some of whom looked down on Bishops, though they could not well look down on him, and some of whom would not open out and talk to him as man to man; but when they found he was a Mason they were one and all ready to treat him as a Brother Mason and brother man, so that he could work with them as he had wished to do. He looked upon Masonry not only as cementing men of the British Empire, but as making men brothers who lived under different Governments. There was no use talking about the Empire to the U.S. Masons, to whom he extended the right hand of fellowship; and he thought Masonry was more a world-wide affair than an Empire affair. He had been asked to go back to Western Australia by way of the United States, but the difficulty was not the going there, but the getting away from the United States, so hospitable were they. He recalled an incident that had happened to him in New York. Travelling on a tramcar he found himself in an accident, for the tram was run into and badly smashed. An American who had been sitting near him before the collision said: "Guess you're a stranger?" to which he replied "I am." "Wall, if you take my advice you'll scoot. They may be wanting you as a witness, and it'll be very inconvenient for you, so scoot." "I scooted," said the Bishop. Such an incident would not have been possible in England, though it might have occurred in the Colonies, where they were more wide-awake. Concluding, Dr. Riley said that in Western Australia Masonry had done much good, in a small population. They had some people who grumbled that it was too much of a knife-and-fork business, but he preferred that men should meet together even for knife-and-fork business, under the supervising eye of the W.M., and with the Junior Warden to see that they were moderate in all that they did, rather than to meet together without anyone to overlook them.

Bro. the Right Rev. A. E. Campbell, Lord Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, also responded, although he professed to feel some trepidation in speaking before a Lodge which had a membership roll of 3,500. On the previous Thursday he had taken the chair at his College dinner and one of the undergraduates who responded to a toast said he had been up to Lord's that day, and saw two Bishops who had broken out of Lambeth. He had broken out of Lambeth that night in order to be present, and was only too glad to come. He had had some very happy experiences in Masonry. One learns a good deal by going about, especially in Ireland, where he had had some amusing questions put to him which he could not answer. He could also speak of Masonry in South Africa, where all the white men had to hang together and Masonry was of great assistance in keeping them together. He once visited a small township named Butterworth, and no sooner had he landed there than, by some means or other, it was found that he was a Mason, and he was taken off to the Lodge, where he found men who had ridden in 40 and 50 miles. Never had he seen the ritual better done than in that small township. There was not a Brother present who could not at a moment's notice take his place and carry out all the ceremonies.

The evening will be remembered by everyone present as of singular interest, and as likely to prove of great value in cementing the bonds of brotherly love between Masons of all countries.

The Taylor MS.

PREFACE.

THE discovery of **The Taylor MS.** brings another important accession to the now considerable number of the documents known to be extant, venerable by age, bearing on the ANCIENT CHARGES AND CONSTITUTIONS of the Craft, and the Lodge has now pleasure in introducing to the notice of its members and the Fraternity generally, not only a faithful and full-sized facsimile of a portion of the original (accompanied by typographical reproduction of the text), but also a valuable and interesting disquisition thereon by the world-wide known veteran writer and authority on Masonic MSS., Bro. William James Hughan.

Bro. Hughan has edited by far the greater proportion of the known MSS., and I esteem it a great privilege to be associated with him (as in a number of other instances in former years) in the editing and publishing of the *Taylor MS.*, and take the opportunity, now afforded, of expressing the deep obligations I am under to Bro. Hughan for his unwearying kindness, help, and encouragement during my forty years pursuit of Masonic knowledge.

In his report on the *Taylor MS.* Bro. Hughan refers to the deplorable—and I may add barbarous—mutilation of the Scroll.

Fortunately the text is inscribed on *both* sides of the parchment, and not, as often happens to be the case in these MSS., on one side only. We have thus preserved to us the "Articles and Orders" which Bro. Hughan has noticed with his usual masterly grasp of the entire subject. Nevertheless the absence of an important portion of the Scroll is most regrettable and vexatious.

Very little is known so far of the history of the MS. It was formerly in the possession of the late Thomas Taylor, Esq., sometime Coroner of the West Riding of Yorkshire and the Honor of Pontefract. He was a man of considerable attainments as an Antiquary and the author of "The History of the Rectory Manor of Wakefield." After his death the Scroll came into the possession of John Charlesworth, Esq., of Horbury, near Wakefield.

Mr. Taylor died some years ago, and was not known to be a Mason, but his father, Bro. Thomas Taylor, was initiated into Freemasonry in the old Lodge of *Unanimity* No. 154 Wakefield, June 4th, 1821. He does not appear to have taken any active part in the Craft. Wakefield being an old Masonic centre, possibly the MS. may have been handed down for generations back in that city, but this is merely conjectural at present.

I may mention, by the way, that the *Unanimity* is one of those lodges of the "Moderns" which, during the latter half of the eighteenth century, gave the Royal Arch Degree on its own authority to brethren who applied for Exaltation.

The existence of the *Taylor MS.* was first made known to me by Bro. H. G. E. Green, Prov. Grand Secretary of West Yorkshire, and Bro. W. Townend, P.M., Lodge of *Unanimity* No. 154. On my communicating with Mr. Charlesworth through these brethren, and commenting on its interesting character archæologically, he very kindly

gave me permission and ample opportunity to have the MS. examined. Mr. Charlesworth, unfortunately for the Craft, is not a member of our Fraternity, as he possesses an extensive range of knowledge on the subject of old manuscripts, but on hearing that this document would be held in high estimation by the Craft he most generously presented it to the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, in whose possession it will remain in perpetuity, and by whom it will be most carefully preserved and greatly valued.

The Province of West Yorkshire may be congratulated on possessing ten of these precious ancient Masonic MSS., viz., the *Thos. W. Tew* 17th Century, *William Watson* 1687, *Clapham* 1700 (circa), *Waistell* 1693, *Hughan* 17th Century, *Stanley* 1677, *T. W. Embleton* 17th Century, *Mac Nab* 1722, *H. F. Beaumont* 1690 (or ante), *Taylor* 17th Century. In addition to these there are in private holding the *Probity*, early 18th Century (*Probity* Lodge No. 61, Halifax); the *Hope* 17th Century (*Hope* Lodge No. 302, Bradford); and the *Bain* 17th Century, owned by Bro. Reginald A. Wilson, of *Fidelity* Lodge No. 289, Leeds, the last-named MS. having been recently published in the Third Part of the Transactions of our *Quatuor Coronati* Lodge No. 2076 for the year 1907.

WILLIAM WATSON.

COMMENTARY.

The "Taylor MS." belongs to the "Sloane Family," and so I have numbered it E 19, placing it with the *new* "Thorp Branch (A)" necessitated by the discovery of the "John T. Thorp MS. (E 16)" of A.D. 1629. The latter MS. was reproduced in the *Transactions* of the "Lodge of Research," 1898-9, and in the "Ars Quatuor Coronatorum," vol. xi., 1898. Had it been found earlier, I have no doubt but that Dr. Begemann would have placed the MSS. of this group under the "Thorp Family," rather than the "Sloane E"; being the senior by several years, and evidently a prototype of the "Sloane MS. No. 3848"; two documents being used in the transcribing of the "Sloane" Scroll.[1]

It is impossible to decide how long this Roll was originally, but only a third is preserved, if the usual "Charges" or Regulations were given on the obverse, but if these were omitted about half is missing. The Scroll leaves off while reciting that a Parliament was convened to consider the pressing claims of a superabundant population. The "Alnwick MS." gives the Charges, general and special, though the "Orders" (somewhat similar in character) are likewise inserted, so it is quite probable the "Taylor MS." also did, and thus is only now represented by about one-third of its former length. "The Alnwick MS., E 10," was reproduced at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the Province of Northumberland and Durham, *Societas Rosicruciana in Anglia*, A.D. 1895.

After the MS. proper, in the "Alnwick Lodge" Records, come the "Orders to be observed by the company and Fellowship of Free Masons att a Lodge held att Alnwick Septr 29, 1701, being the Gen^ll head meeting day." They are numbered one to fourteen, and signed by the members. In like manner the "Articles and Orders, Condescended, Concluded & agreed vpon by ye Company & Fellowship of Freemasons" follow the regular portion of the Taylor MS., only these additional rules are written on the

[1] Hughan's "Old Charges of British Freemasons 1895," and the "Supplement 1896-1906" (*Freemason*, June 16th, 1906).

reverse of the Scroll, which in this respect differs from all other MSS. known. Owing to the regrettable maiming of the MS., these Articles shared the fate of the regular Roll, the twelfth and a part of the thirteenth being fortunately preserved.

In the "Masonic Magazine" for August and September, 1875, is an interesting article by the Editor, on the "Minute Book" of the Lodge of Industry, Gateshead. Our lamented member, Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, M.A., was the author. Some time since I had the pleasure of examining this valuable "Book of Constitutions, A.D. 1723," with the additional sheets on which the oldest preserved Records of the Lodge are written. They well deserve reproduction in facsimile, so that their character may be more widely known. The ordinary Regulations for operatives, which follow the traditional History of the "Old Charges," are styled "*Orders of Antiquity*," and run from one to twenty-one, and there are also the "*Apprentices Orders*," followed by the "General Orders" and "Penal Orders," the last two agreeing in several respects with the "Articles and Orders" of the "Taylor MS.," and those of the "Alnwick MS." In order to exhibit their substantial agreement, I append a table of the articles in the three MSS. which are mostly alike.

"Taylor MS."		"Alnwick MS."		"Gateshead MS."	
	1		1	(*General*)	1
(*Master Mason*)	2	(*Master*)	2	(*Penal*)	3
	3		9		?
	4		?		?
	5		3		?
	6		4	(*General*)	5
	7 & 8		5 & 6	(*Penal*)	4 & 5
	9		?	,,	6
	10		7	,,	1
	11		8	,,	2
(*Enlarged*)	12		9	(*General*)	3
	13		10	(*Penal*)	2

Some of the laws are to be found in other portions of the MSS., but they are all suggestive of a common origin. The General Meeting Day was either on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel ("*Taylor*" and "*Alnwick*" MSS.) or St. John the Baptist's Day ("*Gateshead*" MS.), the "Taylor" Scroll alone providing that an apprentice not observing its conditions "*shall be defrauded of his Freedome.*" It is much to be regretted that we know not the name and location of the Lodge which used the "Taylor MS.", but doubtless it was of a similar character to the other two Lodges, held at Alnwick and Gateshead respectively.

A paper of great interest on "The Alnwick Lodge Minutes" was read by Bro. W. H. Rylands, F.S.A., on the 4th January, 1901 (*A.Q.C.*, vol. xiv., pp. 4-26), in which mention is made that the Rules which immediately follow the copy of the "Old Charges are different from those usually found in other MSS., but some of them are modelled upon the original ones." Bro. Rylands, in studying these Records, discovered that on December 27th, 1748, the Minutes probably refer to the formation of a *speculative* Lodge, separate from the one mainly, if not wholly, operative; which as our lamented Brother G. W. Speth pointed out, was of importance "as bearing on the transition period of the Craft."

The old Charter of "Scoon and Perth Lodge" of A.D. 1658 should also be consulted as to these additional Regulations or By-Laws; full information being given in

the History of that venerable Atelier by the Historian of Perth, Bro. D. Crawford Smith (*Cowan & Co.*, Perth, 1898), a work of considerable value and importance.

For additional information as to the "Taylor" version, the reader is referred to the interesting Preface by my esteemed Collaborator, Bro. William Watson, who has secured the Scroll for the Library of West Yorkshire for which he has done so much from its inauguration to the present time.

W. J. Hughan.

---

* * * **mighty the ffather of heaven** with the wisdom of his glorious sone through the goodneſs of the holy Ghoſt three perſons in one Godhead be with vs at our begining and give vs grace Soe to governe in oure Liveing y^t wee may come to His Bliſs y^t never ſhall have ending Amen.

Good Brethren and ffellowes our purpose is to tell you how and in what manner this Craft of Maſonry was begun & afterwards how it was ffounded by worthy Emperours and princes & many other worſhipfull men & alſoe to them y^t be here wee will declare them.

The Charge that doth belong to every true Maſon to keep, for in good faith if you take heed thereto, it is well worthy to be kept for a worthy Craft & a Curious Science for there be Seaven liberall Sciences of the which it is one of them they be these followeing firſt is **Gramer** that teacheth a man to Speake truely & to write truely the Second is **Rethorick** that teacheth a man to Speake fair and in Subtill Termes, the third is **Logick** that teacheth to deſerne truth from falſ hood, the fourth is **Arithmatick** that teacheth to Reckon & number all manner of Numbers the ffifth is Called **Geometry** and it teacheth to Mett & Meaſure ye Earth and other things of which Science is Maſonry the Sixth is Called **Muſick** that teacheth the Craft of Song Organs and Harpe the Seaventh is Called **Aſtronomy** that teacheth to know ye Courſe of the Sun & Moon & other Ornaments of the heavens

Thee seaven liberall Sciences ye which be all by one Science y^t is to Say Geometry thus may a man prove y^t all ye Sciences in ye World are found by Geometry for it teacheth Mett & Meaſure ponderācon & weight of all manner of kindes of the earth And there is noe man y^t worketh by any Craft but he worketh by Some Meaſure nor noe man y^t buyes & Sells but by Meaſure and weight & all this is Geometry And Craftsmen and Merchants finde noe other of the Seavene Sciences & Eſpecially Plowmen & Tillers of all manner of graine both Corne ſeeds Vines plants Sellers of all other fruite, for Gramer neither Aſtronomy nor none of all theſe Cann find a man one Meaſure or Mett without Geometry wherefor I thinke that Science is moſt worth y^t findeth out all other

How this worthy Science firſt begun I ſhall tell you, before Noyes flood there was a man Called Lameck as it is written in ye fourth Chapter of Geneſis and this Lameck had two wifes ye one was Called Ada & ye other Sella by ye firſt wife Ada he begott two Sones ye one was Called Jabell & ye other Juball and by ye other wife he had one Sone & a daughter &

theſe ffour Childer found the begining of all Crafts in ye world this Juball was the Elder Son & he found the Craft of Geometry & he parted fflockes as of Sheep & Lambes in ye feilds & first wrought houſe of Stone & tree as it is noted in the Chapter above ſaid And his Brother Jubell found Muſick of Songs Organ & Harpe the third Brother found out Smithes Craft to worke Iron and Steell and there Siſter found out the Art of weaveing theſe Children did know y^t God would take Vengeance for Sin either by fire or water wherefor the writt theſe Sciences which they had found in Two Pillers of Stone y^t they might be found after ye fflood ye one Stone was Called Marble y^t Cannot burne with fire ye other was Called Laturns y^t Cannot drowne in ye water our Intent is to tell you truely In what manner theſe Stones were found y^t ye Craftes were written in Greek HARMERIVES y^t was Son unto Chuſs & Chuſs Sone unto Sem

Which was Son unto Noye the ſaid HARMERIVES was afterwards Called Hermes ye father of Wiſdome & found out the two Pillers of Stone and ye Sciences written therein & taught them forth & at the makeing of the Tower of Babilon there was the Craft of Maſonry firſt found & made much of and the king of Babilon y^t was Called HEMBROTH was a Maſon & loved well ye Craft & is Soe reported of by Maſters of the Storyes and when ye Citty of Ninevy & other Cittyes of Eaſt Aſia ſhould be made HEMBROTH ye king of Babilon ſent thither Sixty Maſons at the deſire of the king of Ninevy his Coſen & when they went forth he gave them a Charge in this manner **That they** should Serve ye Lord Truely for his payment Soe he might have worſhipp for Sending them to him & other Charges he gave them & this was ye Firſt time y^t any Maſon had any Charge of his Craft MOREOVER when Abraham & Sarah his wife went into Egypt & there taught ye Seaven Liberall Sciences to ye Egyptians & he had a worthy Schollar Called Euclid & learned right well & was Maſter of all ye Seaven Liberall Sciences and in his dayes it befell y^t ye Lords & Eſtates of that Realme had Soe many Sones that they had begotten Some by theire wives & some by other Ladyes of that Realme for y^t Land is whole Laid & a repleniſhed generacōn and they had not Liveing Competent for theire Children wherefor they made much Sorrow and ye King of that Land Aſsembled a great Councell att a Parliament to know how he might theire Children & they Could finde noe good way & Cauſed a Crye to be made through the Realme . . . .

(*Conclusion of the obverse side of the remnant of the MS.*)

Articles and Orders Condeſcended concluded & agreed upon by ye Company & ffellowſhipp of ffreemaſons

1	**Imprimis** It is agreed amongſt the s^d ffellowſhipp y^t there ſhall be yearely two Wardens Choſen upon ye day of the feaſt of St. John ye 27th day of December which two ſhall be elected & appointed by the moſt Conſent of ye fellowſhip	
2	**Item** that y^e ſ^d two Wardens shall Leavy & receive all ſuch ffines & penaltyes as ſhall in any wiſe be amongſt the ſaid ffellowſhip & ſhall render & yeild a Juſt Account at the yeare end of all ſuch ffines & receipts as ſhall Come unto their hands or oftner if the Maſter Maſon & ye Company Liſt to Call them	01 : 00 : 00
3	**Item** that there ſhall noe Maſon take Apprentice except he hath been Seaven yeares a ffree Maſon it is agreed with the Company paying for ſuch offenſes	03 : 06 : 08
4	**Item** That there ſhall noe Maſon except the Maſter Maſon take any more Apprentices but every Seaven yeares one that as ye firſt hath Served Six yeares that then it ſhall be Lawfull for him or them to take an other to enter before the former yeare be expired & if any offend to ye Contrary to pay ye ffine of	02 : 00 : 00
5	**Item** that noe Maſon ſhall take any worke by taſke or by day other then the Kings Maties Worke but he ſhall make at the Leaſt three or ffour of his ffellowes Acquainted therewith for to take his parte payeing for every ſuch offence ye Sume of	03 : 06 : 08
6	**Item** that noe Maſon ſhall take noe worke y^t any of his ffellowes is in hand with all payeing for every ſuch offence the Sume of	01 : 06 : 08
7	**Item** that noe Maſon ſhall take any Apprentice but he ſhall enter him within fforty dayes & ſoe for to pay for his entring	00 : 00 : 06
8	**Item** that the Apprentice ſhall have his Charge given him for which if the Maſter doe omitt to pay for the ſame the ſume of	00 : 03 : 04
9	**Item** If he doe not Shew his Indenture to be Recorded in the Regiſter booke within one quarter of a yeare in ſoe offending ſhall pay for every ſuch offence	00 : 06 : 08

10 **Item** That every Maſon when he is Warned by the Warden or other of the Company & ſhall not Come to the place accuſtomed & appointed except he have a reaſonable Cauſe to ſhew the wardens to the Contrary if not ſoe doeing ſhall pay	00 : 06 : 08
11 **Item** that noe Maſon ſhall Thou his ffellow or give him the Lye in reproachfull manner within the accuſtomed place of meeting upon paine to pay for every ſuch offence	00 : 03 : 04
12 **Item** that there ſhall noe Apprentice after he hath Served yeare be admitted or Accepted but upon the feaſt day of St. Michaell the Arch Angell being the Generall meeting day & that he ſhall pay Six ſhillings eight pence to the Company all other Dutyes at ye diſcretion of ye Maſter and ffellowes	00 : 06 : 08
13 **And** the ſaid Apprentice in not ſoe doeing ſhall be defrauded of his ffreedome	
14 **Item** That if any Maſon either in the place of meeting or at worke amongſt his ffellowes	

(*The remainder of the MS. has been cut off.*)

Transcribed by me from the original document in the possession of the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire.

WILLIAM WATSON.

SUMMER OUTING, JULY, 1908, DURHAM.

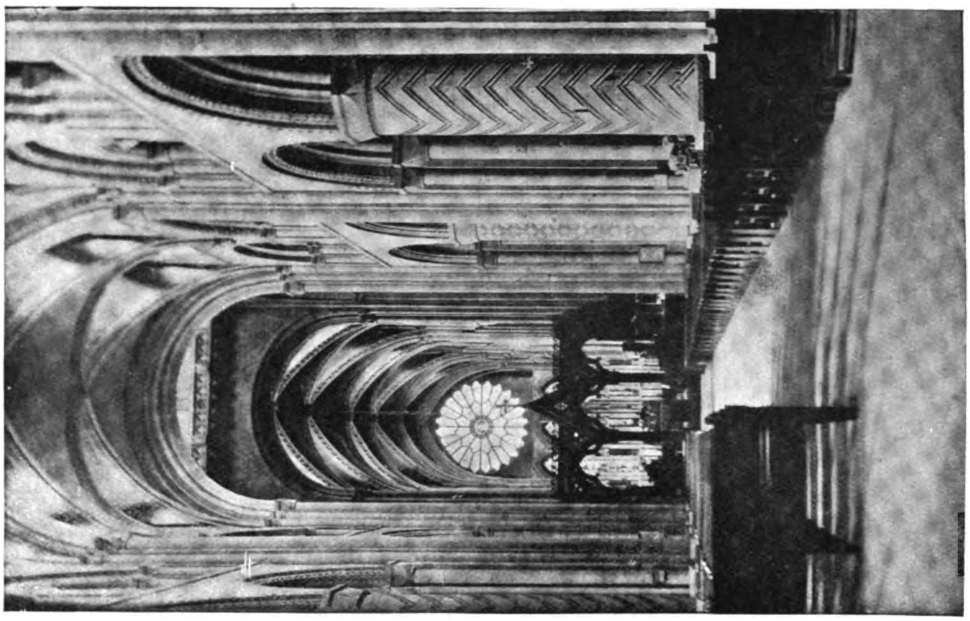
BY BRO. DR. S. WALSHE OWEN, P.M., 901.

DURHAM being the objective of our Summer Outing this year, we met on the morning of July 16th at Kings Cross Station. While mustering, our Secretary was apparently distributing "button-holes" to the members, but as each brother in turn came under notice, he found it was a badge, which he was expected to wear throughout the whole duration of his visit to the North. It bore the initials, "Q.C.," the legal meaning of which, during the reign of our late Queen, being now obsolete, some brethren, remembering the Labour difficulty at Sunderland, suggested that it was, like the badge worn in Paris during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, to protect us from the fury of the populace.

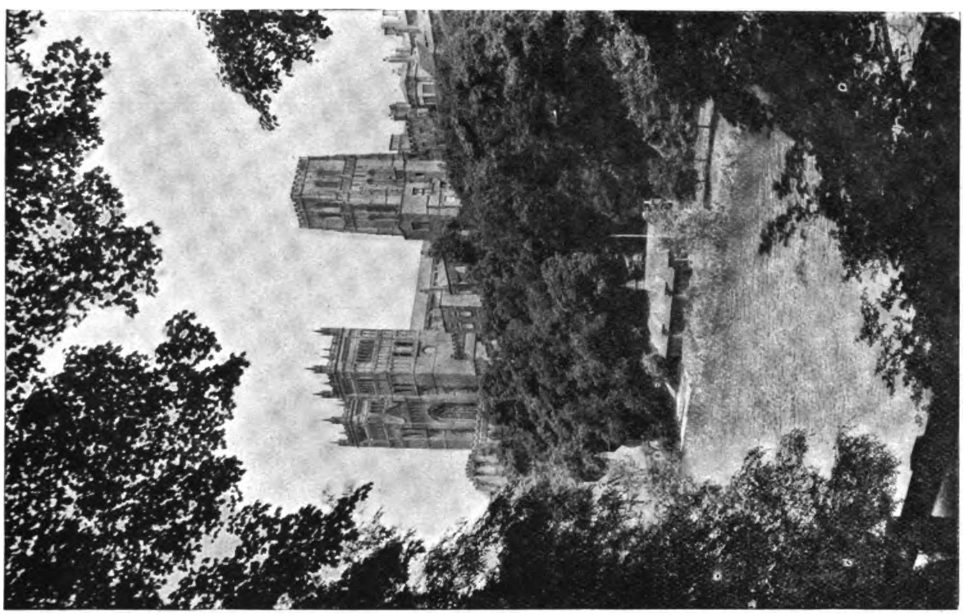
The Brethren who took part in our Masonic pilgrimage were as follows:—Bros. F. H. Goldney, Camberley, P.G.D., W.M.; J. T. Thorp, Leicester, P.A.G.D.C., S.W.; W. John Songhurst, London, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; F. J. Asbury, London; G. W. Bain, Sunderland, P.Pr.G.R., Durham (our excellent and indefatigable guide during the whole of our visit); T. A. Bayliss, King's Norton, P.Pr.G.D., Worcesters.; Col. Sir John E. Bingham, Bart., Sheffield, P.Pr.G.W., W.Yorks.; G. E. Bolton, Pegu, Lower Burma; F. E. Briers, Salisbury, Rhodesia; F. Brown, London; Walter H. Brown, London, P.G.Stew.; Herbert Burrows, London; W. Busbridge, Plumstead, P.Pr.G.D., Kent; G. S. Criswick, London; E. W. Donovan, Prestwich, P.Pr.G.W., E.Lancs.; Col. R. S. Ellis, London, L.R.; W. B. Fendick, London, P.G.St.B.; J. W. Gieve, Portsmouth, P.A.G.D.C.; J. F. H. Gilbard, London; William Hammond, London; W. B. Hextall, London, P.Pr.G.W., Derby; David Hills, Beckenham; R. H. Holme, Newcastle-on-Tyne, P.Pr.G.W., Northumberland; John Holt, Yarm-on-Tees; Alfred Joyce, Birchington; J. Macdougall, London; W. Metcalfe, Cheshunt, P.G.St.B.; Theo. Michell, Bournemouth, P.Dis.G.Sup.W., Madras; A. Monk, London, P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Middlesex; J. C. Moor, Sunderland, P.G.St.B., Pr.G.Sec., Durham; D. S. Morison, Madras; Dr. S. Walshe Owen, London; R. Orttewell, Maldon; T. Pearson, Belford; W. E. Phelps, Sevenoaks; F. A. Powell, London, P.G.St.B.; T. J. Ralling, Colchester, P.A.G.D.C.; J. H. Retallack-Moloney, London, P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Essex; H. H. Montague Smith, London; E. J. Steinberg, London; J. W. Stevens, London, P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Surrey; R. C. M. Symns, Rangoon, Dis.J.G.W., Burma; W. H. Tarrant, Witney, P.Pr.G.O., Oxon.; Col. W. F. Thomas, Sheffield, P.Dis.A.G.D.C., Madras; Harry Tipper, London, P.A.G.P.; Col. G. Walton Walker, West Bromwich, P.G.S.B., Dep.Pr.G.M., Staffs.; J. Procter Watson, Bombay; and Rev. C. E. L. Wright, Bexley, P.G.D.

It had been found impossible to obtain accommodation for our whole party in the Cathedral City itself, so that our destination was Sunderland, and leaving London at 11.30 a.m. we arrived, after seven hours' travelling, on a rainy, cheerless evening, at "the largest Borough in the County of Durham, situated at the mouth of the River Wear." Our welcome at the Grand Hotel soon dispelled the gloom that had settled on some of us during our long journey; and, "powerfully refreshed," we started, at 8, for the Masonic Hall, Park Terrace. Here an Emergency Meeting of the Sunderland

Plate I.



Durham Cathedral. The Nave looking East.



Durham Cathedral. From the North West.

Plate II.



Durham Cathedral. The Galilee Chapel.



Durham Castle. The Black Staircase.

lodges was held in our honour, and a brave show it made. The humbler members of the Q.C. Lodge were marshalled in the North; facing us were *all* the Provincial Grand Officers of Durham—at least if they were not *all* there they must be like the sand of the sea-shore for multitude—and on a raised dais were the Sunderland W.M's and the Officers of the Grand Lodge of England, of whom we number so many in our Q.C. Circles.

The W.M. of the Palatine Lodge No. 97 made a grand speech of welcome on the part of *all* the Sunderland brethren (for every Masonic Body in the town was represented on the Reception Committee), while Bro. J. C. Moor, Prov.G.Sec., added a like welcome on behalf of the Province, and they told us how much the Prov.G.M., Lord Barnard, regretted that indisposition prevented him from being present to receive us, but that one and all of the Masons of Sunderland would see that nothing was left undone for the instruction and improvement—ay, and even the amusement, of their brothers from London. Our beloved W.M. made a most suitable reply, winning the hearts, surely, of all our Northern Brethren, and endearing himself even more to those of his own Lodge; many of whom could not refrain from admiring his versatile qualifications, when we compared his cheery friendly speech of this evening with the dignified and graceful reception he had given, but a couple of days before, in the Temple of Grand Lodge, to H.R.H. the Grand Master of England.

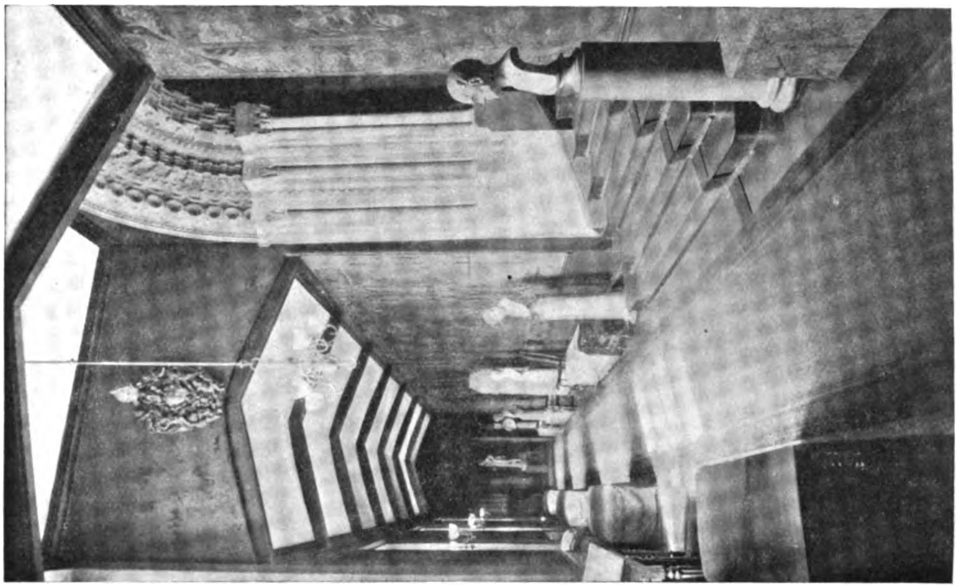
Some of us "Ritualists" were keenly interested in the little differences we observed; the peculiar salute, unfamiliar to many of us; the "Attend to it," from one of the officers; and a species of Charge which was sung to a piano accompaniment, with a chorus, in which, to the surprise of those of us who did not know it, we still found that many of our own Q.C. were able to join.

Bro. J. D. Todd gave us an interesting account of the Phœnix Lodge, and a most urgent, pressing invitation to alter our programme for the next morning, give up the Bede Memorial, and, instead, visit what he said were the "slums" of Sunderland and see the Phœnix Lodge. Two more solo songs followed, and the brethren's voices, a rich tenor and a most beautiful bass, augured well for the musical entertainment to which we knew we were invited for the "coming morrow" evening. Then our Bro. Secretary gave a short address, speaking up for the faith that is in us as a Research Lodge, but he found we were so well known—and appreciated—in the County of Durham, that very few words from him were necessary. (I wonder if any of us have heard that phrase before—it sounds familiar.) Then we "closed," and the well-known prayer to the G.A.O.T.U. sounded specially sweet to us far away from home, as it came in the soft "burr" of the Northern speech (intensified, we verily believe, for our benefit); and one of the most deeply interesting Masonic meetings was over.

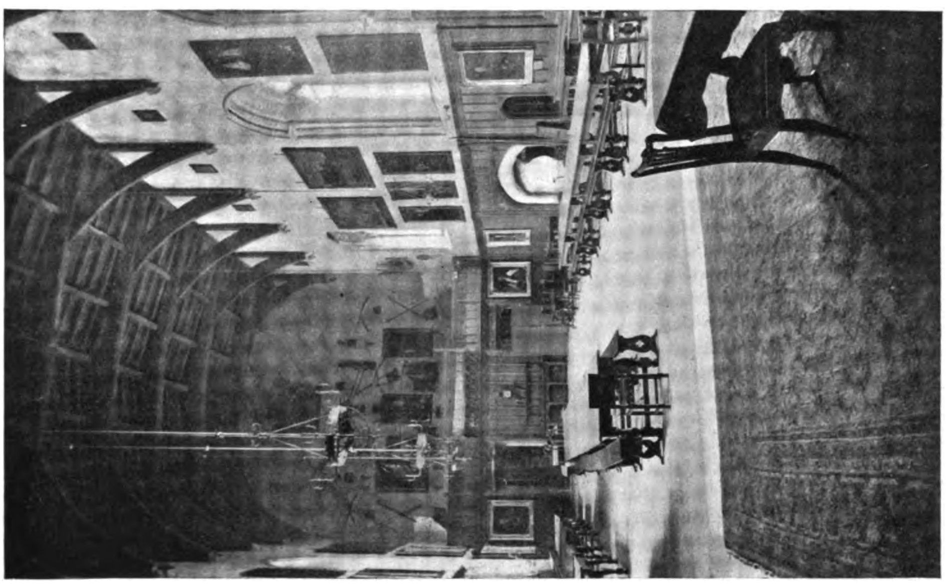
But the evening evidently was not—for we were conducted down to what seemed must be "Domdaniel" caverns in the bowels of the earth, and found ourselves in a most elegant spacious room in the basement. Here we soon began to know each other better, and found out how the W.M. of the Palatine Lodge could put that Northern burr on his tongue, when he told us about a certain Sunderland "kewk" (it is the nearest way one can reproduce his pronunciation of *cook*). We also learnt the pride of the local citizenship, for one brother, also putting on the burr, told us that "If Loondon wern't Loondon, Soonderland would be." And so, for all the rain and the gloomy streets, our first night was a most enjoyable one. There was a club in the vicinity, to which we were invited, and some of our more energetic—and wakeful—members finished up the evening within its hospitable portals.

Friday, the 17th. After breakfast we visited the Church of St. Peter, Monkwearmouth, where the Vicar, the Rev. D. S. Boutflower, M.A., received us, and gave us a most interesting address on the history and vicissitudes of the Church. "Is it not all written in the Guide Books?"—No, my captious Brother, not one half of it. Our Rev. guide pointed out to us how the original Church was planned on the proportional dimensions of Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem; how the Western "porchway entrance" was the original arch under which, twelve centuries ago, the Venerable Bede passed in to worship. Our attention was drawn to some curious carvings of snakes on the arch, the "beaks" of which were certainly not "Ophidian"—as we know the Ophidiæ now at the Zoo. Also some panels, with animals carved in low relief; one of which *might* be taken to mean a bear—or a hog. We were shewn evidences of the fire that had destroyed most of the Church in, perhaps, 867 A.D. Sunderland, of course, is a shipping town, and a curious illustration was given us of how some of the old work has been preserved. In days before water ballast was thought of, the vessels taking coal South used to return with very substantial ballast of stones, earth and rubbish. This had been shot into, and around, the Church, so that the surface of the soil was raised some ten or twelve feet, thus burying much of the original work under débris. This tended to preserve the old carvings; the débris has all been now removed, but of the *little* carving that remains, there would probably be none, had it not been thus protected during the periods when, alas! it was not valued. Much time might most profitably have been spent here, but we had to hurry away—and were conducted down winding streets to a steam ferry, in which we crossed the river, and then *up* more winding streets to an outwardly unpretentious building, erected in 1785, which we found to be the home of the Phœnix Lodge. It is the oldest Lodge in Sunderland, dating back to 1755, and had fully justified its name, for when in 1783 its first Hall was burnt down, this present one rose glorious from its ashes. The inside was, indeed, a revelation; the carved oak chairs were greatly admired—some vandal had once painted, or gilded, them—but this has now fortunately been scraped off, and they appear in their virgin beauty—"Black but comely." We noticed on the W.M's chair the Arms of the Grand Lodge of the "Moderns," from which the Lodge received its first Charter, while on a large banner, hanging almost from the ceiling more than half-way to the floor, were the arms of the "Ancients," the why and wherefore of which we could not ascertain, perhaps because our time was so limited. On the walls also were the T.B.'s of the Lodge; most deeply interesting. All were very different to those we know in the South, and though the differences, for obvious reasons, cannot be explained in detail, it is to be hoped that our Q.C. Lodge may be able to obtain photographs of them. The third was what might be called (by a Zoologist) the most "aberrant" from the normal. A recumbent figure was upon it, but the artist had apparently copied it from a *Crucifix*, and simply altered the extended arms and put them to the side, parallel with the body. Beneath was an "Arc rule," or Sector, with the numbers 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 15. Our hospitable brethren would make us have some light refreshment before we left—and then off again through more winding streets to the railway station. Here we took train for Durham; on the way our conducting brother called our attention to the Penshaw monument, and some of us got confused as to whether it was put up in memory of the Earl of Durham, or of a Dragon —locally called the "Worm." Arrived at Durham, we had a fine view of the town and Cathedral from the railway platform, but the day was so misty, and raining every few minutes, that our photographers were not able to secure much. Over the Elvet Bridge we were taken, what seemed a long walk, to the Masonic Hall. Here a good repast was served in a large room, decorated all round with names of those who had presided over

Plate III.

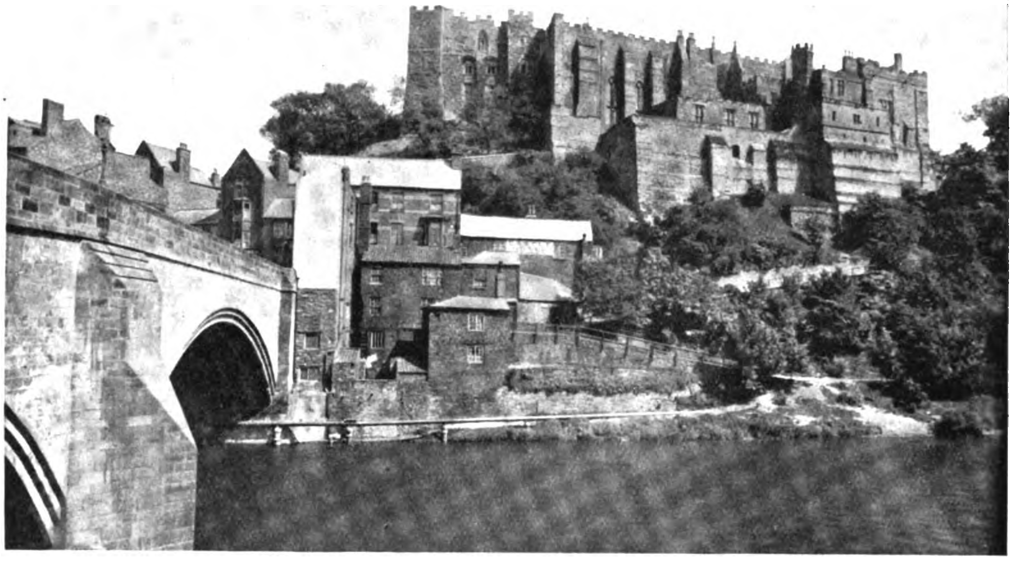


Durham Castle. The Tunstall Gallery.

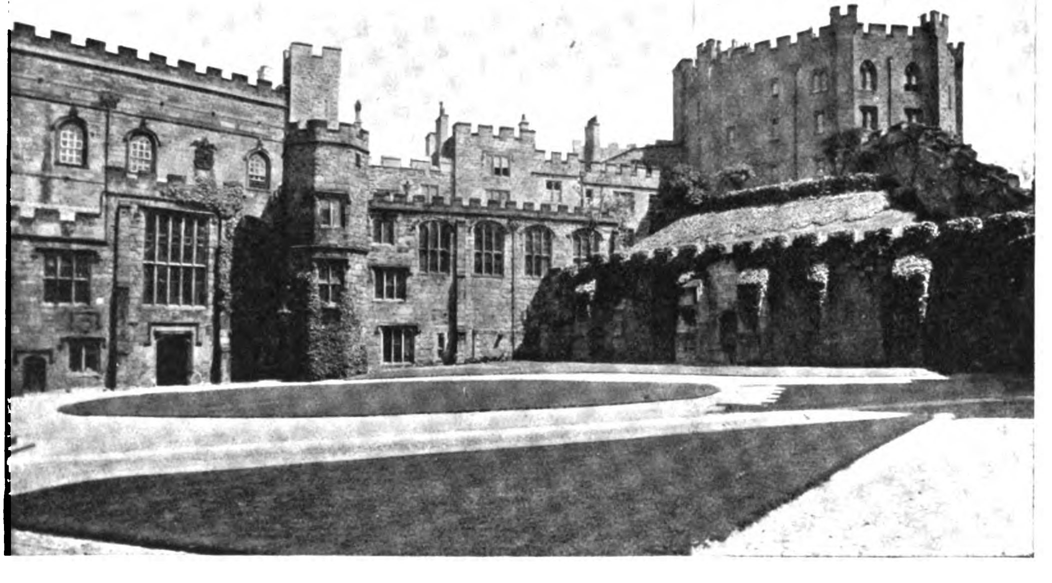


Durham Castle. The Dining Hall.

Plate IV.



Durham Castle.



Durham Castle.

the Marquis of Granby Lodge since 1739. Some, we noticed, only served half a year, but one brother held the office for nearly twenty years in succession. We were particularly interested in observing the name of the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, the Master in 1845-6, as he was a founder of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, and one of the foremost of the Masonic students of his day. We were taken upstairs to the Temple, a really splendid place, where many items of Masonic interest were laid out for our inspection. Amongst these were the Lodge Minute Books, from 1738, containing references to the "Harodim," similar to those we had seen earlier in the day at the Phœnix Lodge, and also the second earliest known record of the Mark degree, which was worked in the Durham Lodge in 1773. Then we were shown the furniture, dating from 1755-60; the collar jewels of 1775; the chair of Bro. S. G. Kemble, the actor, who was W.M. in 1818-9, and the clearance certificate from Lodge 28, Cork, of Count Boruwlaski, a man of diminutive stature (3ft. 2in. in height), who died in 1837, in his 99th year. Bro. Kemble, who was his great friend, both inside and outside the Lodge, was nearly six feet in height and weighed 30 stones. Truly a remarkable contrast! Then—what *seemed* back again—but we did not know our Durham—and a steep climb up precipitous streets and we were at the goal of our expedition—Durham Cathedral. The long-threatening clouds, however, now burst upon us, and we should have got soaked had we attempted to examine the outside; a hasty look at the "Sanctuary knocker," and we sheltered within. Here we were taken in hand by *The* Verger (those who were present will understand why we place this emphasis upon our guide), and, in the gathering darkness, just made out St. Cuthbert's Tomb, the Chapel of Nine Altars and the Masonic window. Then we were taken down the Nave to the "Galilee," which here, unlike Ely, is a closed Chapel, so that Durham Cathedral has the somewhat unique distinction of having no West doors. Here we saw, dimly, the Tomb of the Venerable Bede, and some of us, from the small windows in the West, which overlook the steep descent to the river, had the superb spectacle of a thunder-storm over the Wear. So that the memory of Durham Cathedral, to those of us who saw it now for the first time—is that of the grandest of our Norman structures buried in gloom and illuminated by lightning flashes. Service was at three o'clock, but, much as we should have liked to hear Heaven's thunder mingling with that of man's organ, we had again to hurry away, this time to the "Castle," now used as Durham University. Here there was much of great interest to see, the Norman Doorway being particularly fine. Also a splendid black oak well staircase, with Pendentives at the corners; the larger number of which have, however, had to be removed, as it was found necessary to put in struts in order to support the structure. The Norman gallery above shewed the older style of architecture to great advantage, and from its windows we had a fine view over the Courtyard to the Cathedral beyond. A welcome cup of tea was provided for us in the University Lecture Room, and then once more the Old Hustler, with the Scythe and the Hour-glass, speaking through the medium of our much-esteemed Secretary, ordered us off back again to the Railway Station. Some of us were able to vary our route, and cross the river by the Prebend's Bridge; and the rain having temporarily ceased, one photographer, at least, amongst us exposed a plate from the bridge parapet.

The evening found us all again in Sunderland, and eight o'clock being the time that "the local Brethren kindly invited us to meet them at the Reception Room of the "Town Hall, where they had arranged to give us a smoking concert," we all turned up more or less punctually and, perhaps, rather more than less tired. The Mayor of Sunderland, Councillor W. Walker, was there to receive us. He made us a speech of welcome, and at the first sound of his ringing periods all traces of our fatigue vanished,

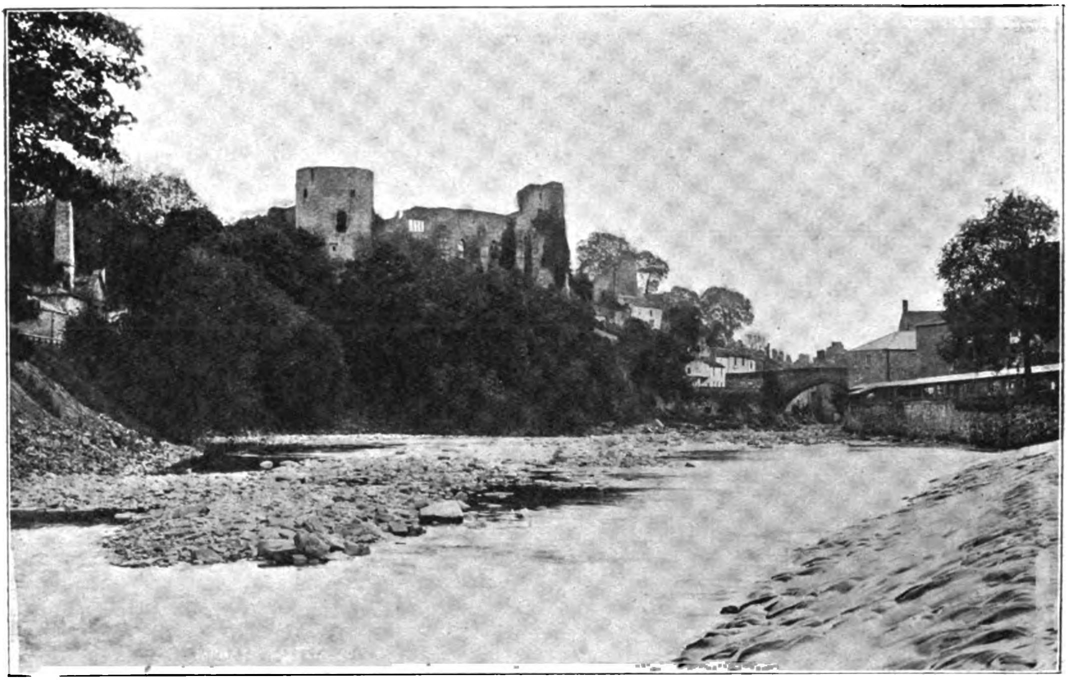
and we literally "hung upon his words" with rapt attention. He alluded slightly to the hard times through which the town was passing, but with a manly hopefulness that was invigorating to listen to; and then passing on to what he was pleased to tell us was the event of the Summer—Our Visit,—he bade us so hearty a welcome, and assured us of such genuine friendship, that one, at any rate, of the London members gazed at his Q.C. badge and wondered how he *could* have thought it was intended for *protection* in a possibly hostile city.

Our W.M. replied again most appropriately, an excellent concert followed, and again some of our members found their way to the Club. Our W.M., however, set us a good example, he returned to our hotel, and, gathering around him those of us who were there, he addressed us in the "Coffee Room." At least it was the Coffee-room just then, though by the sign in the centre of the ceiling (to which our Ancient Brethren had their attention particularly directed), we knew it was really the home of the Vedra Lodge. Our W.M. told us that as we had departed from our programme *to-day* he would hope to meet us at 7 a.m. in the morning, when we could inspect the Bede Memorial before starting on our Barnard Castle expedition, and we promised.

Saturday, July 18th. The morning broke (like some of our promises), and a hurricane blew the rain against the windows. One poor Q.C. member crept down the deserted stairs at 7 a.m. and himself unbolted the hotel door, and, rushing across the road, sheltered in the first tram he saw. The conductor said it went to Roker, and as *near* the Memorial as any other tram, but it stopped half-a-mile from the sea, and in deluges of rain, along unfinished roads, that poor Q.C. member trudged. Then the rain ceased, and a large beautiful Irish cross was on the Esplanade before him. The Bede Memorial is quite recent, but it is a splendid replica of an Ancient Stone cross. On his way back along the sea-front he met some belated brethren, and told them they might all go back for he had seen the cross and could tell them all about it. And, such is the weakness of human nature, that with the rain again beating in their faces, they were all almost willing to do so. However Bro. Moor, jun., was in charge of the party, and he urged them on; and so the Bede Cross was thoroughly inspected by some dozen of us—including our W.M.

Our programme stated that we should leave Sunderland at 9.13, but there was a Miners' Conference at Durham to-day, and this delayed our train, and it was past 11 a.m. when we reached our destination—Barnard Castle. It is a pleasant town—it calls itself a "town"—and the sun, which had so long neglected us, shed a few gleams as we made our way to the Castle's chief entrance, through the yard of the King's Arms Hotel. The Castle is now in ruins, but most picturesque. The most of what remains stands on the edge of a steep rock, with a sheer descent of 80 feet to the River Tees below. Two ruined towers remain and some of the walls. One of the towers, Baliol's Tower, so said the caretaker—(No, no, Wardress sounds more appropriate)—has a "half-worn winding stair, that gives ascent to upper air,"—(it is impossible to avoid the words of Sir Walter in such surroundings)—and though the "upper-air," when we reached it, threatened to blow us off the tower into the Tees far below, it was worth risking for a sight of the glorious panorama that extended as far as eye could see. The Yorkshire Moors to the south and the Durham Hills to the north, for the Tees here is the boundary of the Counties, seemed to extend in illimitable expanse, and it was with a sigh one returned to the lower earth, and the inevitable reminder that one would be late for luncheon. However, our W.M. and some of the rest of us, would explore the doorway in the wall, which led out towards the river, and which had a very old wrought

Plate V.

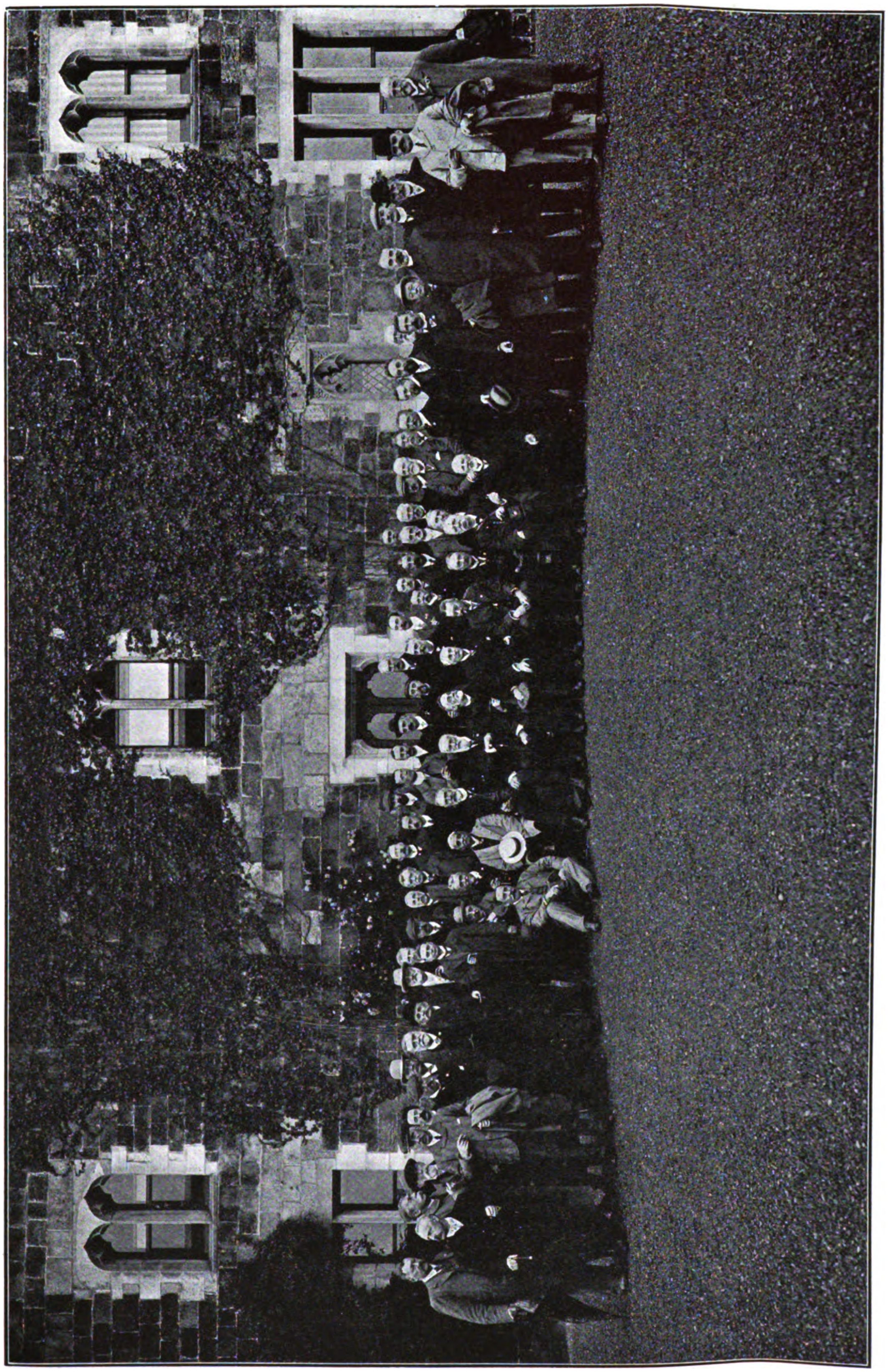


Barnard Castle.



Raby Castle.

Plate VI.



Raby Castle. 18th July, 1908.

G. R. Henderson, Photo., Hebburn-on-Tyne.

iron knocker, already damaged, and likely soon to be utterly destroyed, if our W.M.'s suggestion be not acted upon and the knocker removed to the inner side of the door. Going out, our soft-spoken "Wardress" (she came from Southern England, though now "guarding" a Northern fortress) shewed us another iron knocker, and our W.M. advised the making of little models of it for sale, remembering, perhaps, that such models of the Sanctuary knocker, at Durham, can be purchased in London. After "Lunch" we inspected the Church, and were much interested in an old font, which has upon it what we are sure is a Merchant's mark, in spite of the fact that William Hutchinson, the Durham historian, and others following him, claim that it is a symbol of the Trinity. The same mark appears on a tombstone in the Church, but as, unfortunately, the inscription has been erased, we have no clue whatever by which we can identify the "Merchant."

And then—well then it rained again "Heaven's hard," and the "open" carriages that were waiting to take us to Raby had all been rigged up with tarpaulin covers (" waggon vaulting," as it is aptly termed in architecture) and those of us who, perhaps selfishly, sheltered well in the interior, might as well have been travelling in a "Black Maria," for all we could see of the country through which we were passing. After a drive of some seven miles we stopped at the village of Staindrop, alighted, and getting the keys of the Church—(after a time, during which we got a wetting)—we saw over the old building. It was in a very untidy, transition, stage, some repairs or alterations were going on; but the effigies, in stone, and some which "peculiarly attracted our attention," in *wood*, of bygone Vanes and Dukes of Cleveland, were well worth all the inconvenience we had endured.

A very short drive then took us on to Raby Castle, where we alighted in the Courtyard and were ushered into the magnificent hall with groined roof, where Lord Barnard was waiting to receive us, with Lady Barnard beside him. We were formed into parties, each with a conductor to show and explain the marvels of the place; his Lordship taking a few of us a little way, but his health would not permit his going very far, and from the spacious kitchens to the magnificent Baron's Hall, all was thrown open to us.

The Castle is very large and in splendid preservation; Sir Henry Vane, its owner in earlier days, spoke of it modestly to his King as "a mere hillock of stone," and James the First is said to have replied, "Call ye that a hillock of stone? By my faith, I have not such another hillock of stones in all my dominions."

We returned from our survey to the Great Hall, where Lord Barnard had provided sumptuously for our entertainment, and was there himself, again with Lady Barnard, graciously looking after us, as if we were the seven hundred knights who

" . . . . retainers all
Of Nevill, at their Master's call,
Had sate together in Raby's Hall."

All too soon it was time to be moving; a group was formed on the Terrace outside, where we, more or less unflinchingly, faced the camera, and then again to our "Black Marias," and very reluctantly we left the magnificent "hillock."

Indeed, so impressed were we with it all, that we count our time from that visit, and, of the brethren who were fortunate enough to be of that party, when any two meet, they greet each other as Sir Hugh the Heron bold addressed Lord Marmion:—"When last in Raby's towers we met." A drive of some four miles brought us to Winston Station, and an hour's train journey brought us back to Sunderland.

Eight o'clock found the Sunderland brethren gathering, at our invitation, at the Grand Hotel, and a right merry evening we had, with songs and tales, and the tintinnabulation of Bro. Tipper's bells. Instead of only *asking* us to come again, the Sunderland brethren sang it.

"Will ye no come back again?
Will ye no come back again?
Better looed ye could na be—
Will ye no come back again?"

Sunday morning, July 19th. Some of us had a last hurried look at the town and the Wear before breakfast; but 9.30 had to see us at the station, where many of our kind hosts of the past few days had assembled to wish us well.

"And let what will cheer our onward way
Farewell is still a bitter word to say."

We had to change at Durham, and the wait there gave us time for a last look at the magnificent view from the railway platform. Indeed, some of us turned our cameras upon it, and the resulting picture, though misty from the smoke—for "every lum reeked"—was very like the one, magnificently *painted*, now hanging, as this is written, in the British Section of Fine Arts in the Franco-British Exhibition.

It has been said, by the opponents of Malthusianism, that when Providence sends *mouths*, it also sends *food* to put in them. The Railway Company acted as our providence, for it sent our mouths by one train and our splendidly appointed dining saloon by another. Still we managed to get something, and we had been so petted and feasted up North, that had this Sunday been a veritable fast day, none of us would have been much the worse. King's Cross—and we scattered, like bullets from a Shrapnel shell—another Summer Outing over, and never, in all human probability, *all* of us will meet together again.

"Some are in a far countree,
And some all restlessly at home,
But never more, oh never, we
Shall meet to revel and to roam."

(The photographs of Durham and Barnard Castle are reproduced by the kind permission of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son.)

EARLY MASONS' CONTRACTS AT DURHAM.

BY BRO. E. H. DRING.

IN connection with our visit to Durham, it may be well to draw attention to a contract between the Prior of Durham and John Bell, Mason, dated 1488, which is still preserved in the Registry of the Dean and Chapter. Although not the earliest in existence, it is much fuller and more interesting than the generality of such documents, and is, moreover, written in English. It is printed in the *Historiae Dunelmensis scriptores tres* (Surtees Society, 1839), *p. ccclxxiii.*, and extracts from it were printed in an article in the *Trans., R.I.B. Architects*, 1887, by Wyatt Papworth. As these works are not always available to Masonic students, I think the present a fitting occasion to reprint the document *in extenso.*

INDENTURA JOHANNIS BELL LATIMI.

Thys indenture made bitwix the reverend fadre in God John the Prior of Duresme the cathedral churche of Duresme of that one parte and John Bell mason of that othre parte, witnesseth, that the said John is reteynd and sworn to serve the said Prior and Chapitre and ther successours wele and trewly in hys science of masonry, during hys lyfe, fro the fest of Penticost next commyng after the date of this indenture, in maner and forme folowyng: that is to say, that the said John shall be speciall mason to the said Priore & Chapitre and their successours, and all their works of masonry with ymagre, and other, newe and olde, shall be take on hande at their costes and expenses. And to the goode spede performyng and ending of the said werk shall geve hys due labour and diligens, to hys power, with hys counsell, help and bodyly labour, as far as pertneth to hys crafte; and aftir the witte and cunnyng gevyn to hym of almygty God, withowte any fraude decyte or male ingine, to be ministred and gevyn faithfully, as oft as he shall be requiryd therto, be the fore said Priore and Chapitour, or their successours, or ony in their name, except that he have lawfull excuse or impediment. Also he shall concele the secretes and counsell of the said Priour and Chapitre and their successours, and their goodes and catalles, and fer as in hym is wele and trewly kepe, nor them to ony person or persons shall delyver or len, withowte their speciall license; hurt he shall not do them, ne knawe to be done of ony other, bot he shall therof make them have knawledg & to hys powes lette it to done; from hys occupacion in dew tyme he shall noght departe withowte their speciall licence; and one yong man their apprentice, to be hyrid for terme of x yeres in the mason crafte, one aftir one other, duryng hys life, well and trewly shall teche, & informe, to his cunnyng and power, without ony fraude concelement malyce or collusion. Also he shall be obedient & buxom to the forsayd Priour & Chapitre and their successours in almaner of thyng lefull and honest: for the which service, wele and trewly to be done and performyd, in forme afore rehersyd, the said John shall receyve of the foresaid Prior & Chapitour and their successours, yerly, during all the terme of lyve that he may bodely performe all thes premisses for gret age and sekenes, x marcs at viij tymes of the yere; and every yere, at the fest of Saynt Martyn in wynter, xs. in money for hys marte; to be payd be the hands of the sacristane of Duresme for tyme beyng by even porcions; and yerly one

garment of the said Priour and Chapitour & their successours competent to hys degre; and one house ferme free, to inhabyte in during hys lyfe, in the which house some tyme inhabit Thomas Barton mason, while he levyd. Also it shall be lefull to the said John to have one prentice of his owne for terme of x yeres in the foresaid mason crafte, one aftir another, during hys lyve, to wirke and labour in the werke of masonry of the said Prior Chapitour and their successours, for the which prentice he shall recyve of the sacristane of Duresme, for tyme being, as is aforesaid, every yere of the iij frist yeres of hys prentecehede iiij marcs, and every yere of the iij yeres next folowing after that vj marcs, & the x & last yere vij marcs, at viij tymez of the yere by equall porcions. And when it happyn that the said John have continuall infirmites or gret age, so that he may not wirke ne labour, nor exercise hys crafte and cunnyng, he shall then be content with iiij marcs yerly; to be payd at viij tymes of the yere by even porcions by the handis of the sacristane of Duresme for tyme being. In witnesse herof the foresaid parties to thees indentures entrechangeably hath sett to their seales. Yeven at Duresme, the first day of Aprill, the yere of our Lord MCCCCLXXXVIII[to].

In this same volume of *Hist. Dunelm. scriptores*, on pages CLXXXVII.-CXC., there is another long indenture between Peter Dring and the Prior of Durham for the reconstruction of the walls of the Dormitories at Durham Cathedral, dated 1401. It is too long to reprint, and has little interest except from a builder's point of view, and the record of the Masons' names. It begins:—

Haec indentura facta inter Johannem Priorem ecclesiae Dunelmensis et ejusdem loci Conventum ex una parte, et Petrum Dryng cementarium ex altera, testatur, quod praedictus Petrus promisit et manucepit, ac se firmiter obligavit, per praesentes, ad edificandum et de novo construendum muros Dormitorii infra Abbathiam Dunelmensem situati . . . Data Dunelmi in festo purificacionis beatae Mariae anno Domini M°CCCC[m] primo.

Willielmus Lameton—Willielmus Talkar—Thomas Forster—Willielmus Melode (apparently bondsmen).

Petrus Drynge, cementarius—Dominus Willielmus Bennett, vicarius de Meryngton—Robertus Daynivell, cementarius—Willielmus Landes, cementarius.

There are also in the volume two other indentures of a similar character between the Prior and John de Middelton (p. clxxx.), and between the Bishop and Thomas Hyndeley, and others (p. cciv.) for building various parts of the cathedral and cloisters, as well as several accompt rolls detailing the cost of wages paid, etc. They are hardly worthy of reprinting, and a record of their existence is sufficient.

FRIDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, 1908.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, London, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., W.M.; J. T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., S.W.; E. L. Hawkins, as J.W.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., Chap.; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; H. Sadler, G.Ty., S.D.; W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B., D.C.; J. P. Simpson, I.G.; E. H. Dring, Stew.; and Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. W. Howard-Flanders, Harry Brown, D. S. Morison, W. G. Aspland, H. H. Montague Smith, Arthur F. Mulliner, G. W. Lofthouse, John Glass, T. Morgan, G. E. Bolton, T. W. Chant, P.A.G.D.C., R. B. Rowell, W. A. Tharp, W. Wonnacott, Archdeacon F. E. Clarke, Pr.G.M., N. Connaught, W. Parker, Charles Aubert, Duncan Mackintosh, G. H. Luetchford, H. R. Justice, F. W. Levander, W. B. Hextall, John Church, J. Albert Richards, John I. Moar, F. B. Fuller, Lionel Vibert, P.Dis.G.D., Madras, W. Leonard Smith, R. P. Emmant, F. Mella, W. H. Harris, D. Bock, L. A. Engel, H. J. Dalgleish, A. E. Smith, H. Hyde, A. V. Davis, G. J. Gissing, O. L. Thomson, R. E. Landesmann, Fred Armitage, Col. R. S. Ellis, L.R., E. A. Wheeler, John P. Robinson, W. C. P. Tapper, W. W. Mangles, Henry Machin, G. Vogeler, Harry Tipper, P.A.G.P., H. J. Eaborn, James T. Phillips, L. Danielsson, William Hammond, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, Reginald C. Watson, Hugh James, W. Busbridge, Herbert Burrows, George A. Crider, and G. W. Lawn.

Also the following visitors:—Bros. W. F. Gee, Inanda Lodge No. 1192; H. J. Barton, Edward Terry Lodge No. 2722; Chichele Nourse, St. George's Lodge No. 370; W. C. Fenn, Lindsey Lodge No. 712; A. E. Biggs, Mornington Lodge No. 1672; Thomas H. Goldup, Victoria Lodge No. 1056; Ramsden Walker, United Northern Counties Lodge No. 2128; and John E. Tapper, Cator Lodge No. 2266.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. F. J. W. Crowe, P.G.O., J.W.; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; E. Macbean, P.M.; J. P. Rylands; Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.M.; Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta, P.M.; Sir Charles Warren, P.Dis.G.M., E.Arch., P.M.; E. Conder, jr., P.M.; W. Watson, J.D.; S. T. Klein, P.M.; W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D., P.M.; and G. L. Shackles, P.M.

One Masonic Club, two Lodges, and fifty-nine brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Bro. John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., was elected Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, Bro. Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, was elected Treasurer, and Bro. J. W. Freeman was re-elected Tyler.

The Secretary called attention to the following

EXHIBITS.

By Bro. Seymour Bell, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Medal, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, great Arctic navigator, U.S.N., 1859. (H.Z-C. 1294).

Medal of Lodge *Ardente Amitié*, Rouen. (H.Z-C. 660).

Medal, Lodge *Des H. H. H.*, Havre, 1813. (H.Z-C. 509).

Masonic Halfpennies, I. Sckichley, 1790, and J.H.B., East Grinstead, 1795.

Token, Wm. Rusher, Hatter, Bookseller, and Stationer, Banbury. On reverse the sun in splendour and *Deus est nobis sol et scutum.*



Medal, *Réunion des Entrepreneurs de Maçonnerie de Paris*, 1810. On the obverse are the compasses, level, and rule, while the reverse has the following inscription :—*Sous le regne de Napoleon le Grand Protecteur des Arts.*



Medal, Seb. Cramoisy Dir. de Limpr. Royale. Pkr. Eschevin. On the reverse is a hand proceeding from a starry sky, and holding a square and plumb-line. The inscription is *Hæc pondera iusti*, and date 1643.



Medallette, *Amitié, Bienfaisance*, with square and compasses, etc. On reverse, *Rue St. Georges, Club de l'Asile Lyon Mars 1848.*



Seal, metal impression. On a shield the square and compasses enclosing a heart. Above, an irradiated five-pointed star and three equilateral triangles interlaced.



By Bro. Dr. Royal A. Gove, Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.

Souvenir Badges:—Grand Lodge, Tacoma, Washington, 1908.
Grand Chapter, Tacoma, Washington, 1908.
Grand Commandery, Tacoma, Washington, 1908.
Grand Council, Tacoma, Washington, 1908.

Souvenir, Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Grand Commandery, Grand Council, Tacoma, Washington, 1901. *Presented to the Lodge.*

By Bro. Harry Guy, Yarmouth, I.W.

Oval Jewel, mounted in locket form, French prisoners' work.

By Bro. W. J. Songhurst.

Star, Red Cross of Babylon, Scotch.

K. T. Jewel, Dunckerley pattern.

Engraved Jewel, formerly belonging to Thos. Dickenson, M.M. Wiltshire Lodge No. 523, A.M. 5788.

Presented to the Lodge.





By Bro. Capt. P. P. Fellowes, Port Elizabeth.

Photographs of Gold jewel, Cryptic degrees.
R.A. jewel, Scotch, engraved *R.M.J. to H.F.*
P.M. jewel, Scotch, engraved *H.F. from C.L.M.*
Mark jewel.
Old apron, of R.A. Chapter Kilwinning in the East No. 64. This is reversible, the other side being used for the Red Cross of Babylon.

Presented to the Lodge.

By Bro. T. N. Cranstoun-Day, Port Elizabeth.

Photograph of Masonic half-penny token, 1790.

Presented to the Lodge.

By Bro. W. C. Kemsley, Port Elizabeth.

Photograph of M.M. jewel, pierced.

Presented to the Lodge.

By Bro. T. G. Griffiths, Port Elizabeth.

Photograph of P.M. jewel, Scotch.

Presented to the Lodge.

———

A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed to those Brethren who had kindly lent objects for exhibition, or who had made presentations to the Lodge Museum.

———

Bro. W. B. Hextall read the following paper:—

"THE MAN OF TASTE," A SATIRE OF 1733.

BY BRO. W. B. HEXTALL, P.M.

SOON after the Masonic revival of 1717 and the establishment of Grand Lodge, the fashionably artistic and literary world which bore the appellation of "the Town" became much exercised over the building, by the first Duke of Chandos, of his stately but short-lived mansion of Canons, near Edgware.[1] Smollett, in his continuation of Hume's History of England, relates in a matter-of-fact way that the Duke, when the Hon. James Brydges, heir to his father, Lord Chandos, and Paymaster General to the Forces abroad, "accounted for all the money that had passed through his hands, excepting three millions." The Rev. Frederic Barlow's "Complete Peerage" (1772), mentions his holding of the appointment, but is silent as to defalcations, and speaks of the Duke's life as "spent in the exercise of every virtue requisite to the character of a great and good man"; so that posterity also in this instance finds the difficulty which usually besets its judgment.

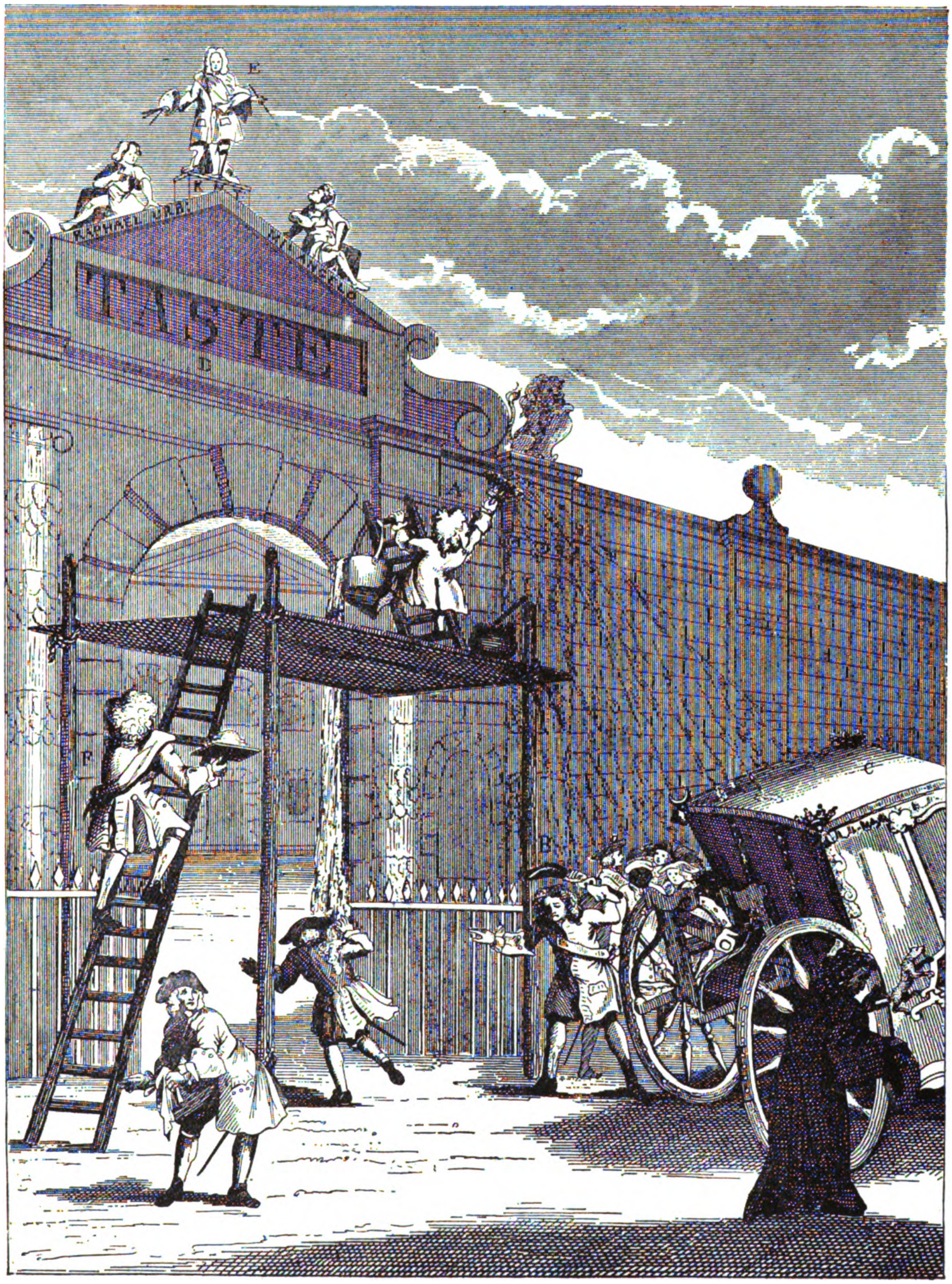
Commenced in 1715, the erection and completion of Canons occupied several years and absorbed vast sums of money; it is said that "the locks and hinges to the doors of the state rooms were of gold or silver."[2]

It does not appear that this Duke, who died in 1744, had himself aught to do with Freemasonry, but his son, afterwards the second Duke, was, as Henry Marquis of Carnarvon, Grand Master, 1738. The son's boundless ambition and extravagance brought about the destruction and sale of Canons in 1747, subsequent to which date his eldest son, James Marquis of Carnarvon, was Grand Master from 1754 to 1757. Although the family fortunes were greatly impaired, the second Duke attended Grand Lodge frequently as a Past Grand Master, and presided, in the absence of Lord Blayney, then Grand Master, at the Assembly and Feast held May 21st, 1765. He died in 1771.

An almost bitter rivalry existed between the first Duke, as owner of Canons, and the Earl of Burlington, the possessor of Burlington House as it then stood in Piccadilly; this had not been rendered less acute by their patronage of competing—not necessarily always very competent—architects of the day, and culminated with the publication, in 1731, of "An Epistle to the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Burlington. . . . By Mr. Pope," the re-issue being entitled "On Taste," and later "On False Taste," afterwards altered to "The Use of Riches," and included in Alexander Pope's collected works as the fourth of his "Moral Essays." Pope's intervention at once raised the squabble to fever-heat, and large quantities of paper and print were expended in the fray, which went on merrily for some years. Pope's "Epistle" supplied Hogarth, the painter, with material for his trenchant picture, "The Man of Taste, or Burlington Gate," prints from which, engraved by himself, had a large sale, and which Mr. Austin Dobson, in his work on Hogarth (1879), thus describes, "The diminutive figure of Pope on a scaffolding is seen vigorously whitewashing the gate, and bespattering the passers-by, among others the Duke of Chandos, while Lord Burlington brings

[1] "Since pulled down," Constitutions, 1756, p. 203. "In 1747 the mansion that had cost half-a-million to build was sold in lots as building material for £11,000." Walford's "Greater London," i., 293.

[2] Walford, *op. cit.*



The Man of Taste.

(Burlington Gate—No. 2.)

the whitewash. This is an allusion to Pope's epistle to Lord Burlington, in which, under the name of Timon, the Duke of Chandos and his seat of Canons were held up to ridicule. The print gave great offence to the persons attacked, for the impression is said to have been re-called and the plate destroyed." Hogarth is also said to have drawn a satirical frontispiece for "Mr. Taste, the Poetical Fop, a comedy, 1732," written in derision of Pope, by one James Miller, of whom more hereafter. Pope, waspish and pugnacious as he was, for some reason refrained from openly resenting Hogarth's caricature of "Burlington Gate"; perhaps the suppression of the print was accepted as sufficient. If Pope had attacked in return, a very pretty quarrel must have followed, for both he and Hogarth were "first-class fighting men," and almost too ready to meet their enemies in the gate.[1]

In 1733 was published the work with which I am more directly concerned: "The Man of Taste, occasioned by an Epistle of Mr. Pope's on that subject. By the author of the Art of Politicks. London, Printed by J. Wright, for Lawton Gilliver, at Homer's Head, against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet Street, 1733." On a copy in the British Museum is a manuscript note that the work was entered for copyright at Stationers' Hall by the publisher on March 5th, 1732. Why the entry preceded the actual publication by something like a year we can only guess; possibly there was a temporary lull in the quarrel between the Duke and the Earl; no doubt the publisher had some good reason for the delay.

The printed poem occupies nineteen folio pages. It sets forth in considerable detail the pursuits, and frequently the follies, of a man of fashion, desirous of being thought a *Virtuoso*, eager to create a sensation of any kind so long as it drew public attention to himself, and caring nothing whether he pleased or disgusted provided he astonished. As a specimen, I will take these lines:

"Without Italian, or without an ear,
To Bononcini's musick I adhere:
. . . .
To boon companions I my time would give,
With players, pimps, and parasites I'd live;
I would with jockeys from Newmarket dine,
And to rough riders give my choicest wine;
My evenings all I would with sharpers spend,
And make the thief-catcher my bosom friend;
In Figg,[2] the Prize-fighter, by day delight,
And sup with Colley Cibber ev'ry night."

The contemporary allusions are not difficult to follow. Bononcini is remembered less for musical talent than as coupled with George Frederick Handel in the lines, sometimes attributed to Dean Swift, but really written by John Byrom:

"Some say, compar'd to Bononcini,
That Mynheer Handel's but a ninny;
Others aver that he to Handel
Is scarcely fit to hold a candle.
Strange all this difference should be
'Twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee."

[1] Whether Pope was a Freemason, see Bro. Sadler's Masonic Reprints and Revelations, 1898, and Bro. R. F. Gould at *A.Q.C.*, xi., 193-4. Hogarth was a Freemason, and Grand Steward in 1735.

[2] *Fig*, in the original.

James Figg, prizefighter, who in fact performed more with sword and quarter-staff than with his fists, was at that time prominent enough to be introduced into the second picture of "The Rake's Progress," and it is said also into "Southwark Fair," by Hogarth, who designed his business card, an impression of which, describing him as "Master of the Noble Science of Defence," has been sold for eight guineas, and to have his portrait mezzotinted by Faber. An illuminative note is contained in "William Hogarth," by George Augustus Sala (1866) respecting Figg, to whose prowess some minor poet of the day paid compliment in these words,

"Rash and unthinking men, at length be wise,
Consult your safety, and resign the prize:
Nor tempt superior force, but timely fly
The vigour of his arm, the quickness of his eye."

and John Byrom, already quoted, wrote of him,

"Long live the great Figg, of the prize-fighting swains,
Sole monarch acknowledged of Marybone plains."

I have referred rather fully to this hero of the day, not only because it is well to appreciate the general nature of the poem we are dealing with, but also because Bro. Henry Sadler, to whom I am indebted for kindly searching the rolls at Grand Lodge, informs me that according to the list for 1725 the Masonic Lodge meeting at the Castle Tavern, St. Giles's, had a James Figg amongst its members: and though descriptions and addresses were not then generally given, it seems probable that this was the same man. Hogarth[1] was more merciful in his presentment of his brother-Mason Figg in the "Progress" than in that of Past Grand Master Desaguliers in the "Sleeping Congregation," if the received tradition that the Reverend Doctor there figures in the pulpit be correct. Desaguliers, by-the-way, had been Chaplain to the Duke of Chandos, and from him received the living of Edgware, or, as Lysons has it, of Whitchurch, close by.[2]

Colley Cibber, the playwright, had through political influence been appointed Poet Laureate in 1730; a biographer writes of him, somewhat unkindly, that "his lyrical effusions were celebrated only for their absurdity."[3]

Returning to our poem, "The Man of Taste"; after a discourse upon, and upon follies concerning, the Drama, Architecture, Gardens, Coins, Sculpture and Music, we come to these lines, supposed to be spoken by the aforesaid man of taste and fashion, posing as an arbiter and exponent of the pursuits and follies of the day:

"Bears, Lyons, Wolves, and Elephants I breed,
And Philosophical Transactions read.
Next Lodge, I'll be Free-Mason, nothing less,
Unless I happen to be F.R.S."

The poem is frankly satirical throughout, and it may at first sight seem that this allusion to the Craft was meant to express contempt and derision, but I am by no means sure that such is the correct view. The letters "F.R.S." can, in the present connexion, only indicate "Fellow of the Royal Society," and the "Philosophical Transactions," are, of course, the collected papers of that Society, which was founded in 1660 and incorporated in 1662; the "Transactions" being first issued in March, 1664-5, and amounting to 496

[1] As to Freemasonry in Hogarth's Works, see *A.Q.C.* ii., 116, 146, 158; viii., 138; xvi., 39.
[2] Gould's History of Freemasonry ii., 349.
Gorton's Biog. Dict., 1828, i., 490.

numbers, or 46 volumes, in 1750. Without dwelling upon the circumstance that there was a Masonic strain observable amongst the earliest members of the Royal Society,—the first President, to whom its establishment was in great part due, being Sir Robert Murray (or Moray), whose admission into the Craft at Newcastle-on-Tyne on May 20th 1641 is the earliest recorded initiation of a non-operative Mason on English soil—we may remember that amongst the Fellows of the Society in 1733, were, Dr. Desaguliers, a Past Grand Master; Martin Folkes, Deputy Grand Master, 1724-25; Dr. William Stukeley, the Antiquary, made a Freemason in 1721; and Dr. Richard Rawlinson, the donor of valuable Masonic documents to the Bodleian Library at Oxford,[1] a Freemason in 1726. John Byrom, too, of whose verse we have had specimens, was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and appears to be identical with John Byram, whose name appears in the list of 1730 as member of a Lodge held at the Swan, in Long Acre. Bro. Armitage, at *A.Q.C.* xi., 116, tells us that, taking the list of Fellows of the Royal Society in 1722, and the Grand Lodge MS. Lists of members of private Lodges in 1723, 1725 and 1730, there are 47 names apparently common to both; and it is a mere truism to observe that to associate Freemasonry with the Royal Society does not, presumably, imply contempt for the former, but the contrary. Besides, about 1733, the social position of the Craft was practically at its zenith for that period: the aristocracy joined its ranks and took part in its assemblies, including the public processions which, fifteen years after, came to an end under the attacks narrated by Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley in his paper on "Mock Masonry in the Eighteenth Century," at *A Q.C.* xviii., 29. In 1729, seven lords of high degree, besides the Earl of Kingston, G.M., are recorded as walking in the "Procession of March," and similar conditions obtained in succeeding years. We have already seen that two heirs-apparent to the dukedom of Chandos were Grand Masters somewhat later.

The author of "The Man of Taste" was James Bramston, who also wrote "The Art of Politicks," and is credited with "The Crooked Sixpence," the latter being an imitation of John Philips' "Splendid Shilling." Bramston was born in the last years of the seventeenth century, graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, became Vicar of Lurgashall in 1723, and in 1725 also of Harting, both in West Sussex. Little remembered as his writings are now, his satires are described as "holding an honourable place in eighteenth century verse,"[2] and Dallaway's "History of Sussex" (1815), says he was "a man of original humour, the fame and proofs of whose colloquial wit are still remembered in that part." He died in 1744. His first-published work, "The Art of Politicks," contains two lines which have sometimes been quoted,

> "What's not devoured by Time's devouring hand?
> Where's Troy, and where's the Maypole in the Strand?"

"The Man of Taste" seems to have retained its vogue to the end of the eighteenth century, and passages from it adorn "The Life of James Lackington," the bookseller (1791), and "Anecdotes of Hogarth" (1803): from the latter work G. A. Sala appears to have taken the lines relating to Bononcini, as well as the blunder (which he repeats) of giving the author's name as Brampton, instead of Bramston.

The poem has two lines which are not unfamiliar, relating to the trial of King Charles the First:

> "So Britain's monarch once uncovered sat,[3]
> While Bradshaw bullied in a broad-brimmed hat."

[1] *A.Q.C.* xi., 11. [2] Dict. Nat. Biog., vi., 207. [3] *Sate*, in the original.

While yet two others bear very hardly upon traditional fathers of the Craft:

"Sure wretched Wren was taught by bungling Jones,
To murder mortar and disfigure stones."

And "The Man of Taste" terminates with the following strenuous commination:

"Thus from my birth I'm qualified, you find,
To give the laws of Taste to humane kind.
Mine are the gallant schemes of Politesse,
For books and buildings, politicks and dress.
This is True Taste, and whoso likes it not,
Is blockhead, coxcomb, puppy, fool, and sot."

The passage in Bramston's poem having reference to Freemasonry was not long in being followed by a paraphrase in prose. "The Man of Taste, or the Guardians, a Comedy. As it is acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, London," was first published in 1735, with a third edition in 1744. Possessing little else to distinguish the play from numerous productions of its kind, Act IV. has a dialogue between two of the characters, Martin and Reynard, who are lackeys engaged, by their masters' orders, in personating individuals moving in a higher sphere, and for that purpose assuming the names of Lord Apemode and Colonel Cockade. After much boasting of their prowess and accomplishments in war, music, dancing, gaming and fighting, they proceed:

Martin: "As soon as I had finished settling with these polite accomplishments, I resolved to crown all with a Smattering of Philosophy; and for that purpose am now Fellow of the Royal Society."

Reynard: "And I am a Free-Mason, which is the same thing, you know."

The adaptor for the stage of Bramston's poetical satire was the James Miller previously mentioned as author of "Mr. Taste, the Poetical Fop," in derision of Alexander Pope. He was about fifteen years younger than Bramston, and died in the same year, 1744. Miller was a member of Wadham College, Oxford, and after holding clerical appointments in and near London, within a year before his death received the living of Upcerne, Dorset, which his father had held before him. It is said that Miller took to dramatic authorship to increase his income when in London, but offended his Bishop by his efforts in that direction. "The Man of Taste" was produced at Drury Lane Theatre in March 1735, and has been described as "a successful mèlange from Molière." Miller appears to have written eight or nine other plays, and his death took place on what was to have been his first benefit night of an adaptation from Voltaire's "Mahomet" at Drury Lane.[1]

His comedy, "The man of Taste," is throughout an imitation of Bramston's poem; for instance, Bramston writes,

"In Figg, the Prize-fighter, by day delight,"

and one of Miller's characters exclaims,

"I have fought Goodman Figg with all his weapons."

Beyond the passages relating to Freemasonry in conjunction with the Royal Society, there is nothing in either work—or, so far as I have found, in the works of either author—in any way referring, or relating, to the Craft.

[1] Dict. Nat. Biog: xxxvii., 411. Thespian Dictionary 1805.

Brother Sadler tells me he finds nothing in the various lists to show that either Bramston or Miller were Freemasons, and we must assume, for the present purpose, they were not; this may increase the likelihood of their allusions to Freemasonry indicating dislike or contempt, but, seeing that the reference occurs only once in either poem or play, it appears as though the allusion were rather accidental than premeditated on the part of Bramston, from whom Miller may be regarded merely as a copyist. I do not overlook the fact that, at that period, election to the Fellowship of the Royal Society was not confined to persons of proved scientific acquirements; and the passage may possibly be a double-thrust at the Royal Society as well as at the Craft. But Bramston was a beneficed Clergyman who in 1733 had been for ten years residing at one of his two Sussex livings. He does not seem, like so many poets and poetasters of the age, to have possessed a patron for whom to write to order; certainly he was not a needy man, for the chancel of Lurgashall Church was rebuilt partly at his expense;[1] and we have seen the good reputation which survived him in his own county. His works are at the most but three in number, and it would appear that he wrote in a condition of more or less dignified ease, and for his own gratification; possibly, also, with no particular reluctance to accept such profit as might accrue to him from publication. Such a man, unless for reasons unknown to us, would hardly be personally hostile to the leading scientific body of the day; and his allusions to the Royal Society and to Freemasonry have to be judged together. He was apt to call a spade a spade, and he wrote plain and forcible lines, as you have heard, but we must not forget that these express the sentiments of such a person as the "Man of Taste" is intended to pourtray, and not those of Bramston himself; and also that the satire is not directed against the pursuits themselves, but only against their exaggeration and misuse by pretenders posing as connoisseurs. In 1733, publications hostile to the Craft were but few; Prichard's "Masonry Dissected," and the "Defence of Masonry," the reply to it by Martin Clare, had been issued in 1730, and until "Masonry farther Dissected" followed in 1738 there was little to draw attention to Freemasonry beyond the public processions and such like exoteric marks of its existence.

Taking all circumstances together, I think we may fairly regard the lines referring to the subject as a recognition by Bramston of Freemasonry as a reputable and even meritorious pursuit, and not as intending any slur on his part upon the Craft or its members.

Nine years after the publication of "The Man of Taste," Alexander Pope, who had issued the first three books of the "Dunciad" in 1728, followed them, in 1742, with the fourth book, containing yet one other conjunction of the Craft and the Royal Society, in the following lines[2]:—

"Next bidding all draw near on bended knees,
The Queen confers her title and degrees.
Her children first of more distinguished sort,
Who study Shakespeare at the Inns of Court,
Impale a glow-worm, or vertù profess,
Shine in the dignity of F.R.S.,
Some, deep Free-Masons, join the silent race,
Worthy to fill Pythagoras's place:
Some botanists or florists at the least,
Or issue Members of an Annual Feast.

[1] Horsefield's Sussex, 1835, ii., 182.

[2] Quoted *A.Q.C.* xi., 116; xix., 70; also p. 93 *ante*.

Nor pass the meanest unregarded, one
Rose a Gregorian, one a Gormogon.
The last, not least in honour and applause,
Isis and Cam made Doctor of her Laws."

Without accusing Pope of plagiarism, it seems likely enough that his allusion to the Craft would not have been made but for the earlier lines by Bramston. How far the appropriation of the latter's theme by Pope may affect the view I have ventured to express as to the estimation in which Bramston held the Craft may well be open to argument; but the interval of several years, and the difference in the personalities and temperaments of Bramston and Pope, seem to me to place them in different categories; and even if it be thought that Pope's lines were not written with charitable meaning, I am not myself convinced that a conclusion in favour of Bramston need be altered or modified in consequence.

It is a coincidence that of persons whose names are mentioned in this paper, four—the first Duke of Chandos, Alexander Pope, James Bramston and James Miller—should all have died in the same year, 1744. *Sic itur ad astra.*

Bro. J. P. Simpson said:—Brethren, in reading through Bro. Hextall's interesting Paper I come across one or two names which recall to my mind past researches into the byways of Society in the eighteenth century.

With regard to the Rev. James Bramston, the author of "The Man of Taste," one can add but little to the various biographical details in the Paper. I have, however, found in a Book, mostly in manuscript, which I presented to the Lodge a few years ago, another poem of Bramston's, entitled "The Prescription," and commencing:—

"H.—T.—N., old Friend, accept from me
The following Rules without a fee."

This Book was probably owned by, and in the handwriting of Bro. Moses Mendez, Grand Steward in 1738 (see *A.Q.C.*, vol. xviii., pp. 104-109). Bro. Mendez was a minor poet of some note, and a writer of Plays, and it would appear very probable that he was a friend of Bramston.

Another name I see quoted twice in the Paper is that of Dr. John Byrom (1692-1762) and in the same little Book there are several of his poems in manuscript, amongst others the famous Jacobite toast given, "over the water":—

"God bless the King, God bless the Faith's Defender,
God bless (what harm in blessing) the Pretender.
Who the Pretender is, and who the King,
God bless us all, that's quite another thing."

The form in which this toast was given is, I think, preserved in one of our "Higher Degrees."

The Toast is preceded by a satirical poem commencing:—

"Arise O George, why sleepest thou? Awake!"

In another instance, namely, a Poem entitled "Rules for preaching," we find the Author's name spelt Byram not Byrom, and this confirms the conjecture that the Doctor was the Brother appearing in the list of 1730 as a Member of the Lodge held at the Swan in Long Acre. Dr. Byrom was a native of Manchester, and a Graduate and



Drawn by G. Clint, A.R.A.   Engraved by A. Duncan.

JOHN BYROM, M.A.

afterwards Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He seems to have been a prime mover in all the Jacobite intrigues in the early part of the eighteenth century. It is curious to note that in addition to conspiring and writing poetry, he claimed to be the true inventor of the art of shorthand writing. Possibly the ciphers used by the Jacobites may have suggested this to him. He had many pupils, amongst them Lord Chesterfield, and these formed themselves into a Society and elected Byrom as first "Grand Master."

One so often finds that Freemasons in the first part of the eighteenth century were pronounced Jacobites, or friends or partizans of the exiled Family, that, apart from other evidence, we are forced to the conclusion that our Society was then identified with, and held the views of that political Party. Nor do I think there was any discredit in their being the last to acknowledge the change of dynasty, loyalty being then, as now, one of the ancient landmarks of the Order.

One word more as to Dr. Byrom. He wrote amongst other poems one containing a curious argument that St. George was identical with Gregory the Great. This suggested to my mind that possibly the Gregorians,—whose history Bro. Rylands gave us at the last Meeting—might be the successors of the "Georgian Society," suppressed I think about 1707. At any rate both were ardent supporters of the Hanoverian Succession, and celebrated the "Glorious Revolution."

In the latter part of the Paper, Bro. Hextall has given us some particulars of the life of the Rev. James Miller, and a few further facts may be gleaned from the "Biographica Dramatica," originally compiled in 1764 by David Erskine Baker, and re-edited in 1811 by Bro. Stephen Jones, P.M. of the Lodge of Antiquity, and Author of Masonic Miscellanies, etc. Miller appears to have been unfortunate in his Plays, and managed on every occasion to arouse the hostility of some powerful person, or class of persons. When at Oxford he wrote a Play — perhaps his best effort — entitled "The Humours of Oxford," which exasperated the Dons. Later, in London, he brought out one named "The Coffee House," which equally incensed the Lawyers and Templars, who expressed their determination to attend and wreck any play of his if acted. Erskine Baker, I think, must have been a personal friend of Miller, as he adds a number of details of his wife and family, which are, however, not of general interest.

I entirely agree with Bro. Hextall that the quotations given in the Paper were not meant to be derogatory to Masonry. I consider, for another reason, that it would be extremely unlikely, for dramatists and actors in the eighteenth century were in very many instances Freemasons, drawn to our Society in a measure perhaps by the Ritual being given in "a somewhat dramatic form," but principally for a truer, stronger reason, namely, the regard for those principles of Fraternity and Charity which have always distinguished the Dramatic Profession.

Bro. Canon J. W. Horsley *writes* :—

I have ascertained definitely that the Rev. Dr. Desaguliers was never Vicar or Rector of Edgware, but that he was Rector of Stanmore Parva, *alias* Whitchurch, Middlesex (near Edgware), in the year 1730, but only for twelve months. This will dispose of several inaccuracies in various places. My authorities are the present incumbents of Edgware and Stanmore Parva, who have searched their records.

Bro. W. J. Hughan *writes* :—

I am very pleased with Bro. W. B. Hextall's paper on "The Man of Taste," and consider it reflects much credit on him for writing such an interesting article with such slender sources and so few facts for his guidance.

Any information that can be discovered relative to the Craft during the first half of the Eighteenth Century is of great value, and I hope my friend will continue his well-directed researches.

Since the publication of our esteemed Past Master Conder's "Hole Crafte and Fellowship of Masons" (1894) it cannot be truly said that Sir Robert Moray's admission into the Craft at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on May 20th, 1641, "*is the earliest recorded initiation of a non-operative Mason on English soil.*"

The Records of the Masons' Company testify to the admission of many speculatives some years prior to 1641. "As early as 1620, and inferentially very much earlier, there were certain members of the Masons' Company and others who met from time to time to form a Lodge for the purpose of speculative Masonry" (p. 9). This class of gentleman were admitted to the Company, after joining the "Acceptance" or Speculative Lodge, and were called on to pay *one pound each*, representing the gratuity extracted "from the apprentice when made free," besides the £3 fee and £6 Stewards' fine, making £10 in all. Bro. Conder quotes several instances of accessions to the "Acception" earlier than the year 1641.

Bro. W. Wonnacott *writes* :—

I have nothing to remark on the Satire under consideration by Bro. Hextall, but some of the characters mentioned in the course of the paper are deserving of closer attention.

When Pope fired off his "Epistle on Taste," he was naturally shot at in return, and Hogarth in particular showed little mercy in his biting caricatures. The plate by Hogarth, "Burlington Gate," was issued as a frontispiece to a spurious edition or re-issue in 1732 of the Epistle (to the Earl of Burlington)—and, in his private correspondence, as well as in the public press, Pope indignantly repudiated his alleged ridicule of the Duke of Chandos, his friend and patron, as we find on referring to his letters to Lord Oxford, Aaron Hill, and to his friend Caryll, while there is also a letter to the poet Gay, signed by his friend William Cleland, in the newspapers of the day. It was Leonard Welsted, a venomous opponent of Pope, who published the libellous statement that the Duke of Chandos was mentioned under the name of Timon, with several other mendacities.

> "Full ten years slandered, did he once reply?
> "Three thousand suns went down on Welsted's lie."

says Pope (Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, 374); and again he hits hard at him in the Dunciad, III. 169:—

> "Flow, Welsted, flow, like thine inspirer, Beer,
> "Tho' stale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet never clear;
> "So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull;
> "Heady, not strong; o'erflowing, tho' not full."

The Duke of Chandos accepted Pope's explanation of the lines in the poem, which were said to refer to Canons, and the two men lived together after this in the same harmonious relations as before. "Thus gracious Chandos is belov'd at sight" is the poet's reference to his noble acquaintance's urbanity.

Hogarth's "Taste of the Town" was afterwards changed to "Masquerades and Operas—Burlington Gate." "Masquerades and Operas" was a fine satire on all the contemporary follies, and the best of the series was his production aimed at the architect painter, William Kent, the protégé of Lord Burlington, in which he is represented on Burlington Gate, supported by Raphael and Michaelangelo. Kent was the rival of Sir James Thornhill, whose daughter Jane, Hogarth subsequently married. It was Hogarth who was instrumental in suppressing the shameless piracies of the print-sellers of the day, by assisting in the passing of "*the* Act" (8 Geo. ii., cap. 13), in 1735, and from this time the prints bore the now familiar legend, "According to Act of Parliament."

The references in a footnote to Pope as a Freemason deserve careful notice. Since the passages noted were first printed, no further evidence has come to light bearing on the connection of this worthy with the craft, and the conclusions of Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley remain unassailed. The 'Alex. Pope' and 'Jon. Swift' on the roll of the Lodge held at the Goat, at foot of the Haymarket (1730), must undoubtedly have been the poet and the Dean, both of them intimate associates and colleagues of Dr. John Arbuthnot, of the Lodge at the Bedford Head, Covent Garden, in 1725, and all of them cronies of the Scriblerus Club. Pope was so closely connected with many of the nobility, and the foremost characters of the literary and artistic world, that it is reasonable to presume that it is his name we see in the 1730 list of the members of the Goat Lodge, and not that of a namesake who moved in a far inferior circle, and whose only claim to notoriety was that of an eccentric rake. There is one passage in Pope's Dunciad in which he mentions the four virtues known to us in connection with the practice of every domestic as well as public virtue, and this passage seems to point to some knowledge on his part of the moralisation which is impressed on our newly-admitted brethren. They are represented here in a distorted sense, appropriate to the goddess of Dulness, as pillars of her throne, but the connection referred to is obvious:—

"In clouded Majesty here Dulness shone;
Four guardian Virtues, round, support her throne;
Fierce champion *Fortitude*, that knows no fears
Of hisses, blows, or want, or loss of ears:
Calm *Temperance*, whose blessings those partake
Who hunger, and who thirst for scribbling sake:
Prudence, whose glass presents the approaching jail:
Poetic *Justice*, with her lifted scale,
Where, in nice balance, truth with gold she weighs,
And solid pudding against empty praise."

(Dunciad. Book i., 45.)

Giovanni Battista Bononcini was better known than is suggested by Bro. Hextall. He was a rival of Handel, certainly, and well known at the time as a gifted composer, having published his first opera, "Camilla," as early as 1720. He also set to music some of Pope's words,—"Two choruses to the Tragedy of Brutus," performed at Buckingham House. By his own clique he was declared to be infinitely superior to Handel, but when he left London for some mysterious reason, the German was left in sole possession of the musical field.

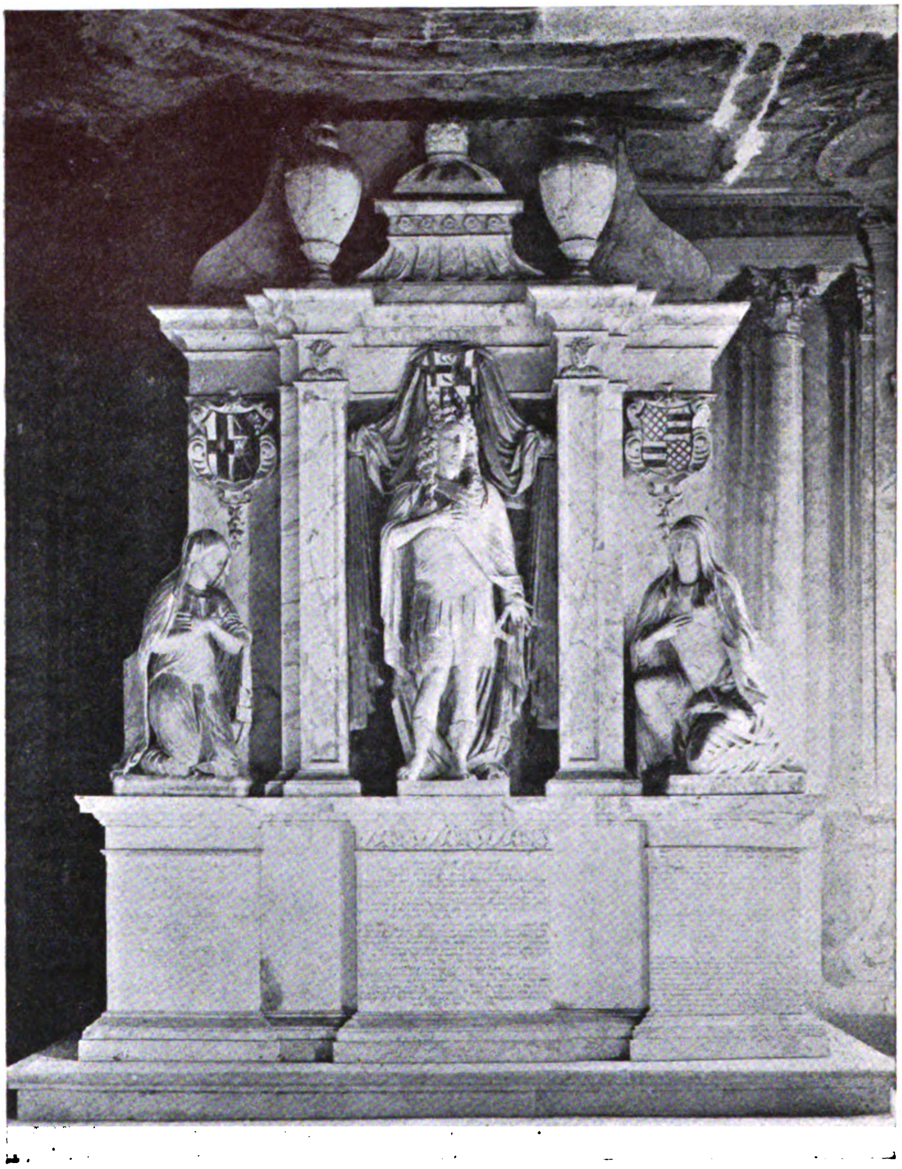
The Cibbers. There were three of this name, father, son, and grandson. The eldest, Caius Gabriel Cibber, 1630-1700, was the sculptor (foreman sculptor to Nicholas Stone) and is the one referred to in Anderson's Constitutions of 1738 (p. 106), where he is said to have been appointed S.G.W. in 1685 by Sir C. Wren, Grand Master—"the Lodges met and elected Sir Christopher Wren Grand Master, who appointed *Mr. Gabriel Cibber* and Mr. Edward Strong, Grand Wardens, and while carrying on St. Paul's, he annually met those brethren that could attend him to keep up good old usages." His sculptures are well known, many specimens of his work being found at Chatsworth, where for a long time he worked for William the 4th Earl and 1st Duke of Devonshire. Wren commissioned him to execute the large bas-relief panel of the Phœnix over the south door of St. Paul's. He also did the bas-relief panels of the Monument on Fish Street Hill. He died in 1700, and was buried in the Danish and Norwegian Church in Well-close Square, Whitechapel, of which he was architect in 1696.

The second Cibber, Colley Cibber, jun., (1671-1757) was the eldest son of the sculptor, and was born in Southampton Street, Bloomsbury. He was a member of the Lodge which first met in 1730 at the Bear and Harrow, Butcher Row, Temple Bar, (the Corner Stone Lodge, now No. 5) of which in 1731 Dr. Desaguliers, Past G.M., William Hogarth the painter, and James Quin the actor, were also members. Needless to say he was the hero of the later editions of Pope's "Dunciad."

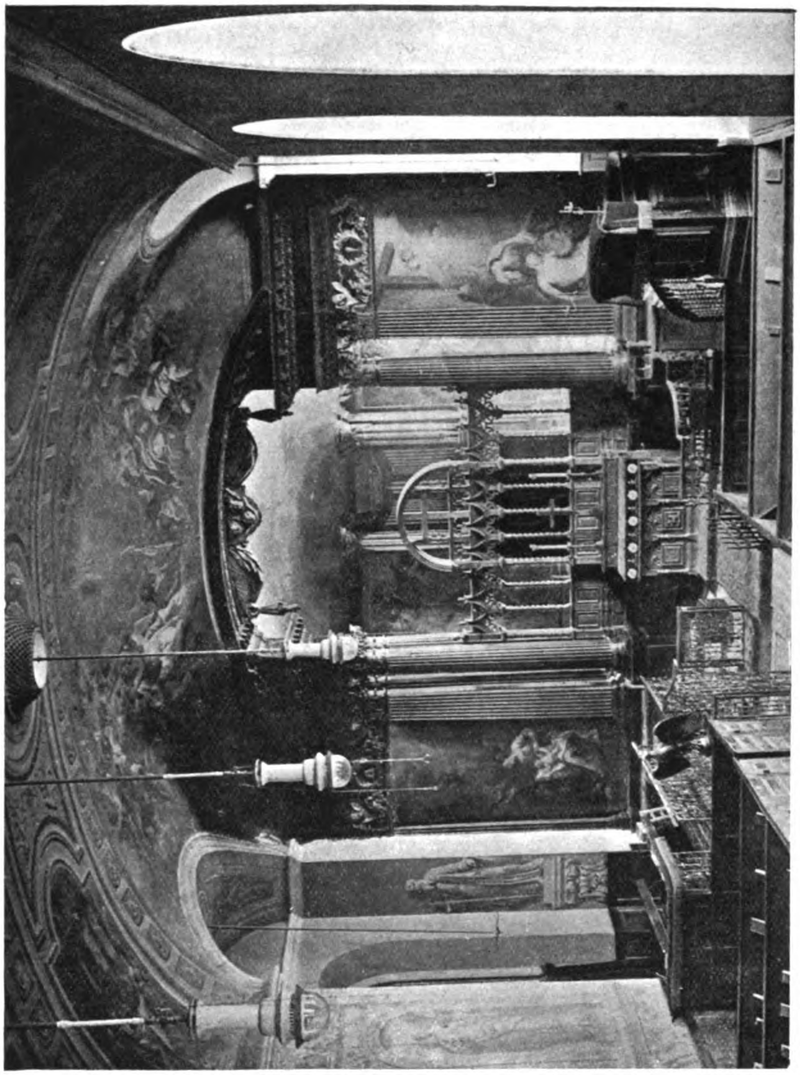
The third Cibber was Theophilus, the grandson, of no particular importance.

Desaguliers—private chaplain to the Duke of Chandos—is too well-known a figure in the masonic world of the day to be dealt with here in detail. "From the Duke he received the living of Edgware," we are not sure of this, it may have been the adjoining parish of Stanmore Parva, now known as Whitchurch. One authority, Nichols (in his "Literary Anecdotes," vi., 81) says Desaguliers was appointed to the living of Edgware in 1714; another, Lysons, (in his "Environs of London," iii., 674) states that he was vicar of Whitchurch in 1714—while the minutes of the Lodge of Edinburgh (24th August, 1721) describe him as "Chaplain-in-ordinary to his Grace James, Duke of Chandois," on the occasion of his visit to that Lodge when he had recently retired from the position of Grand Master (of England), and altho' a P.G.M., was "duly examined before being admitted," so that there appears to be a great deal of confusion as to his preferment. But there is a probability that during his connection with the Duke of Chandos he formed a Lodge at Edgware, which is mentioned in the 1723 Engraved List of Lodges, "a Lodge at Edgeworth, at the Duke of Chandos Arms every Thursday"—which is evidently an error for Edgware. It was inaugurated 25th April, 1722, and removed in 1730 to the "Devil Tavern, within Temple Bar," and was finally erased in April, 1744.

Canons Park was a really magnificent structure, although so short-lived, and is interesting to members of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge because the summer outing in 1890, organised by our late Bro. Speth, was to this district, when visits were paid to Whitchurch, Edgware Church, and perhaps to the Chandos Arms also. Of the enormous cost we are aware, and we are told one of the ablest accountants in England superintended the expenses, while three architects were employed on the work. There are several descriptions of the mansion; Defoe describes it in his "Tour through Great Britain," 1724; also Gildon, in his poem of 1717, "Chandos, or the Vision," and S. Humphreys', 1728, "Chandos." The materials when sold by the auctioneer Cock were widely scattered, the staircase, with its massive marble steps—about 24ft wide (said to have cost £50,000), is now in Chesterfield House, Mayfair. The "fine toned organ by Jordan" still exists in Trinity Church, Gosport; a typical fireplace is to be found in the



The Chandos Tomb in the Church of St. Lawrence, Whitchurch.



Interior of Church of St. Lawrence, Whitchurch.

Chandos Arms, Edgware; the stained glass windows of the private chapel went to Great Malvern, while the gilt equestrian statue of George I. stood for many years in Leicester Fields.

The church of Stanmore Parva (Whitchurch) was rebuilt in 1715, the same year that Canons was commenced, and was similar in style to the private chapel, and the same artists were employed on both works.

The Earl of Burlington referred to as the bitter rival of James Brydges, first Duke of Chandos (1673-1744), was the third of that name. The first Earl was Richard Boyle, 2nd Earl of Cork (died 15th January, 1698), who was made an English peer in 1644, as Baron Clifford of Lanesborough, and in 1664, for having assisted Charles II. with large sums of money, he was created Earl of Burlington, or Bridlington, in the West Riding of Yorks. He was succeeded by his grandson, the second Earl of Burlington, and 3rd Earl of Cork, who died 1703.

The third and last Earl, the one under notice, Richard Boyle, fourth Earl of Cork, was born 1695, succeeded to the title in 1703 and died 1753. He himself was a noted architect, and there is no doubt (among those acquainted with his works) that if he had been born in a humble station, his attainments would have lifted him into a high rank certainly with Inigo Jones, and probably with Wren himself. He preserved and restored the church of St. Paul's in Covent Garden and the York Gate on the Thames Embankment; he built the Dormitory of Westminster, completed in or about 1733, while among the other works that are due to his taste are the Assembly Rooms at York, Kirby Hall, also in Yorkshire, Chiswick House, and Burlington House, Piccadilly. Among those now destroyed are General Wade's house in Cork Street, Lord Harrington's House at Petersham, and the Duke of Richmond's in Whitehall.

The Dormitory of Westminster is his best preserved, but least known work. For this Wren prepared designs in 1718-19 but they were never carried out by him, as he died in 1723, the year in which the building was commenced. On January 1st, 1723, we find in the Westminster records the following entry:—"Resolved that Dr. Brodrick do "wait on the Right Honourable the Earl of Burlington, and in the name of the Dean and "Chapter return their humble thanks to his Lordship for the care and trouble he has "already taken in building the College Dormitory, and desire his lordship that he would "be pleased to proceed with the same according to his Lordship's plan."

Chiswick House was built by him in 1729 on the site of an old house bought in 1685 by the First Earl, who pulled it down in 1688.

Burlington House (now the Royal Academy) was an older house refronted by him, and a striking and solitary exception to the bastard and commonplace work of the period.

Sir William Chambers described it (with all its faults) as "one of the finest pieces of architecture in Europe."

Gay's Eulogy describes it:—"Beauty within; without, proportion reigns."

Colin Campbell took the credit for this, and Walpole contemptuously rejects his claim. The colonnade in front was removed when the present Royal Academy was housed there, and the stones left to decay on the river bank.

The Earl was a very modest man but of great taste and refinement and has left us a number of his drawings, signed "Burlington—architectus." He was a studious admirer of Inigo Jones, who died nearly half-a-century prior to the Earl's own birth. A bound volume of Vitruvius (Venice 1567) is in the British Museum, containing numerous notes in the writing of Inigo Jones, as stated at the end of the book in a memorandum in the handwriting of the Earl of Burlington himself. William

Kent was one of his protégés, whom he had met in 1716 during his visit to Italy, and who returned to England in 1729. For nineteen years he lived with the Earl as his warmest friend, and died 1748 at Burlington House, being buried in the family vault of the Boyles, at Chiswick. Kent was enabled, thanks to the munificence of his noble friend, to publish his two volumes of Inigo Jones's designs.

The only surviving daughter of the Earl married the fourth Duke of Devonshire, and thus Chiswick and its heirlooms came into the Cavendish family. It is owing to this alliance that we now have preserved to us that remarkable collection of drawings by Burlington and his contemporaries, with a collection of Palladio's designs, that was handed over in 1894 by the late Duke of Devonshire to the keeping of the Royal Institute of British Architects, to be known to posterity as the "Burlington—Devonshire Collection." If anyone doubts the learning, taste, refinement and originality of the 3rd Earl of Burlington he should make acquaintance with the portfolios of this collection.

Remarks were also made by Bros. Dr. S. Walshe Owen and the W.M., and a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Bro. Hextall for his interesting paper.

BRO. HEXTALL *writes in reply*:—

I much appreciate the vote of thanks, and am pleased to find my paper has elicited so much interesting comment.

Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley has kindly conveyed to me his view that Bramston was not impelled by admiration for the Craft, and that the latter's mention of it was in truth ironical.

I am under obligation to a Derbyshire brother[1] for the reminder that probably the best known work of John Byrom is the hymn,

> "Christians awake! salute the happy morn
> Whereon the Saviour of the world was born;"

which was first sung by choristers from the Parish Church of Manchester, at Kersal Cell (Byrom's family seat), on Christmas Eve, 1750. The MS. is in the Cheetham Library at Manchester, and is headed, "Christmas Day for Dolly," having been written as a Christmas gift for a little daughter of the author.

A further search through the works of Alexander Pope has resulted in finding another allusion to the Craft, and I believe these two passages comprise the whole of his references to Freemasonry. In the "Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot"[2] (1734) occur the lines,

> "Whom have I hurt? has Poet yet, or Peer,
> Lost the arch'd eye-brow, or Parnassian sneer?
> And has not Colley still his Lord and Wh . . e?
> His Butchers Henley, his Free-masons Moore?"

and, later on, are the following separated lines:—

> "Has drunk with Cibber, nay, has rhym'd for Moore,"
> . . . .
> "Hear this! and spare his family, James Moore."

[1] Bro. Joseph Bland, P.Pr.G.D.; see also Rev. Dr. Julian's *Dictionary of Hymnology*, London, 1907.

[2] Arbuthnot was a Freemason: see Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley in Sadler's *Masonic Reprints and Revelations*, page xiv.

The allusions to Colley Cibber and "Orator" Henley[1] are sufficiently obvious. James Moore, 1702-1734, was a short-lived litterateur who formally assumed the additional name of Smythe under the will of his grandfather, and with whom Pope quarrelled violently over an alleged misappropriation of verses in a comedy, the "Rival Modes," which Moore wrote for Drury Lane Theatre. The only feature I need notice is that more than one publication which followed bore the familiar imprint, "J. Roberts in Warwick Lane," whose Press seems to have been largely patronised by recriminating authors. James Moore Smythe was a Freemason, and his name appears as Grand Warden at the Assembly and Feast held in 1732 and also in the following year.

We are indebted to Bro. Canon Horsley for his trouble in settling the hitherto moot point as to Dr. Desaguliers' preferments, which is referred to in the account of the Summer Outing of the Lodge in July 1890, at *A.Q.C.* iii., 113, where some interesting details are given of Canons, Whitchurch, etc.

Bro. Hughan's fraternal criticism with regard to Sir Robert Moray's admission into the Craft, in 1641, is thankfully received and will be faithfully remembered. Instead of "the earliest recorded initiation of a non-operative mason on English soil," I should have written (to quote Bro. Hughan's words in *A.Q.C.* x., 129) "The earliest initiation in England of which a Lodge minute is extant."

Bro. Wonnacott's remarks on Hogarth's "Burlington Gate" are principally directed to the print known as "Burlington Gate No. 1," published in 1724, and called by G. A. Sala "the Taste of the Town, otherwise the *first* Burlington Gate—not the Pope and Chandos one." The print mentioned by me in the paper was "Burlington Gate No. 2," published in 1731, also known as "The Man of Taste, or Burlington Gate," and now here reproduced. Amongst Hogarth's miscellaneous prints is a "frontispiece to 'the Humours of Oxford,' a Comedy by the Rev. James Miller"; the play alluded to by Bro. Simpson.

Since the reading of this paper in Lodge, on October 2nd, "De Libris," by Mr. Austin Dobson, has been published by Macmillans. I have not as yet had the advantage of its perusal, but I learn from reviews that amongst its contents is what will no doubt prove an interesting and informing essay on "James Bramston, the author of 'The Man of Taste.'"

[1] A paragraph in Read's Journal, 9th June, 1733, asserts that "they [the Freemasons] have also made choice of Rev. Mr. Orator Henley as their Chaplain." (*A.Q.C.* xi., 31.)

HENRY YVELE, THE KING'S MASTER MASON.

(1320—1400.)

BY BRO. W. WONNACOTT.

IN *A.Q.C.*, xxi., 65, I notice Bro. Dr. Begemann quotes Stow's mention of this worthy from the "Survey of London" (editions 1598 and 1603), and from this statement infers that the title "freemason to the King" was applied to and possibly used by Yvele during his lifetime. Although Stow says "his monument remaineth," he does not record the inscription, and no transcript of the epitaph has been handed down to us. Strype, in his edition of Stow, gives a few extracts from Yvele's will.

Master Henry Yvele, "mason, citizen and freeman," was a noted craftsman of the latter half of the fourteenth century, and, as he was engaged on numerous works of great importance as Master Mason to the King, particularly the Abbey Church and the Great Hall of Westminster, a brief sketch of his career may be of interest.

> "We read King EDWARD III. had an Officer call'd the King's *Free-Maſon*, "or *General-Surveyor* of his Buildings, whose Name was HENRY YEVELE, "employ'd by that King to build several Abbies, and ST. STEPHEN'S "CHAPPEL at *Westminster*, where the House of Commons now sit in "Parliament." (Anderson's *Constitutions*, 1723, p. 31.)

In the 1738 edition Anderson varies this statement. Yvele is there mentioned as one of several deputies or Masters of work to Edward III., "A Royal Grand Master."

> "4. HENRY YEVELE (call'd at first, in the old Records, the King's *Free-* "*Maſon*) built for the King the *London Charter-house, King's-Hall Cam-* "*bridge, Queenborough Castle*, and rebuilt *St. Stephen's* Chapel, now the "House of Commons in Parliament." (p. 70.)

There is no trace in the records I have searched, of his work at either the Charter-house or at Cambridge, and it is improbable that he re-built St. Stephen's Chapel. That work was begun in 1330, for the Westminster Records tell us:—

> "May 27, 1330. To Master Thomas the Mason, coming first to West- "minster and beginning there upon the New Chapel of St. Stephen's, "'et intrasura super moldas operanti'—for his wages for six days, by "order of the Lord Treasurer and Council, 6s."

This was Master Thomas of Canterbury who commenced the work, receiving, as we see by the accounts, a weekly wage of 6s.

Yvele's cognomen appears in many guises and picturesque forms, ranging from Yeule, Yevele, Yvele, de Yeeveele, Iveleghe, Zyveley and Zeveley. The initial Z in the last two forms is inexplicable, unless the *z* is pronounced as among the Celtic races, with the sound of *y*, as in Gilzean, Dalzell, etc., but from the remainder I gather his name was pronounced "Iveleigh" or "Eveleigh," and not as it looks, "Yeeve-leigh," or as "Yewell," or "Yew-leigh." I am inclined to prefer the first of these forms. We know his father's and mother's names to have been Roger and Marion, as they are mentioned in his will, but we have no other record of his parentage, and nothing as to his place of birth. He was probably born in the year 1320, and was twice married.

Temp. Edward III.

Master Henry Yvele appears first as the colleague, and later the successor on the Royal works at the Palace of Westminster, of Thomas of Gloucester, who, in 1355, is mentioned (alone) as working on the Chapel of St. Stephen. In 1358 and 1359 he is again noticed as in charge of the Palace works, being called "Cementarius and apparitor working and ordering mason's work," and doubtless was the King's chief Master Mason at that time.[1]

Yvele must even then, at the age of 36, have been a person of eminence in his Craft, and perhaps of importance outside it, for in the thirtieth year of Edward III. (1356) a dispute among the Masons was settled at the instance of the Lord Mayor of London, before the Court of Aldermen, by 12 arbiters, and the articles agreed on were signed by six of them "on behalf of the Mason hewers" (or Freestone Masons), and six "on behalf of the Layers or Setters." The deed of arrangement consisted of eight articles in French, and from a translation in Conder's *Hole crafte and fellowship of Masons*, I quote the following:—

"Whereas Simon Fraunces, Mayor of the City of London, has been given to "understand that divers dissensions and disputes have been moved in the said City, "between the masons who are hewers, and the masons who are setters or layers, ... "caused all the good folk of the said trade to be summoned before him, to have from "them good and due information how their trade might be best ordered and ruled for "the profit of the common people," etc. Among the names "on behalf of the Mason hewers" occurs that of Henry de Yeeveele.

On behalf of the Mason Hewers.	On behalf of the Layers or Setters.
Walter de Sallynge.	Richard Joyce.
Richard de Sallynge.	Symon de Bartone.
Thomas de Bredone.	John de Estone.
John de Tyryngton.	John Wylot.
Thomas de Gloucester.[2]	Thomas Hardegray.
Henry de Yeeveele (or Yevele).	Richard de Cornewaylle.

After the mention of his name in the jury list of 1356 just referred to, we next meet him in 1362, a document in the Exchequer accounts naming him with two other Craftsmen:—

Mistre Wm Herland, chief carpenter (died in 1375).[3]
Henry Yvele, deviser of masonry,
and William of Wickham, clerk[4]
(Excheq. a/cs. 472, 10 and 8.)

We learn from the will of the William Herland here alluded to that he lived in the parish of St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf, and was buried in his parish church. (Sharpe's *Calendar of London Wills.*) His brother, Hugh Herland, was also living on the south side of Thames Street, and both these Herlands were near neighbours of Henry Yvele, who owned some property in this and the adjoining parish. (See *Anno* 1384.)

In 1365 Henry de Yvele was Master Mason of the King's works at the Palace of Westminster, working under Nicolas Litlington (Abbot in 1362, died 29th November,

[1] Exchequer Accounts, 471—9, 15, 16.
[2] This is the same Thomas of Gloucester referred to above, *Anno* 1355.
[3] Wm de Herland was appointed in 1350 Surveyor of Works at Windsor Castle, with power to press hewers of stone and other workmen, and to supply necessary materials.
[4] William of Wykeham, whose works at Windsor and Winchester are too well-known to mention here.

1386), who completed the south and west sides of the cloister, and most of the domestic buildings of the Abbey; and at the Tower of London, receiving 1s. a day as his wages.[1]

"*Masons.* Henry Yeveley, mason, director of the works for his wages from Sept. 28 *an* 39 to Sept. 27 in the following year, viz., for 364 days at 1s. per day. £18 4s. 0d."

In 1370 he was granted 1s. a day for the term of his natural life, and on the accession of Richard II. this latter grant was confirmed. (See *Anno* 1378.)

We find during the period he was Master Mason at Westminster he supplied materials for the works, as well as supervising them, one entry during the year 1365 being as follows:—

> "7000 Flanders tiles bought for the pavements of the courts and other
> "works at 6s. 8d. the 1000, and six mouncells of plaister of Paris at 12s.
> "the mouncell."[2].

In the following year, 1366, he supplied some of the stone for the works at Rochester Castle.

> "13 tons of Stapleton freestone at 8s. a ton: and 32 tons of Thomas
> "Fitz-John."[3]

and again in the account (now in the Public Record Office) for 1368-69: Compotus of the Master of the Works, of Rochester,

> "Paid to Henry de Yeflee, for 13 tons of Stapleton freestone bought of
> "him for the said works, at 8s. per ton. £1 18s. 0d."

How the amount is made up it is difficult to see.

There is also an item in the same account (1368),

> "To Master William Herland for four little brass wheels to put in the
> "hoisting engines for drawing up the stone and timber. £0 13s. 4d.

Edward III. began about this time to experience a shortage of skilled labour, and in the year 1371 Henry Yvele, Cementarius, was "sent to various parts to retain divers "masons to be sent in the retinue of the King beyond seas," and "In money delivered "to him, by his own hands, for the wages of twenty five masons, coming to London, "there dwelling and awaiting the passage and will of the King for nine days, each of "them receiving 6d. per day, by command of the Chancellor, Treasurer, and others of "the Council, by a general writ of Privy Seal, amongst the mandates of Michaelmas "Term, last past, £5 12s. 6d."[4] William de Wynford, Cementarius, was charged at this time with a similar mission; he became architect to William of Wykeham at Winchester Cathedral and College.

Temp. Richard II.

On the 1st of July, 1377, we find Yvele was then tenant in possession of the manor of Langeton, in the Isle of Purbeck, and on his requisition an *inspeximus* was granted of the record in Chancery of the liberties of that manor, as determined by *quo warranto* before the King's Justices at Sherbourn in the 6th year of Edward I.[5] This appears to indicate further that, in addition to being a mason of eminence, Henry Yvele was also a quarry owner.

[1] Brayley's *Westminster Palace.* 196 *et seq.*
[2] *Ibid.* 189.
[3] Fabric Roll. 40 Edw. III., in *Archæologia Cantiana*, ii. 12.
[4] Issue Roll of Thomas de Brantingham, Bishop of Exeter, and Treasurer. 44 Edw. III., Devon's edition, 1835.
[5] *Rot. Pat.* 50 Edw. III., m. 13.

In 1377 Richard II. succeeded to the throne, and Yvele received from his royal master a patent to take Masons and put them on the King's works at the Palace and the Tower, with power to imprison the disobedient.

In 1378 another patent from the King—naming him "Director of the Works in "the Art of Masonry at the Palace and Tower in the late reign"—confirmed the grant which he had received in 1370 of 1s. a day for life. In this year he and his colleague, William de Wynford, were directed to take Masons, and set them to work at Southampton.

In 1380 four eminent city craftsmen were appointed a Committee of Defence, to consider the proposal of erecting a fortified tower on either bank of the Thames, with a chain boom to protect the shipping in the Pool. These four were (1) William Walworth, (2) John Northampton, (3) Nicholas Twyford, goldsmith, and (4) Henry Yevele.[1]

In the following year, 1381, Henry Yvele was again commissioned to impress thirty stone-cutters (latomos)[2] for service in Brittany. At this time he designed the south aisle of St. Dunstan's Church in Thames Street, near which he resided. In an agreement of this year, between John Lord Cobham and Nicholas Typerton, mason, the latter undertakes to build the aisle of this church "selon la devyse de Mestre Henry Iveleghe." The indenture is still preserved in the British Museum, and is dated the eve of Christmas, 5 Rich. II.[3]

During this same year he received from Lord Cobham, at Michaelmas, the sum of £20, due to Thomas Wrewk, mason, and William Sharndale, for the works in course of execution at Cowling Castle, near the confluence of the Medway and Thames; and, in the course of the following year, under the date of the 23rd of July, he was again employed to measure and value the work at this place done by William Sharnhale, which amounted to £456, of which the sum of £275 10s. 4d. was that day paid. In both documents he is designated "Masoun et citezein de Loundres."

The former document exists in the Surrenden Collection of Papers, and was printed in the *Freemasons' Magazine*, May 1862. It is as follows:—

Receipt of Thomas Wrewk (by Henry Ivelegh) £20 0s. 0d. 29 Sept. 5 Ric. II. (1381).

Sachount toutez genz, moy Henry de Ivelegh, Masoun, et citizein de Loundres, avoyr ressu de Monsr. Johan de Cobeham et par ses maynz payez de xx libres desterlyng, en le nom de Thomas Wrewk, masoun, des queux xx li., come avaunt est dit, moy avaunt dit Henry reconuz estre perpayez et lavauntdit Mons. Johan, ses heyrs et executours quites atouz jours.

En tesmoyaunce de quele chose, a ceste lettre d'aquitaunce, moy avauntdit Henry ay mys monn seal.

Done a Coulyng, le jour seynt Michael l'archaungele, lan du rengne le Roy Richard secounde puis le conqueste quintte.

(Seal, red wax, a dog seiant. "S . . . . .")

(Indorsed) Aquitance, Henry Ivelegh de xx li.
paye par Thomas Wrewk.

(Rev. L. B. Larking. *Surrenden Collection.*)

[1] Riley's *Memorials.*
[2] *Ibid* and Harl. MS. 4592.
[3] Harl. Charters 48 E. 43, also printed in Rev. T. B. Murray's account of St. Dunstan's, 1859.

The second document is still more interesting, as it points to the antiquity of the custom of calling in one mason to settle the measurements and amount due to another mason for work done.

> 23 July. Ric. II. (1382) Ceste indente fait parentre mons. Johan de Cobeham, seigneur de Cobehame, dune parte, et William Sharnnale, dautre part, tesmoyne que lavauntdit mons. Johan et lavauntdit William ount accompte et mesure les murs et tours deinz le mote de Coulyng, par mestre Henry Yevele, masoun.
>
> Cestassavoir, del tour en le Southest corner taunk al mur del grand chambre en le north corner, oue les deuz rondes tours del hautesse de deux perches oue crest et toup, qui amounte a cynkaunte et quatre perches, prenaunt pour le perche viij li.
>
> Et le hautement de les deux tours viij pees et j quart dun pee plus haute que les murs, q'amonte treys perches, issuit que la somme des perches amounte, en tout, a Cynkaunt et sept perches, qui amounte en argent quatre Centz Cynkaunt et Sys libres.
>
> De quele somme lavauntdit mons[r] Johan ad paie al dit William Sharnhale, en partie de paiement de la somme suisdite, deux centz cessaunt et dys livres, dys south, et quatre deners; des queux CCLXX li. xs. iiijd. lavauntdit William Sharnhale soy reconuz estre paiez, et lavauntdit monsr. Johan, ses heires et executours, quites a touz jours par cestes presentes aquitances endentes, et entre chaungeablement enseales et baillez entre les parties suisdites.
>
> Done lendemayne de la maudeleyne, lan du regne le Roi Richard secounde puis le conquete sisme.
>
> (Indorsed) Endentur come aquitaunce de Scharnhalle de payment de CCLXX. li. xs. iiijd.

In 1383 Yvele was one of several surveyors for making a bridge at Stroud. His friend, Henry Herland of Thames Street, was, like himself, granted 12d. daily, with a robe once a year, as he (Herland) was "verging on old age."

Yvele, by letters patent dated 20th Feb. 1383-4, under the designation of "*Henricus Yevele latomus*," was confirmed in the possession of two shops and 4s. yearly rent, in the parish of St. Martin Oteswiche (or Outwich), formerly the property of Master Excestre, and which he had recently purchased of John Totenham, carpenter. Nichols explains[1] this confirmation was rendered necessary by the action of certain rivals who endeavoured to procure the escheatment of the property to the Crown. The King's favour in the matter was conceded in consideration of the great labours which the said Henry daily sustained in the royal service. "Nos de gracia nostra speciali ad "supplicacionem prefati Henrici, consideracione magnorum laborum quos ipse in "servicio nostro indies sustinet, statum quem ipse in shopis &c. &c." The original patent, with the seal in white wax, is preserved in the British Museum.[2]

The John of Totenham above referred to was appointed City Carpenter in 1365, and was the son of another John de Totenham, sworn in 1325 as a surveyor of tenements in the City in place of Adam de Rothynge (Letter Book E). In 1363 the younger John of Totenham was sworn as a member of the commission of surveyors for the City, consisting of himself and Richard de Salopia, (later on he was called Richard Shropshire

[1] Trans.—*L. & M. Arch. Soc., loc. cit.*   [2] Harl. Charters. 43 E. 28.

1369) carpenters, and Richard de Salynge (one of the Mason Hewers named on p. 245 *ante*) and Richard at Cherche, masons.

From a list of property belonging to London Bridge we find that a tenement held by Henry Yvele, mason, was situate between the street on the east and the Oyster Gate on the west, and was subject to a charge of 5s.[1]

A further detailed description of Yvele's property at London Bridge will be found in his will, to be given presently.

By an indenture dated 20th April. 7 Rich. II. (1383) between Henri Yevele, citizen and mason of London, of the one part, and William Palmere, citizen and horse-dealer (*merchant des chiveaux*) of the same city, and Isabella his wife,[2] of the other, the former party gave to the latter a yearly rent of 40s. issuing from his lands and tenements in the parish of St. Martin Oteswiche, on condition that if Margaret the wife of Henry[3] should survive her husband, and ask her dower of a tenement with four shops, together with 4s. of quit rent issuing from the tenements once belonging to John Tudenham carpenter, which the said William and Isabella held for their lives, of the grant and lease of the said Henry by the service of 20s. per annum, then the said annuity should be in force, but otherwise void.[4]

The accounts of the year 1388 kept by Brother Peter Coumbe, Keeper of the new work of the Church at Westminster, of all receipts and expences from the Vigil of St. Michael, 11 Richard II. to the same feast in next year, speaks of "Wages of three "labourers breaking down the walls of the old church"; and we see that Yvele was employed on the nave works, which he probably designed. The same account refers to the "Fee of Master Yevelee, chief mason, 100 shillings per annum, and for his robes and "furs, 15 shillings; do. of Robert Kentbury, 13s. 4d.: tunic of Thomas Padington, 10s."

"Five masons for 17 weeks (£15 11s. 8d.), one for 5 weeks, 6 labourers for 17 "weeks at 20d. each, four bedders of stone for three weeks, three others for four weeks, "two others for ten weeks."

"4,400 sacks of slacked lime, 52 carts of sand, luncheons for the masons, "bedders and labourers, 23s."

The other item, 13s. 4d. to Robert Kentbury, refers to an undermaster to Henry Yvele, and in 1381 we find he held a croft at Westminster so he must have been permanently engaged there.[5]

In 1390 Yvele was exempted from jury service and similar civic duties in consideration of being the King's mason and Surveyor of the Works within the Palace of Westminster etc., and "on account of his great age." (Calendar Patent Rolls). His life pension of 1s. a day, granted in 1370 and 1378, was cancelled, as he was now a man of property, and the King had granted him the manors of Fremworth and Vannes in Kent. Geoffrey Chaucer was appointed in this year "Clericus Operationum" of the Royal Palaces, (Patent 13 Richard II.), so Yvele and his colleague, Henry Herland, must have been in close contact with him on these works.

In the year 1394 he is mentioned as "Henry Zyveley," and at that time was still chief mason at Westminster, and probably remained there in charge of the nave and lower part of the west front down to the date of his death, somewhere in 1400. The west porch carried out under him closely resembles that of Westminster Hall, and of Winchester Cathedral.

[1] Lethaby's *Westminster Abbey*, 220.
[2] Sister of Katherine his second wife, and named in his Will dated 1400.
[3] His first wife.
[4] Harl. Charters. 58 D. 30.
[5] Bentley's *Cartulary*.

In this year the queen of Richard II., Anne of Bohemia, died, and was buried on the south side of the Confessor's Chapel. We still have two agreements, in the first of which, dated the 1st of April, Henry Yvele and Stephen Lote "Citiens et Maçons de Londre" undertook to well and faithfully erect and carve a tomb of fine marble like to that of Edward III., which it adjoins, and according to a model bearing the seal of the Treasurer of England, to be completed within two years from Michaelmas 1395 for the sum of £250, with £20 additional, "if it gave satisfaction."[1] It was to "occupy in "length all the space between the pillars where the said Queen was interred," and to be raised to the same height as the tomb of King Edward III.

> "Mem^dum^ quod XXVIII° die Augusti anno r. R. Ric. secundi XVIII° dominus Johannes Innocent clericus liberavit in Thesaurariam alteram partem cujusdam indenturæ factæ inter dominum Regem ex una parte et magistro Henricum Yevele et Stephanum Lote latomos ex altera parte, pro una tumba marmorea facienda et reparanda pro Anna nuper Regina Angliæ et pro dicto domino Rege, &c."[2]

The bronze figures, or images, for the tomb to cost £400, are mentioned in another agreement with Nicholas Broker and Godfrey Best, copersmythes of London. This tomb is precisely like that of Edward III. in all respects but its width, being a trifle wider as it supports two effigies instead of only one. The total cost £670, represents about £10,000 of our money.

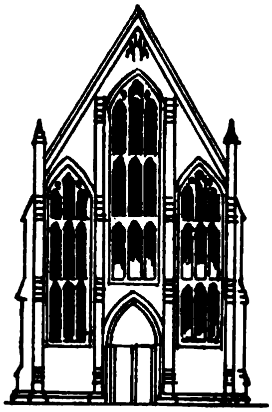
As the resemblance both in workmanship and materials between the two tombs of Richard II. and Edward III. is so remarkably close, there can be little doubt that Yvele had the larger share in both[3]; and also in the tomb of Archbishop Langham (*ob.* 1376); this we know was undoubtedly the work of Henry Yvele and Stephen Lote also, for among the Westminster papers is preserved the receipt for £20 on account of this tomb[4] and for which Yvele executed the bust of the Archbishop. Sir Gilbert Scott mentions, in his *Gleanings from Westminster Abbey*, an item under the year 17-18 Richard II. (1394), "wages £86 11s. 6d. of Henry Zyveley, chief mason, with six regular and named masons, three casual and three casual setters." The pillars of marble for the nave arcade were wrought at Corfe at a cost of £40 each. An item (often recurring) reads, "Paid to a mason of Couf, in part payment of £40 for a marble pillar, £10."

"Paid for a marble column £70; carriage of same from the Thames 10s."

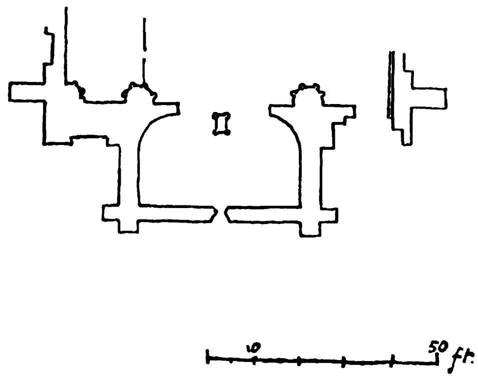
In 1395 a new lodge for the masons was built, and we also find later (in 1413) "Repair of two lodges within the church aforesaid, one covered with tile, the other with "reeds, 26s. 8d."—"Paid to the dauber of the lodge for the masons and the house in "Tothill Street. 15s. 6d." In this year his staff consisted of, according to the certified accounts,—"one chief (himself) ten regular and six casual masons, the table expenses of one mason's apprentice 1s. per week, two casual setters, two carpenters working upon the new house for the masons, and another house in Tothill Street for 22 weeks, at 2s. 6d. each." Richard II., a great benefactor to the abbey buildings, for which he made large provisions in his will, must have completed before his death in 1399 some of these bays of the nave designed by Henry Yvele, for it is known that the window adjoining the doorway into the western walk of the cloister had his badge of the white hart in its glazing.

[1] Rymer's *Fœdera*, &c., vii., 795.
[2] Palgrave *Calendars, &c., of the Exchequer*; Devon's *Extracts from the Issue Rolls*, 1837. 232, 264.
[3] *Archæologia* xxix., 32-59, gives details of the monument of Anne of Bohemia, and particularly of its heraldic devices.
[4] Hist. MSS. Com. iv., 179.

· He also caused the projecting porch to the North Transept known as Solomon's Porch to be built, a work which must also be attributed to Henry Yvele. Hollar shows this in his engraving of 1654, and from this Lethaby has prepared a drawing



AFTER HOLLAR.



given in his "Westminster Abbey," p. 215. A plan of this is in "Dugdale's Monasticon" dated 1682, but cannot be reconciled with the view given by Hollar, probably having been altered in the interval between the two dates.

The walls of Westminster Hall, Yvele's last and greatest work, were now arising from the ground under his supervision, but as he was of great age, Watkin Waldon was associated with him in the work of his design, and his friend Henry Herland, the master carpenter, was executing the magnificent roof. Richard II. had issued letters patent, dated 21st January, 1394, to John Godmerstone, clerk, appointing him to "repair "the Great Hall within the palace of Westminster, to take masons, carpenters, and "other workmen, and set them to the said repairs, &c."

An interesting document, dated the 18th March, 18 Rich. II. (1395) only a fortnight previous te the indenture concerning the tomb of the Queen, refers to the works of Westminster Hall, and apparently gives Henry Yevele a status superior to that which he previously occupied. It is an agreement between the King on one part, and Richard Washbourn and John Swalwe, masons, on the other, for making well and faithfully all the *table* of the walls of the Great Hall within the Palace of Westminster, on one side and the other, raising them for two feet of assise, and inserting 26 *souses*, or corbels, of Caen stone.

The work was to be done according to the purport of a form and model made by the advice of Master Henri Zeveley, and delivered to the said masons by Watkin Waldon, his warden.

"Selonc le purport d'une fourme et molde
"faite par conseil de mestre Henri Zeveley."[1]

Taking this, with the reference to the word "devyse" already given of the aisle of St. Dunstan's Church, it can only be concluded that Yvele was the designer of both works, as in each case other masons were employed to execute the structures under his direction.

He appears to have worked also at various times on the King's Hall at Cambridge, and at Queenboro' Castle, the latter, though, is by some attributed to William of Wykeham, for which there appears to be no authority. It is probable also that he worked for Sir John Beauchamp.

[1] Rymer's *Fœdera, &c.*, vii., 794 (The name is there misprinted "Zeneley.") An abstract is given in Brayley's *Westminster Palace*, 437.

Temp. Henry IV.

In the accession year of the fourth Henry, (1399) Henry Yvele must have been almost incapable of work by reason of his advanced age, and now passes out of notice. His will, which mentions him as "mason, citizen, and freeman, parishioner of St. Magnus, London Bridge," was proved in 1400, and he was buried in the church of that parish where Stow found his tomb, and apparently quotes the inscription. From his will it appears that he built his own tomb in St. Magnus. The executors he appointed were John Clifford, mason, Stephen Lote, mason, his partner and colleague at Westminster, and others. Clifford was, with Yvele himself and his wife Katherine, a party to a deed of 1389 still preserved, and must have also been a partner with Yvele in his numerous works. Yvele's will is dated 25th May, 1 Hen. IV. (1400), and is enrolled in the Court of Hustings at Guildhall, by John Clifford, mason, and Martin Seman, Clerk, two of his executors.[1] He devised a tenement with houses, shops, &c., on Oystergate, in the parish of St. Magnus at London Bridge, purchased 43 Edw. III. of the executors of John Lovekyn, once Mayor of London, and certain tenements with a quay adjoining Fish Wharf at the Hole in the aforesaid parish of St. Magnus, purchased 14 Rich. II. of John Horn of Northfleet late citizen and fishmonger of London, and also another tenement with a quay adjoining annexed to the said Fish Wharf within the Hole aforesaid on the east part once belonging to Thomas Osbern son and heir of Gosselin de Clyve and afterwards to William Polle fishmonger, purchased of John Devene and his fellows 17 Rich. II. and an annual rent of 13s. 4d. out of a corner tenement situate upon Oyster Hill opposite the church of St. Magnus and in the said parish purchased of John Southcote esq 21 Rich II: all which he devised to Katherine his then wife for her life, on consideration she remained sole and unmarried and that she should provide two sufficient chaplains to celebrate divine service at the altar of St. Mary in the said church of St. Magnus during all her life for his soul and the souls of his late wife Margaret, Roger and Marion his father and mother, his brother and sisters, his lord King Edward III, Sir John Beauchamp knt., John Haket, and all to whom he was in duty bound, and all faithful souls.

And after decease of said Katherine or her not keeping sole, nor maintaining such two chaplains, he devised all the said premises to Sir William Frankish parson or rector of St. Magnus and his successors and to Edmund Bolton and Peter Blake wardens of the fabric of the said church and their successors for ever for maintaining two chaplains to celebrate divine service at the said altar of St. Mary for the souls as aforesaid and to maintain a lamp perpetually burning day and night before the salutation of the blessed Mary in the aforesaid Chapel and to pay yearly to the parish clerk 12d. for keeping and lighting the said lamp when necessary and to the rector of the said parish 2s. yearly for saying or singing with the said chaplains *placebo* and *dirige*, *cum nota*, and one mass on the testator's anniversary for his soul and the souls aforesaid and 5s. yearly among all the other chaplains of the said church to have his soul and the souls aforesaid in their memory, and to the master clerk of the said church 12d. and to his under-clerk 8d. to do their offices in due manner as to a year's mind belongs; and for bread or victuals and drink 6s. 8d. to be spent among the parishioners coming to his *dirige* in the night and 10s. among the poor to pray for the souls aforesaid, and 3s. 4d. for two new wax candles burning, one to wit at his head and another at his feet at the time of his anniversary, and afterwards to burn before the image of St. Mary in the said chapel so long as they lasted.

[1] Hustings Roll. 1 Hen. IV. memb. 3.

And he willed that the said two chaplains should receive at the hands of the said rector and wardens £14 yearly out of the rents of the said tenements, *id est*, each of them £7 for their salary or stipend.

And if it should please the rector and parishioners to charge the chaplains of the said church or their competent assistants to say daily a mass of St. Mary with note, or on every Saturday he desired his said two chaplains might have the appointment and also to assist in singing nightly the anthem called *Salve Regina* with note before the same altar, with saying a collect and *de profundis*. The two church-wardens to receive for this service yearly 13s. 4d.

If his tenements, &c., were hereafter let at an advanced rent the excess was to be placed in a box for their repair. In case of failure of his foundation at St. Magnus the income to be transferred to the use and maintenance of London Bridge, and to find two chaplains in the Bridge Chapel. He desired that Thomas Hoo, his chaplain, might be one of the said two chaplains, and that he should not be bound to be present at the said canonical hours nor other charges aforesaid except according to his power.

To Katherine his wife he left for life his tenement called la Glene in the parish of St. Magnus, and all his tenements in Basynglane and Cordwaner Street in the parish of St. Martin Otyswiche provided she kept herself sole, otherwise she to have her dower only; the reversion (when accruing) to be sold and the money to be distributed for the benefit of his soul and the souls aforesaid in celebrating masses, distributing to the poor, mending of ways, marriage of poor maids, and other deeds of charity.

His wife Katherine to have also for life all his lands, &c., at Wenyngton and Alvythele or elsewhere in Essex, with all his store alive and dead; the reversion as before and especially in aid of the rebuilding of the old isle where the sick poor be within the church of the hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr of Southwark; but he wished that Isabella his wife's sister should have for life that mansion in which she lived in the said parish of St. Martin Otyswiche rent free.

He appoints as executors his wife Katherine, John Clifford mason, Stephen Lote mason, Richard Parker his cousin and Martin Seman clerk, and as overseer John Warner alderman.

Yvele's successor at the abbey works was Master William of Colchester, "chief mason," who was receiving in the year 1399 and subsequently, a fee of 100s. per annum with his dress and furs.

So the active career of this fine old craftsman must then have been closed, and he died early in 1400 full of years and honour, and he and his school of masons have made a lasting mark on the Perpendicular style then coming into vogue. His works live after him.

Festival of the Four Crowned Martyrs.

MONDAY, 9th NOVEMBER, 1908.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., W.M.; J. T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., S.W.; F. J. W. Crowe, P.G.O., J.W.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G C., Chap.; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; H. Sadler, G.Ty., S.D.; W. Watson, J.D.; J. P. Simpson, I.G.; E. H. Dring, S.Stew.; E. L. Hawkins, J.Stew.; Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.; G. L. Shackles, P.M.; Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta, P.M.; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; and Edward Macbean, P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. L. Danielsson, Edward Phillips, H. H. Montague Smith, W. Leonard Smith, I. Gundelfinger, Geo. P. Simpson, R. E. Landesmann, F. W. Billson, Alfred S. Gedge, Alexander C. Forrester, G. E. Bolton, Col. C. Justice, Edward T. Dearing, W. B. Hextall, Chas. H. Watson, W. C. Barnes, C. Isler, Chas. Aubert, C. H. Denny, H. W. Morrieson, Israel Solomons, H. Eaborn, W. Fisher, S. Maier, J. C. Lyell, F. W. Hancock, A.G.D.C.; Alfred Lole, Chas. H. Bestow, A. C. Palmer, J. Chas. McCullagh, Dr. Andrew Ellis Wynter, D. Bock, W. Howard-Flanders, W. Jacobsen, A. V. Davis, H. Hyde, J. Clarke, R. F. Wallis, Dis.G.J.D., Transvaal; D. Gunton, W. F. Keddell, Percy A. Legge, M. Thomson, W. H. Harris, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, Charles Davies, J. Elston Cawthorn, W. A. Barker, Reginald C. Watson, William W. Mangles, Hugh James, F. W. Levander, W. Wonnacott, J. F. H. Gilbard, H. J. Grace, Rev. R. T. Gardner, R. J. Harrison, O. Leo Thomson, Herbert Burrows, Col. C. H. L. Baskerville, W. R. A. Smith, Malcolm J. R. Dundas, Major John Rose, John Church, John Anley and W. R. Poole.

Also the following visitors:—Bros. J. R. French, St. Edward's Lodge No. 966; Chas. Dearing, P.M. St. John's Lodge No. 795; Chas. Szlumper, W.M. Aberystwith Lodge No. 1072; H. Sparks, Telegraph Cable Lodge No. 2470; W. R. Palgrave, W.M. Electric Lodge No. 2087; J. W. Draper, S.W. St. John's Lodge No. 795; J. Jellis, S.D. Hiram Lodge No. 2416; H. Barter, W.M. High Cross Lodge No. 754; John Tucker, Duke of Cornwall Lodge No. 1839; Frederick Reeves, P.M. Bisley Lodge No. 2317; and H. Watson, Golden Square Lodge No. 2857.

The Secretary read a letter from the M.W. Grand Master, the Duke of Connaught, in which His Royal Highness graciously expressed his willingness to become an Honorary Member of the Lodge, and he was duly elected accordingly.

One Masonic Research Society and twenty-five brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Bros. E. Conder, junr., P.M.; Sir Charles Warren, P.Dis.G.M., E.Arch., P.M.; J. P. Rylands; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G.Tr., Ireland; S. T. Klein, P.M.; E. Armitage, P.D.G.D.C.; E. J. Castle, P.D.G.R., P.M.; L. A. de Malczovich; W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D., P.M.; Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Nofolk, Treas.; W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B., D.C.; and W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.

The W.M. announced that in recognition of the valuable services rendered by Bro. Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, not only to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, of which he is such a distinguished member, but to Masonry in general, a medal had recently been struck at the Government Mint, Hamburg, under the auspices of the Hamburgische Zirkel-Correspondenz. Taking advantage of this circumstance the



French Apron exhibited by Bro. Seymour Bell.





Lodge had caused a special copy of the medal to be struck in silver, and the members desired Bro. Crawley to accept this as a token of their affection and appreciation.

W. Bro. John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., the Master Elect, was then regularly installed as Worshipful Master of the Lodge by Bro. F. H. Goldney.

The W.M. appointed his officers as follows:—

S.W.	Bro.	F. J. W. Crowe, P.G.O.
J.W.	,,	Henry Sadler, G.Ty.
Chaplain	,,	Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch.
Treasurer	,,	Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk.
Secretary	,,	W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C.
S.D.	,,	W. Watson.
J.D.	,,	J. P. Simpson.
D.C.	,,	W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B.
I.G.	,,	E. H. Dring.
Stew.	,,	E. L. Hawkins.
Tyler	,,	J. W. Freeman.

The W.M. proposed and the S.W. seconded "That Bro. Frederick Hastings Goldney, P.G.D., having completed his year of office as W.M. of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076, the thanks of the Lodge be and hereby are tendered to him for his courtesy in the Chair and his efficient management of the affairs of the Lodge, and that this resolution be suitably engrossed and presented to him," which was carried by acclamation.

The resignation of Bro. the Rev. Charles James Ball, a Past Master of the Lodge, was received with regret.

The Secretary called attention to the following

EXHIBITS.

By Bro. SEYMOUR BELL, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Small French APRON, 12¾in. on the waist-band and 12½in. in extreme centre depth, the bottom being circular; triangular flap. Printed from engraved plates and the design elaborately hand-coloured. The main design is a circular temple of Justice approached by seven steps and having eight columns to support the dome. Within the temple is a small altar supporting a balance, a skull and cross-bones, surrounded by stars on the front of the altar, and large pillars to right and left, a stone balustrade forming a vista and enclosing the temple. A Mosaic pavement in black and white, in the foreground a perfect ashlar, level, sarcophagus, trowel, gavel, square and rough ashlar. A large pair of compasses extend from the base of one of the large columns to the other over the temple, together with two branches of acacia intertwined with a cable tow. In the top left corner a sun in splendour, and in the

right a moon surrounded by clouds. On the flap is a five-pointed star with a flamboyant "G" in the centre, and around it a serpent with tail in mouth, and floral scroll work to right and left. The apron is printed on white satin and bound with narrow white satin ribbon, with strings of the same.

Under the flap close to the band, is the following inscription in French, only partly legible, but evidently the maker's name was along the top of the plate used for the apron, as distinct from the flap, and partly covered from stitching together, all in one line :—

Imprimé à la Bibliothèque nationale A Paris chez
Guerin, Bordeur, palais du Tribunal No. 170.

By Bro. F. W. Levander, London.

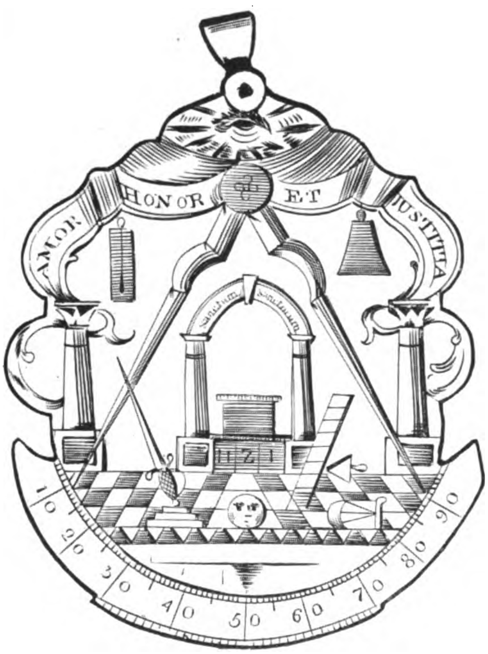
Trade-card, of Mathews, Oxford, issued about 1788.

By Bro. Henry Sadler, London.

Apron, and Jewel, belonging to a Brother in the South of England. The design on the apron is not printed from an engraved plate, but is very beautifully drawn by hand in Indian ink. It is not known to what degree these belong. It is possible that they are not Masonic.

By Bro. H. Palgrave Simpson, London.

Engraved Jewel, originally owned by A. Riley, Lodge No. 410, no doubt an Irish Lodge. (See *A.Q.C.* xi. 137, and xix. 91.) *Presented to the Lodge.*





By Bro. G. Vogeler,

Apron, worn under the Grand Lodge of Darmstadt.

By The Secretary.

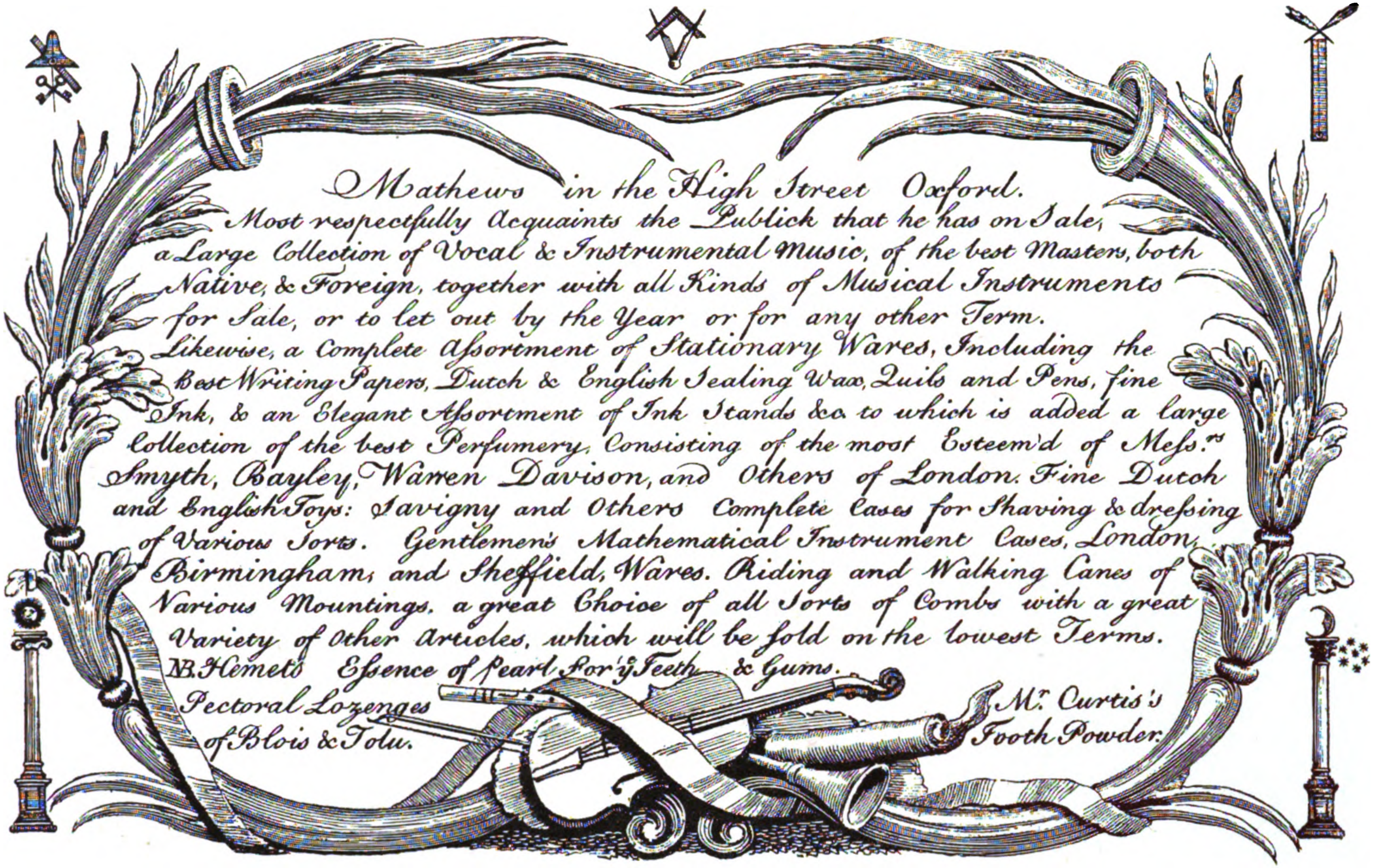
Photograph of an engraving, possibly the heading of a summons to a Lodge meeting at a tavern called the "Greyhound."

Photograph of trade-card of "Procter, No. 16, St. Ann's Lane, Aldersgate, Painter to the Honble Society of Free-Masons."

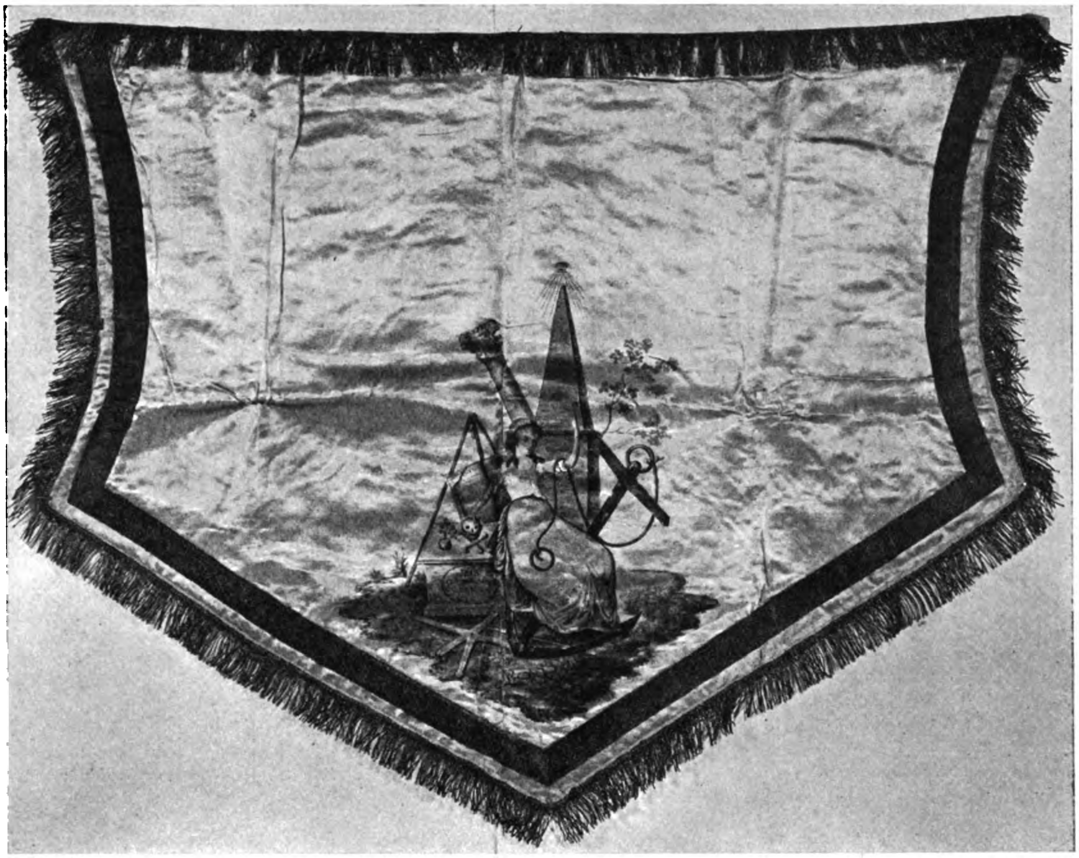
These two photographs are from engravings in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to those brethren who had lent objects for exhibition or who had made presentations to the Lodge Museum.

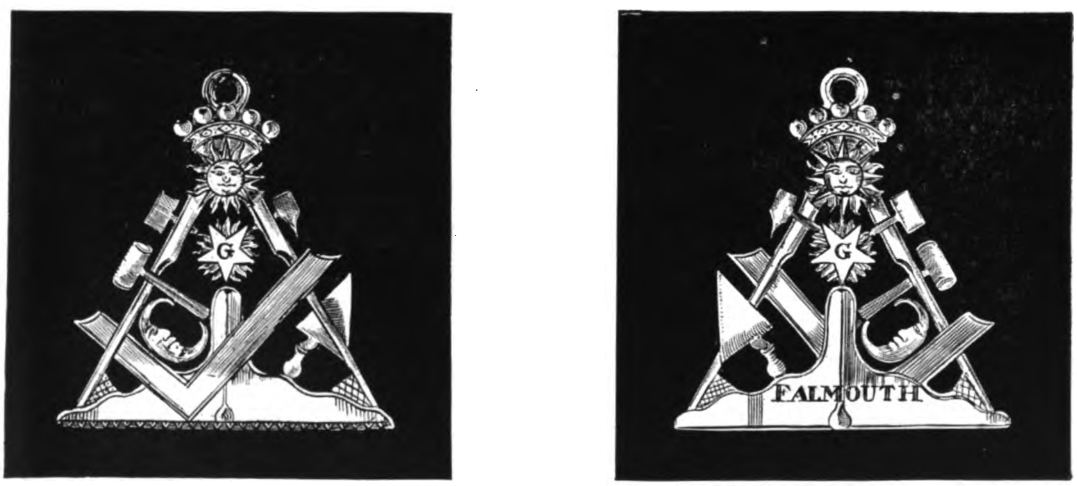
The W.M. delivered the following Installation Address.



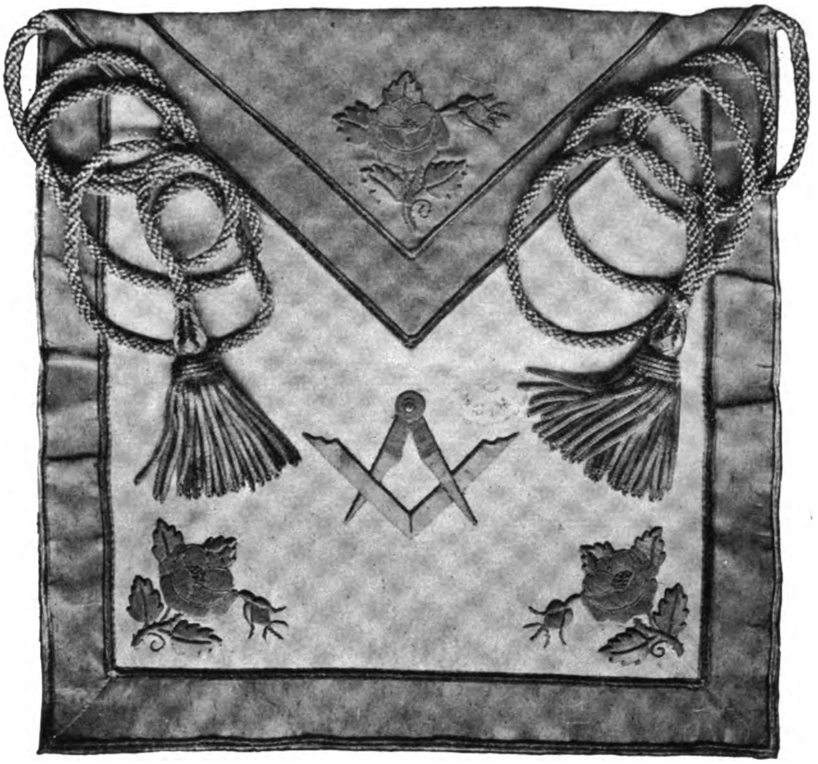
Trade Card in the collection of Bro. F. W. Levander.



Hand-painted Apron, exhibited by Bro. H. Sadler.



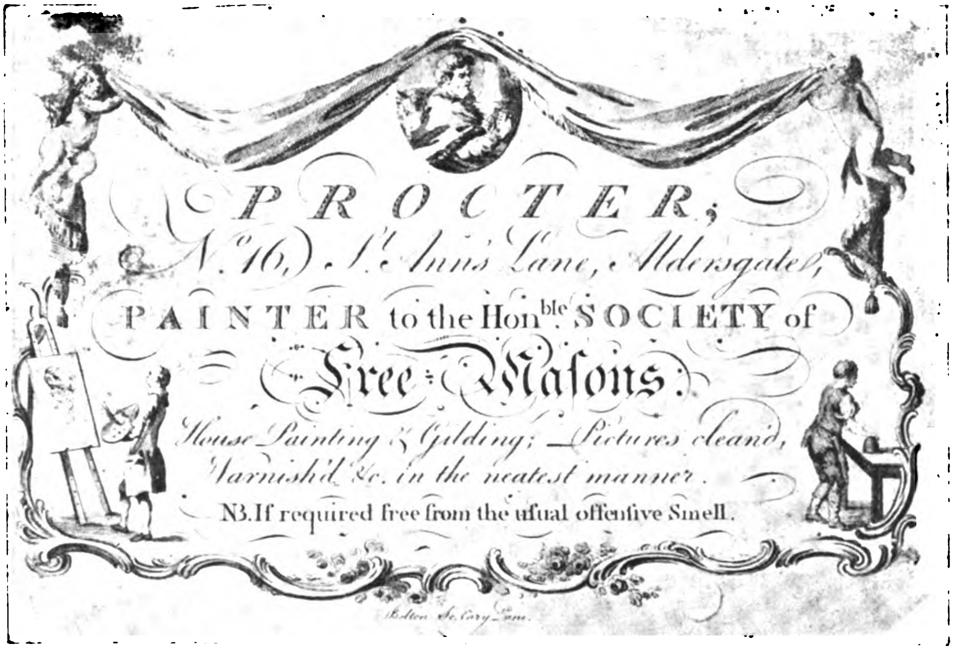
Pierced Jewel, exhibited by Bro. H. Sadler.



Apron, as worn under the Grand Lodge of Darmstadt.



Engraved Heading of Lodge Summons (?)
from the original in the Victoria and Albert Museum.



Trade Card, from the original in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

AS the years roll by, it becomes increasingly difficult to find a subject suitable for an Inaugural Address, which has not already been selected for that purpose by a previous occupant of this chair, or has not formed the subject of a Paper read in the Lodge. I hope, therefore, you will grant me your indulgence if, in what I propose to say to you this afternoon, I travel along a path which is more or less familiar to all of you. May I then ask your forbearance while I address you briefly upon the subject of "Advancement in Masonic Knowledge?"

It must, I fear, be generally admitted that the Charge to "make some daily advancement in Masonic knowledge," has been obeyed by comparatively few of those to whom it was addressed.

If we include in "Masonic knowledge," as I think we should, not merely a familiarity with the degree ritual, but also some knowledge of the history of Freemasonry, its origin and development, its objects, its tenets and principles, its symbolism, its points of resemblance to and difference from other similar Societies, as well as some acquaintance with those worthy men who helped to build up the Society, and bring it to the degree of prosperity which it now enjoys, then we must sorrowfully confess that Masonic knowledge has not in the past been a distinguishing characteristic of all Freemasons.

Down to the last twenty-five or thirty years very few Masons, comparatively speaking, either knew or cared to know anything of the past history of the Society of which they were members. Except in a few isolated cases, the spirit of enquiry was, if not dead, then sleeping, and any attempt to arouse it into activity met with no result commensurate with the efforts put forth.

This general want of interest in Masonry, apart from the Lodge work, which characterised the Craft for at least a century after the foundation of the Grand Lodge of England, may be attributed to several causes. There was a great difficulty, for instance, in finding brethren who were sufficiently acquainted with Masonic history to be able to act as guides and instructors; there were no Masonic libraries, as there are now, to which enquirers could obtain access for reading and study, and, in addition, there was the very apparent unreliability of much of the early literature of the Craft. This must have had a very deterring effect upon many enquiring Masons, damping their enthusiasm and forcing them to the conclusion, either that the Craft had no history worthy of their serious study, or that any attempt to bring order out of the existing chaos would be pure labour in vain.

But whilst this was undoubtedly the prevailing condition of Freemasonry down to about the middle of the nineteenth century, the ignorance was not quite universal. Already early in the previous century efforts had been put forth, here and there, to dispel the surrounding gloom, and create a desire for an intelligent knowledge and understanding of Freemasonry, and for a hundred years attempts had been made, from time to time, to stimulate the Brotherhood into some literary activity. Martin Clare, who wrote the famous "Defence of Masonry," lectured in the year 1738, at Lodge No. 4—now No. 6—London, and this practice, we are told, was not unusual among the higher class of Lodges at that time. Many of these lectures, it is true, dealt with

subjects which have but a slender connection with Freemasonry, such as Education, General History, Literature and Science, but still the fact that Masons would listen to a discourse upon such subjects, was evidence that some of the Brethren were even then interested in matters quite apart and distinct from the ordinary work of the Lodge, which augured well for the future. Minutes of many eighteenth century Lodges contain instances of this laudable custom, which was, however, neither so general nor so long-continued as it should have been, in order to permanently benefit the Fraternity.

For the greater part of the eighteenth century, the various editions of the Constitutions, Ahiman Rezons and Pocket Companions were virtually all the literature available for the instruction of our ancient Brethren, for it was not until the years 1772 and 1775 respectively, that Preston and Hutchinson produced their well-known books. The numerous editions, however, of the works I have mentioned, indicate clearly that there was some demand for Masonic knowledge, a demand which the writers succeeded probably in stimulating, but which their books certainly failed to satisfy.

Toward the close of the eighteenth century, a growing desire for Masonic knowledge manifested itself, which several Lodges in this country, and also on the continent, seem to have done their utmost to satisfy.

In France the Lodge "Des Neuf Sœurs" of Paris, which enjoyed the distinction of having initiated the philosopher Voltaire in 1778, and the Lodges of the Rite Ecossaise Philosophique of the same period, may be mentioned as among the foreign Lodges which early devoted themselves to a study of Masonic literature, interspersed with lectures on philosophy, general history, science and art. But the wave of revolution which swept over Western Europe during the last few years of the century put an end to what might, and probably would have been a movement for the general elevation and enlightenment of the Masonic Fraternity.

During the early part of the nineteenth century men were too much occupied with war and its terrible consequences to have much time or desire to devote themselves to the study of Masonic literature, but towards the middle of the century evidences were not wanting that more interest was being taken in Masonic history and archæology. Students were, however, hampered in their work by the scarcity of reliable books. A general history of Freemasonry did not exist; the treasure-house of old Minute-books and other Lodge records was as yet unexplored, but, in spite of every drawback, efforts were put forth by many Brethren to stimulate research, and cultivate a desire to know more of the past of the Masonic Brotherhood.

The Masonic Press of 1840 to 1860 contains many evidences of activity in this direction, and many of the brethren who were the pioneers in this intellectual movement were the instructors of the older Masons of to-day.

In the year 1861, a Society of German Masons (Verein Deutscher Maurer) was established "to advance the Masonic science in its whole extent by promoting the knowledge of the history, law, symbols and doctrine of Freemasonry," and this Society was probably the earliest forerunner of the "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge. It consisted of regular and corresponding members, and published its transactions annually. Bro. J. G. Findel, a well-known German Masonic writer, was a prominent member, and the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, a founder of this Lodge, was a corresponding member. Much useful work was done, but the Society was not appreciated and was only short-lived.

Ten years later a distinct advance in the intellectual study of Masonry was made, by the establishment in London of a Masonic Archæological Institute, "to promote the interests and to elevate the standing of Freemasonry, by systematic and scientific investigations into the early history of the Craft, and the origin and meaning of Masonic

symbols, rites and traditions." Inasmuch as two of the founders of this Lodge were among the early members of this Institute, it may justly be claimed as the principal pioneer of the "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge. The programme put forth, however, failed to attract members, and in two or three years the Society had ceased to exist. Only a few papers were read, none of which were printed, although it was originally intended to issue an annual volume of transactions.

But the greatest impetus ever given to Masonic research was the consecration of this Lodge, the "Quatuor Coronati," No. 2076, in the year 1886, a Lodge, which, although it has done excellent work in the twenty-two years of its existence, has yet, I think, a very glorious future before it. More than any similar Masonic institution that has ever existed, it has responded to the appeal of Brethren all over the world for light and knowledge upon Masonic history and archæology, with a readiness and a completeness which deserves, and has received, the sincerest and warmest thanks of all genuine Masonic students. Its individual members have done much to strengthen the historical foundation of Masonry, freed it from many of the absurdities and impossibilities with which Anderson and others had associated it, placed it upon a more worthy platform as a subject deserving the thought, consideration and study of educated men, and taken from it Henry Hallam's stigma, that "the curious subject of Freemasonry has unfortunately been treated only by panegyrists or calumniators, both equally mendacious."

The twenty volumes of the Lodge *Transactions*, which have found their way to the uttermost parts of the earth, are in themselves a splendid contribution to the knowledge and appreciation of Freemasonry, and have served to stimulate Masons everywhere to prosecute the study of the archæology of the Craft.

Prompted by so excellent an example, several Lodges have already been established, which work in close imitation of the "Quatuor Coronati," while many others in England, and also in the Colonies, have done, or are still doing, some excellent literary work. In addition to these Lodges, Masonic Literary Societies have been founded in all parts of the country, which, together with the numerous Past Masters' Lodges, have, more or less, all the same object in view, viz., to stimulate Masonic research, and to induce the Brethren to study the history and archæology of Freemasonry. Surely much of the work done by these Lodges and Societies may be ascribed to the example set them by the "Quatuor Coronati," to whom they look up with respect and reverence as their leader in the work.

What is the condition of Freemasonry to-day? More respected, more honoured, perhaps, than ever before. But is not the Craft also more enlightened? Never, perhaps, in the whole history of speculative or philosophical Freemasonry, has the Craft, as a whole, been so well-informed as to its past as it is to-day, and never, perhaps, were Masons, in consequence of that knowledge, so proud of the Fraternity. And yet never has there been a greater demand for information on Masonic subjects, never has light on Masonic problems been so eagerly sought for as now, never have so many questions been asked as to whence and why as are now being asked, and never has there been so much craving for Masonic knowledge as is the case at the present time.

But while we rejoice at the progress already made in the acquisition of Masonic knowledge, and at the demand for further knowledge which manifests itself in many quarters, there is still very much to be done for the instruction and enlightenment of the whole body of Freemasons, and of those who year by year are attracted to the Fraternity. We boast of the large and wide-spread membership of this Lodge, and yet in some Provinces not one per cent. has yet joined our Outer Circle, for although a large mass of information has been acquired by individual Masons, there is still much lack of

Masonic knowledge to be dealt with among the Masonic rank and file. In spite of the work of all the literary Lodges and Societies which have been established, it is surprising how many Masons there still are, who are entirely ignorant of all the Masonic archæological treasure which has been discovered. They have never heard of the "Old Charges," the Engraved Lists, "Universis" Certificates and Ahiman Rezons; the names of Ashmole, Plot, Anderson, Dermott, Preston and Hutchinson, call up to them no visions of the past, while of the wonderful discoveries of the present generation of Masonic students they are in absolute ignorance. They live in the atmosphere of a century ago, their Masonic library consisting merely of a Book of Constitutions.

Whilst all will probably agree that the last word has not yet been spoken upon any of the different branches of Masonic research, there is no doubt that the ground has been well worked during the last twenty-five years. Many temples have been searched through; all the known MSS. have been studied, compared, collated; the remains of many ancient mysteries and of many by-gone systems of morality have been examined for traces of resemblance to the Masonic system; all references to early Freemasonry have been sought out, in order to ascertain what the world has thought of it; and the Masonic past generally has, by constant systematic search, been made to yield much valuable treasure. This being so, and in view of the growing demand for Masonic knowledge, have we not almost arrived at a point, when, without in any degree discontinuing our search among the ruins of the past, some of our efforts may well be directed to disseminating, among the Lodges generally, the valuable knowledge which has already been acquired?

How can this laudable object be best accomplished? How can the desire for increased Masonic knowledge be further stimulated and then satisfied?

At a Masonic Congress held in Brussels in the year 1904, an elaborate plan for extending the knowledge of the history of Freemasonry was presented. It was proposed thereby—

a. To create in every Lodge a section for historical study.

b. To advise every Lodge to prepare its own history and publish it.

c. To publish a Masonic bibliography.

d. To organize lectures on Masonic history in every Lodge by competent Masonic scholars.

This was a large scheme, and probably difficult of accomplishment in its entirety, but could not something be done in this direction for English-speaking Masons, if not by this Lodge as a Lodge, then by the individual members of both the Inner and the Outer Circles? Masonic Literary Societies are already flourishing in many towns in England, but there is room for many more. There should be at least one in every Province, and in the larger Provinces one in every large town. If only the Local Secretaries, who now render such excellent service to the Lodge, could be prevailed upon to undertake the formation of such Societies, and extend thereto a fostering care, it would be a long step toward the inculcation of further valuable Masonic knowledge. Such societies would in no way injure this Lodge, or dethrone it from the proud position it now occupies, but they would serve rather as feeders to it, by making its work more generally known and by stimulating in the Brethren a desire to qualify for membership therein.

By means of these local Societies, Brethren would first become educated, and subsequently stimulated to visit the Lodges in their immediate neighbourhood, reading papers, answering questions, establishing libraries and directing Masonic study and

research, so that every Mason, wherever located, should have the opportunity, if he desired it, of making "some daily advancement in Masonic knowledge."

You will not think, I feel sure, that I am travelling beyond the sphere of my office if I appeal, not to you only, who to-day hear my voice, but also to the larger body of members who may, perhaps, read my words, to take in hand this dissemination of Masonic knowledge for the gradual instruction and enlightenment of the whole Craft. Your association with this Lodge gives you a qualification and a position in the Fraternity, which should enable you to render valuable services in this special work. The Lodge has given, and is still giving to you, the result of its labours in every department of Masonic lore. It has opened to you a treasure-house of Masonic knowledge, which your attendance here to-day proves that you value and appreciate. And may it not ask you in return to hand on the knowledge you have received here to other members of the Craft, that they, in their turn, may interest themselves in Masonic investigation and research, for the further enlightenment of the Masonic Fraternity? Do not for a moment think that the work is done, for although much has already been accomplished in the realm of Masonic archæology, there is still ample scope for further research. There are whole domains still to be explored, there are histories of venerable Lodges to be written, records to be searched through, muniment chests to be ransacked, many problems to be solved, many difficulties to be overcome, and much self-sacrificing work to be done, before a complete history of Freemasonry can be written, and Masonic knowledge become a characteristic feature and an abiding distinction of the Craft.

Let us then all unite together in a strong determination that this Lodge shall still continue to take the lead in disseminating the discoveries of Masonic students, and in contributing to the gradual spread of genuine Masonic knowledge.

At the subsequent Banquet, Bro. F. H. Goldney, I.P.M., proposed the "Toast of the Worshipful Master."

Brethren,

As the Installing Master upon this interesting occasion, the privilege has been accorded to me of proposing the toast of the distinguished Brother whom it has to-day been my good fortune to proclaim Worshipful Master of Quatuor Coronati Lodge.

Seldom can we find a Brother of nearly forty years standing in Freemasonry so keen, so active, so constant in the work of the Craft as Bro. Thorp of Leicester.

His persevering labours and earnest thought for the advancement of knowledge of the history, traditions and antiquities of our great Institution continue unabated, and as fresh as when he first saw the light.

To enumerate his great services to Freemasonry would be indeed a formidable task—we can only touch upon his public record, and refer to the numerous offices which he has so honourably filled, to gather some insight into the devoted interest which he has displayed in furthering the great cause which we all have so much at heart.

Bro. Thorp, whose 'Grand Climacter' is still, happily, some years distant, from the outset of his Masonic career to the present time has been an assiduous student of the traditions and written evidences of the Craft, and an analytical observer, and critical examiner of the antiquarian sources of our ancient history.

For this purpose he has devoted much time during his Continental travels in close observations and enquiries upon the spot, in mastering foreign languages, and in noting past and present history and customs of the various nationalities with which he came into contact.

Two leading features in his literary career have been his becoming an active member of the Inner Circle of this Lodge (to which he has contributed many valuable treatises, and in which he has ably discussed the papers of others), and in his being a Founder and the first Master of the Lodge of Research No. 2429, Leicester, a kindred Lodge to our own, whose useful work in searching out the origin, traditions and symbolism of much that is interesting in Freemasonry has been thoroughly recognised and appreciated.

Bro. Thorp, who, notwithstanding his successful pursuit of important mercantile undertakings, and his being the head of one of the large textile industries of the Midlands, has made the time to devote himself to his Masonic duties in such a thorough manner that they have been publicly recognised by his promotion to high rank in four of our principal Orders.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, our beloved Grand Master, has honoured him by his appointment as Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies of the Grand Lodge of England; whilst similar distinctions have been conferred upon him in Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England, in Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England, and by the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite.

In his own Province, too, the high estimation of Bro. Thorp has been evinced by his appointment to various Grand Offices, culminating in his becoming Provincial Senior Grand Warden of Leicestershire in 1883.

The previous year he had been appointed Third Principal in the Grand Chapter of that Province.

In 1878 he was appointed Grand Senior Warden in the Mark Degree of the same Province.

As a member of John of Gaunt Lodge No. 523, Leicester, Lodge of Research No. 2429, Leicester, whose *Transactions*, edited by Bro. Thorp for the last sixteen years, form so valuable an addition to Masonic literature, Chapter of Fortitude No. 279, Simon de Montfort Lodge of M.M.M. No. 194, and St. Margaret's Chapter Rose Croix No. 92, he has won, and retained, the esteem and affection of his Brethren.

In addition to his writings, Bro. Thorp has ably promoted the best interests of Freemasonry by his well-known lectures, and thereby brought himself into personal contact with a large number of Brethren in different parts of England and America.

His membership of various learned Societies, such as the Royal Historical Society of England, the Royal Society of Literature of Great Britain, the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, the similar Society of Scotland, and other erudite and scholarly Institutions shew the universality of his attainments and the attractiveness of his disposition.

In America, too, he is personally well known and highly spoken of, and his Masonic lectures and published works much sought after.

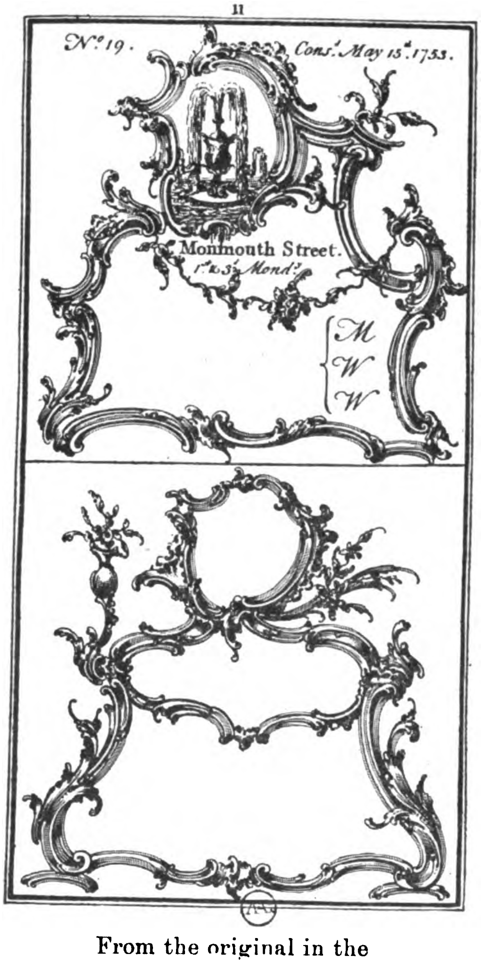
Bro. Thorp, as author of numerous Masonic publications, is recognised as an able and accurate writer, full of interest and imparting much information.

His splendid collections of Masonic books, manuscripts, certificates, medals, jewels, clothing, pottery and curios are the outcome of consummate knowledge and excellent taste.

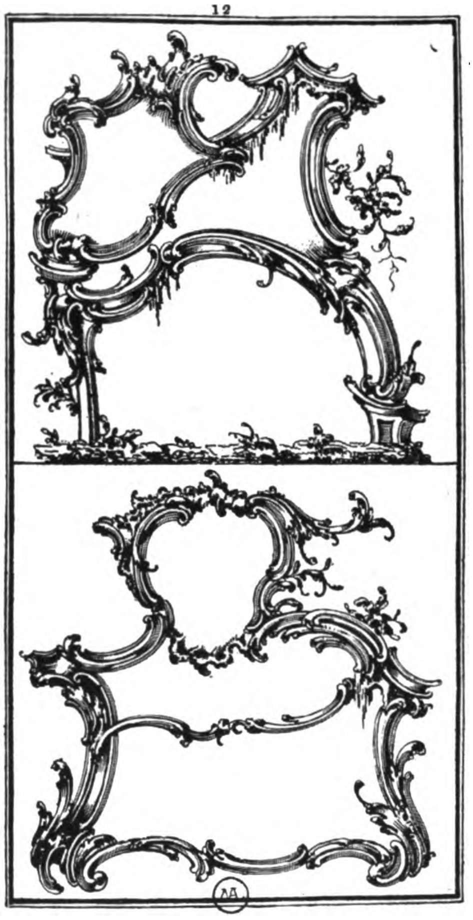
Brethren, in proposing the toast of the evening—Bro. Thorp, our W.M.—I give it as of one whose past brilliant record assures us that in him we have a typical W.M. for Quatuor Coronati Lodge, and that we may feel confident that under his rule our Lodge will not only hold its own in universal esteem and numbers, but will be strengthened in its value to Freemasonry, and in the increase of the Outer Circle.



From the original in the
Victoria and Albert Museum,
South Kensington.



From the original in the
Victoria and Albert Museum,
South Kensington.



From the original in the
Victoria and Albert Museum,
South Kensington.

THE ENGRAVED LIST OF LODGES,

"ANCIENTS," A.D. 1753.

BY BRO. W. J. HUGHAN, P.G.D.

TO our esteemed Secretary we are indebted for the information that there is another issue of an engraved List of "Ancient" Lodges, preserved at South Kensington Museum, "Engrav'd & Publish'd by Bro^{r}. Evans, in Bear Street, Leicester Fields Anno Lap. 5753," and prepared by the famous "Lau. Dermott, Sec." The one which was presented to the Library of No. 2076, by Bro. W. J. Songhurst, was apparently the first of its kind issued, and at the time I described its character in vol. xix. of *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, 1906, was the only copy of the kind known. Since then, however, another has been traced, as herein noted, and apparently it was a second edition for the year 1753. The first left off with No. 16, constituted January 10th, 1753, page 9. This one contains three more pages but the fourth is missing, containing Lodges Nos. 5 and 6, that of the *tenth* having "No. 17 Cons^{d}. March 13th 1753. [a Lion] *Scots Arms*, St. James's Hay Market, *2^{d} & 4th Monday*," and "No. 18, Cons^{d}. May 4th 1753, Vernon [figure] Bishopsgate Street Without, *1st & 3^{d} Friday*"; the eleventh has "No. 19, Cons^{d}. May 15th 1753 [A fountain] Monmouth Street *1st & 3^{d} Mond^{y}.*"; the other chaste design being *blank*, as also the two designs on page twelve. It will be seen that as No. 18 assembled at the same House as No. 10, the same design is used in both instances, but otherwise these artistic borders or enclosures are all of different designs.

These are all duly noted in the *Morgan-Dermott* Lists, 1752-4. No. 17 of the "Scots Arms" had three places in 1753, the first being as noted, followed by the "*White Hart*," Shug Lane, and then the "*Thirteen Cantons*" which has not been traced. This Lodge lapsed about twenty years later, an entry in an official record stating that it "had not assembled for sometime past." Its last known place of meeting was the "*Two Brewers*, Mid. Holborn," in 1755.

No. 18 also assembled at the "Three Sugar Loaves, S^{t}. John's St., Spitalfields" and the "Bull and Butcher, Rag Fair," in 1754, lapsing during the following year.

No. 19 removed from "Seven Dials," where the "Fountain" was situated, to the "*George*, Broad St., St. Giles's, Holborn," in 1754. It was "declared vacant, null and void" on August 7th, 1754, according to the excellent authority of Bro. John Lane, in his indispensable "Masonic Records 1717-1894."

It is remarkable that no reference has been discovered to these little gems during the long period of one hundred and fifty years.

TWO ANCIENT LEGENDS CONCERNING THE 1st TEMPLE, TERMED SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

BY BRO. JOHN YARKER.

THROUGH the favour of a London friend, the preceptor of a Jewish Lodge, I have obtained translations from learned Rabbis of two legends, which may be added to the interesting document entitled the *Testament of Solomon*, of which an account was given in vol. xiv. of *A.Q.C.*, all of which have reference to the erection of Solomon's temple; of course legendary matter added at a much later date.

The Jewish Rabbis, and their co-religionists, seem to attach some importance to these legends, but in the remarks which I here briefly attach to them I am afraid that I shall be considered unorthodox both by Jew and Gentile. Lord Sandwich being anxious to obtain an *ex-cathedra* definition of orthodoxy and heterodoxy, applied to the learned Bishop Warburton, and that liberal minded cleric replied: "Well, my Lord, orthodoxy is my doxy, but heterodoxy is another man's doxy,"—and so I will leave that part of the question.

There was a very ancient legend current in the Aryan East that mankind were at first of an ethereal nature, that is they had not yet gathered the protoplasm out of which our present gross bodies are formed. Of these there were seventy-two kings named Sulieman, or Solomons, the last three of whom reigned each 1000 years. The Arabs of our time consider them the rulers of the genie and afreets, and many an eastern storyteller laments the departed glories of Sulieman-i-takt, or the throne of Solomon, a structure to the south of the desert of Gobi, and we have also, still further south, the Sulieman Mountains. The Accadians of Babylon had knowledge of this legend, and one of our archæologists informs us that they had a god named Solymo. The late Dr. Kenealy was a Persian scholar and held that this word, or this god, was the equivalent of King, Khan, Pharaoh, etc. Whether Jedediah, the beloved of Jah, who was King over Israel in succession to David, was known as Solomon previous to the time of Ezra, the Scribe, and editor of the present sacred writings of the Jews, I will not venture to say, but I have no hesitation in expressing my belief that the Jewish Captives in Babylon have added the legends of the pre-historic Suliemans to the history of their ancient King Jedediah, the son of David.

The "Old York Lecture," as Dr. Geo. Oliver terms it in nearly every volume in which he quotes the ritual, told us that the secret which was lost by the joint compact of the three G.M.'s was that of "the *insect* Shermah used to give a very high polish to the stones." Our learned contributor Bro. W. W. Westcott has made several suggestions upon the point, the most probable of which is that Shermah is a corruption of another Hebrew word, applied to the emery stone.

The second translation, which I append, is taken from the book *Yalkut*, which is a compilation of the *Midrash*, which former in Hebrew signifies "to gather together," and is the word used for the bag in which David "gathered together" the pebbles with which he slew Goliath.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century there was in existence an Hermetic and Alchemical Rite of seven degrees termed the *Fratres Lucis*, or Brothers of Light. Its 3° gave a short outline of this legend of Hiram, King of Tyre, and taught the Candidate that the legend of H.A.B. was suggested by it, or compiled out of it, and then went on to say that all the points of a M.M. was intended to point out the necessary operations to be used in developing the philosopher's stone. Of course this is pure nonsense, but the Rite had some really eminent Hermetic Freemasons, including that extraordinary man the Count St. Germain, a man of whom it is said that he possessed duality of brain and could write on two subjects with the two hands at the same time, and could repeat the whole of a newspaper with one reading. However this may be, the only account of the Count that is worth a moment's thought is one by Mrs. Isabel Cooper-Oakley, who treats him as a Transylvanian Prince under the subjection of Austria. I suggested she should print it as a pamphlet for Freemasons, and was in hope it would appear as such, but it has not been done.

In my opinion the Guild considered the legend of H.A.B. as an actual fact and commemorated it annually, and it is out of that commemoration, followed in England by the Masons of the Classical revival of Inigo Jones, that we derive what we know of it in our present M.M., incomplete though it is. But Guild Masonry is the caste equivalent of the ancient Mysteries of Osiris, Dionysis, Bacchus, Serapis, etc., and its commemorative legend runs with these. It may date even from the erection of the Second Temple by the Babylonians, and the old York Ritual, which possesses much of Guild Masonry, points to a connection with the so-called Mysteries. It will be noted that the obliging translator of Yalkut says that there was another legend by which H.K.T. had 600 years of paradise for providing cedars for the Temple. Probably this may be the original form on which the Yalkut legend was engrafted by the sufferers under Nebuchadnezzar who had his seven storied tower, the topmost chamber of which was a cube with a golden bed in which reposed a young virgin waiting the embraces of the god Bel. The end of H.K.T. is horrible in the extreme but I have not thought myself justified in toning it down.

I.

THE BABYLONIAN TALMUD, AND THE DEMONS.

The Talmud is particularly rich in demonology and many are the forms which the evil principle assumes in its pages. Enough now to mention the circumstance of their existence and to introduce the story of Ashmedai, the King of the Demons. Six things are said respecting them. In three things they are like Angels, and in three they resemble men. They have wings like Angels, with which they fly from one end of the world to the other, and they know the future as Angels do, with this difference that they learn it by listening behind the Veil, to what is said within it.

In three respects they resemble men:—they eat and drink; they beget and multiply; and like men they die.

In Ecclesiastes ii., 8, we read: "I gat me men singers, and women singers, the delights of the sons of men, as *Musical instruments, and that of all sorts.*" These last seven words represent only two in the original Hebrew, שדה ושדות, *Shiddah veshiddoth.* These two words in the original Hebrew, translated by the seven already given, have been a source of great perplexity to the critics, and their exact meaning is a question of debate to this hour. They in the West say that they mean severally carriages for

lords, and carriages for ladies, whilst we (says the Babylonish Talmud) interpret them to mean male demons and female demons. Whereupon if this last is the correct rendering, the question arises for what purpose did Solomon require them? The answer is to be found in I. Kings, v., 7, where it is written:—"And the house when it was building, was built of stone, made ready before it was brought thither," etc. For before the operation was commenced Solomon asked the Rabbis, "How shall I accomplish this without using tools of iron?" and they, remembering of an insect which had existed since the creation of the world, whose powers were such as the hardest substance could not resist, replied, "There is the Shameer with which Moses cut the precious stones of the Ephod." Solomon asked, "And where, pray, is the Shameer to be found?" To which they made answer, אייתי שידה ושידתין—"Let a male demon and a female demon come, and do thou coerce them both, mayhap they know and will reveal it to thee." He then conjured into his presence a male and a female demon, and proceeded to torture them, but in vain, for said they, "We know not its whereabouts, and therefore cannot tell. Perhaps Ashmedai, King of the Demons, may know." On being further interrogated as to where he, in turn, might be found, they made this answer, "In yonder mount is his residence, there he has dug a pit, and after filling it with water, covered it over with a stone and sealed it with his own seal; daily he ascends to heaven, and studies in the school of Wisdom there, then he comes down and studies in the school of Wisdom here; upon which he goes and examines the seal, then opens the pit, and after quenching his thirst, covers it up again, reseals it, and takes his departure." Solomon thereupon sent Benaiah, the son of Jehoiada, provided with a magic chain and ring, upon both of which the name of God was engraved. He also provided him with a fleece of wool and sundry skins of wine. Then Benaiah went and sank a pit below that of Ashmedai, into which he drained off the water, and plugged the duct between with the fleece. Then he set to and dug another hole higher up, with a channel leading into the emptied pit of Ashmedai, by means of which he filled the pit with the wine which he had brought. After levelling the ground, so as not to arouse suspicion, he withdrew to a tree close by, so as to watch the result and wait his opportunity. After a while Ashmedai came and examined the seal, when, seeing it all right, he raised the stone, and to his surprise found wine in the pit. For a time he stood muttering, and saying, 'It is written,' (Prov. xx., 1), "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whoever is deceived thereby is not wise." And again, (Hosea iv., 11), "Whoredom and wine, and new wine, take away the heart." Therefore, at first, he was unwilling to drink, but being thirsty he could not long resist the temptation. He therefore proceeded to drink, when, becoming intoxicated, he lay down to sleep. Then Benaiah came forth from the ambush, and, stealthily approaching, fastened the chain round the sleeper's neck. Ashmedai, when he awoke, began to fret and fume, and would have torn off the chain that bound him had not Benaiah warned him, saying, "The Name of the Lord is upon thee." Having thus secured him Benaiah proceeded to lead him away to his royal Master. As they journeyed along they came to a palm tree, against which Ashmedai rubbed himself until he uprooted it, and threw it down. When they drew near to a hut the poor widow who inhabited it saluted them, upon which he suddenly bent his back and snapped a bone of his body and said,—'This is that which was written,'—(Prov. xxv., 15)—"A gentle answer breaketh the bone." Descrying a blind man straying out of his way he hailed him and directed him aright. He even did the same service to a man overcome with wine, who was in a similar predicament. At sight of a wedding party which passed along he wept. But he burst into uncontrollable laughter

when he heard a man order at a shoemaker's stall a pair of shoes that would last seven years; and when he saw a magician at his work, he broke forth into shrieks of scorn.

On arriving at the Royal City, three days were allowed to pass before he was introduced to Solomon. On the first day he said,—"Why doth the King not invite me to his presence?" "He hath drunk too much," was the answer, "and the wine has overpowered him." Upon which he lifted a brick, and placed it upon another. When this was communicated to Solomon he said,—"He meant by this 'go and make him drunk again.'" On the following day he asked again,—"Why doth the King not invite me to his presence?" They replied,—"He hath eaten too much." On this he removed the brick again from the top of the other. When this was reported to the King he interpreted it,—"Stint him in his food." After the third day he was introduced to the King, when, measuring off four cubits upon the floor, with the stick which he held in his hand, he said to Solomon, "When thou diest thou wilt not possess in this world, more than four cubits of earth." (He referred to the grave). "Meanwhile thou hast conquered the world, yet thou wert not satisfied until thou hadst overcome me also." To this the King replied,—"I want nothing of thee but this, I wish to build the temple and have need of the Shameer." To this Asmedai answered,—"The Shameer is not committed in charge to me, but to the Prince of the Sea, and he intrusts it to no one except to the great wild cock, and that upon an oath that he return it to him again." Whereupon Solomon asked,—"And what does the wild cock do with the Shameer?" To which the Demon replied,—"He takes it to a barren rocky mountain, and by means of it he cleaves the mountain asunder, which formed into a valley, into the cleft of it he drops the seeds of various plants and trees, and thus the place becomes clothed with verdure and fit for habitation." This is the Lapwing (A.V.), Hoopoe (R.V.), mentioned in Lev. xi., 19, which the Targum renders, נגר טורא Nagger Tura, "Mountain Splitter."

They therefore searched for the nest of the wild cock, which they found contained a young brood. This they covered with a glass through which the bird might see its young, without being able to get at them. When, accordingly, the bird came and found its nest impenetrably glazed over, he went and fetched the Shameer, and just as he was about to apply it to the glass, in order to cut it, Solomon's messenger caught it up and made off with it. The cock thereupon went and strangled himself, because he was unable to keep the oath by which he had bound himself to return the Shameer.

Benaiah asked Ashmedai why, when he saw the blind man straying, he so promptly interfered to guide him? He replied,—"Because it was proclaimed in heaven that such a man was perfectly righteous, and that whosoever did him a good turn would earn the title to a place in the world of the future." "But when thou sawest the man overcome with wine wandering out of the way, why didst thou put him right again?" Ashmedai said,—"Because it was made known in heaven that the man was thoroughly bad, and that he might not lose all, I did him this service in order that he might receive some good in the world that now is." "Well, and why didst thou weep when thou sawest the merry wedding feast pass?" "Because," said he, "the bridegroom was fated to die within thirty days, and the bride must needs wait thirteen years for her husband's brother, who is now but an infant" (see Deut. xxv., 5-10). "Why didst thou laugh so when the man ordered a pair of shoes which would last him seven years?" Ashmedai replied,—"Because I knew that the man would not live seven days." "And why," asked Benaiah, "didst thou jeer when thou sawest the conjurer at his tricks?" "Because," said Ashmedai, "the man was at that very time sitting over a

princely treasure, and he did not, with all his pretensions, know that it was under him." Having once acquired a power over Ashmedai, Solomon detained him till the building of the temple was completed. One day, after this, when they were alone, it is related that Solomon asked him,—"What, pray, is your superiority over us, if it be true as it is written (Numb. xxiii., 22), He has the strength of a Unicorn, and the word 'strength,' as tradition alleges, means 'ministering angels,' and the word 'unicorn' means 'Devils'"? Ashmedai replied,—"Take this chain from my neck, and give me thy signet ring, and I will soon show thee my superiority." No sooner had Solomon done this, in compliance with the request, than Ashmedai snatched him up and swallowed him, and stretching forth his wings—one touching the heavens and the other the earth —he vomited him out at a distance of four hundred miles. It is with reference to this time that Solomon says (Eccl. i. 3, ii. 10) "What profit hath a man of all his labour which he taketh under the sun? This is my portion of all my labour." What does the word *this* mean here? Upon this point Rav and Samuel are at variance, for the one says it means his *staff*, the other holds that it means his *garment*, or his *water jug*, and that with one or other Solomon went from house to house begging; and wherever he came he said (Eccl. i., 12)—"I, the preacher, was King over Jerusalem." When, in his wanderings, he came to the house of the Sanhedrin, the Rabbis reasoned and said, —"if he were mad, he would not keep repeating the same thing over and over again. Therefore what does he mean?" They therefore enquired of Benaiah,—"Does the King ask thee into his presence?" He replied, "No." They then sent to enquire whether the King visited the Harem? And the answer to this was,—"Yes, he comes." Then the Rabbis sent word back that they should look at his feet, for the Demon's feet are like those of a cock. The reply was,—"He comes to us in stockings." Upon this information the Rabbis escorted Solomon back to the palace and restored to him the chain and ring, on both of which the name of God was engraven.

Arrayed with these Solomon advanced straightway into the presence-chamber. Ashmedai sat at that moment upon the throne, but as soon as he saw Solomon enter he took fright, and raising his wings, flew away shrieking back into invisibility. In spite of this Solomon continued in great fear of him and this explains that which is written (Song of Songs iii., 7, 8), "Behold the bed which is Solomon's, three score valiant men are about it, of the valiant of Israel. They all hold swords, being expert in war, every man has his sword upon his thigh, because of fear in the night."

Note.—The Shameer, שמיר, is mentioned in Jer. xvii., Ezek. iii. 9, Zech. vii. 12.

II.

The End of Hiram King of Tyre, according to Midrash.

Hiram, King of Tyre, was a man of exceeding great pride. What did he? He came to the sea, and, in the depth of the sea, made himself four long iron pillars of enormous strength, and placed them one over against the other rectangularly; and he made himself seven heavens and a throne, and the *Hayoth* thundered with lightnings. The first sky he made of glass, of 500 cubits, and he placed therein sun, moon and stars. The second sky he made of iron, 1,500 cubits by 1,500 cubits, and a volume of water separated the one from the other; he made in it round stones crashing one against the other, with the sound of thunder. The third firmament he made of lead, 2,000 cubits by 2,000 cubits, and a volume of water separated it from the other. The fourth was of metal, 2,000 cubits by 2,000 cubits, and a sheet of water separated it from the other. The fifth was of copper, 3,000 cubits by 3,000 cubits. The sixth he made of silver,

3,500 cubits by 3,500 cubits, and placed therein precious stones and pearls. The seventh he made of gold, 4,000 cubits by 4,000 cubits, and he placed therein the Hayoth and the Cherubim, and also a golden bed, and at its head rubies (red stones) illuminated on each side; he caused lightnings to flash, by the movement of one thing against another, there was thundering and lightning. Then the Almighty said to Ezekiel, "Son of man, go and say to Hiram, wherewithal art thou extolling thyself, son of woman?" Ezekiel said, "How can I go to him when he stands in the air?" Then God sent a wind and Ezekiel was carried by the fringe of his head right up to Hiram, and at once Hiram became agitated, and when he heard the words, "Wherewithal pridest thou thyself, son of woman?" He demanded "How didst thou come hither?" he said, "Through the help of God, who bade me speak thus." Hiram said proudly, "I am a child of woman, but I live for ever; even as God has His seat in the midst of the ocean, so I, even as God, have a seat in the seven heavens; nay more, innumerable Kings have died, but I live for ever. David reigned 40 years and died, not so I. Solomon reigned 40 years and died, not so I, and 21 Kings of Israel have been buried, but I live on. So the Kings of Judah, 10 prophets, and 10 high-priests have I outlived, and I live on. I am a god and I sit in the seat of the gods." "Truly," said Ezekiel, "great Kings were, and have not done so much. It is like a servant who made a noble garment for his master, whereof he prides himself saying, 'I made it.' What did the King? He said 'I will rend the robe, so that the servant can no longer boast.'" Then Hiram boasted that his cedars made the building of the temple, so God said, "I will destroy my temple, that Hiram may no longer boast." Then He said, "Open, O! Lebanon, thy gates, and let its cedars consume thy cedars." What was the end? God brought Nebuchadnezzar against him, who ravished Hiram's mother before his face; then dragged him from his throne, and cut from his flesh, two fingers breadth every day, and, dipped in vinegar, ate thereof, till he died a fearful death. And what became of those palaces? The earth was rent asunder and they sank down therein and are reserved as treasure for the righteous to come.

In Midrash, Bereshith Rabba, we are told that death came into the world because God foresaw that Nebuchadnezzar and Hiram would think they were gods. There is another legend that Hiram was rewarded for providing cedars for the temple with 600 years of life in Paradise.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE Origin of the Pillars to King Solomon's Temple.—One thing is perfectly clear about the design of the Temple, and that is that the plan of it was not an original one, for it was designed to be only a copy on a larger scale of the Tabernacle. This want of originality in design was also reflected in its ornamentation, for the King of Tyre being appealed to for assistance, which was evidently lacking in Jerusalem at the time, an artificer was sent from Tyre itself to supply those ideas which were needed at the headquarters of the building. One can imagine Hiram the Architect gazing at the plans which merely attempted to translate into the more lasting form of stone the temporary woodwork of the Tabernacle, and wondering in what way it could be improved. His thoughts would naturally turn to the Temple which stood in Tyre itself, and which is thus described by Herodotus, the Greek Historian (B. ii., c. 44), "And being desirous of obtaining certain information from whatever source I could, I sailed to Tyre in Phœnicia, having heard that there was there a Temple dedicated to Hercules; and I saw it richly adorned with a great variety of offerings, and in it were two pillars, one of fine gold, the other of emerald stone, both shining exceedingly at night." The Temple was probably open to the air, and the historian is picturing the magnificent view of the pillars as they appeared by bright moonlight.

Hiram, when summoned to Jerusalem, might naturally have bethought himself of these magnificent pillars of the Tyrian temple, and designed two others of different shape and different materials, but yet intended by him to be as noteworthy as those of his native city.

It will probably be remarked that Herodotus viewed the Temple at Tyre in 443 B.C., or about 550 years after the temple at Jerusalem had been built, but on this question he expressly tells us that the priests at Tyre assured him that their temple had stood for 2,300 years, and consequently it must have been in existence prior to King Solomon's time.

Whether the two pillars in King Hiram's temple had any special religious significance, or were merely architectural necessities, remains to be seen, but it is worthy of attention that amongst the Egyptians, who were the earliest builders of the world, and from whom other peoples, and probably also the Tyrians, derived their ideas, pillars were held in great honour, and that the Egyptian great god Osiris was known as the "Lord of the Pillars." One of the familiar scenes in Egyptian sculptures was the great festival of "setting up the pillars," in which the Kings took a prominent part.

F. Armitage.

Early Philadelphian Visits to Lodge St. David, Edinburgh.

12th December, 1757. Visited by "Br. Trotter Mr. of the First Lodge in Philadelphia."
10th October, 1759. „ „ "Br. Franklin Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Philadelphia."
17th March, 1772. „ „ "No. 2 Philadelphia."

A. M. Mackay.

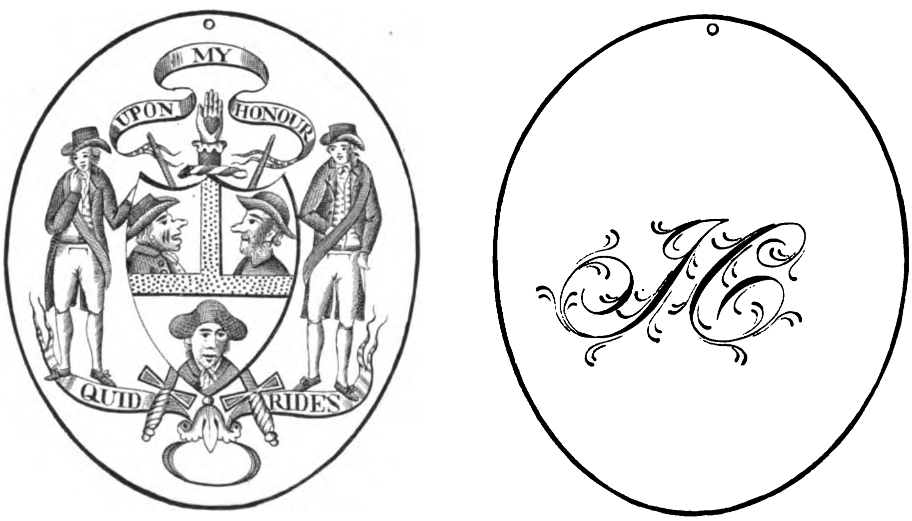
Gregorian Calendar.—Readers of *A.Q.C.*, vol. xxi., pp. 130-136, will doubtless notice a discrepancy in the statements made by Bros. Hextall and Klein in regard to the introduction of the Gregorian Calendar into this country.

The Act, 24 Geo. II., 1751, came into force in September, 1752, when the day following the 2nd of the month was called the 14th, so that 11 days were dropped and not 13 as stated by Bro. Klein. The members of the Greek Church in Russia, Greece, etc., still observe the Old Style, and the difference between O.S. and N.S. now amounts to 13 days, as the years 1800 and 1900 were not considered Leap Years by us.

H.B.

ERRATA.

Page 8, line 38.	For *II. Kings, ii., 14*, read *II. Kings, xi., 14.*
" " " "	" *II. Chronicles, xiii., 13*, read *II. Chronicles, xxiii., 13.*
" 47, " 14.	" *Blanck Logon*, read *Blanch Lyon.*
" 72, " 36.	" *Supreme Court* read *Supreme Council.*
" 153, " 11.	" *Raphael of Urbino, the Artist*, read *Michael Angelo.*
" 155, " 21.	" *complier*, read *compiler.*
" 157, " 8.	" *her Uncle ; the Count*, read *her Uncle, the Count.*
" 167, " 39.	After *Eclidus*, insert *clerk.*



ODDFELLOW'S JEWEL.
Dug up in a garden at Ingestre, Staffordshire.

OBITUARY.

It is with regret that we have to record the death of Brothers:—

Major-General **John James Boswell,** C.B., P.Dis.D.G.M, Punjab, P.Sub.Pr.G.M., Roxburgh and Selkirk, P.G.D.C. (R.A.), of Darnlee, Melrose, N.B., on the 8th October. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1892.

Alexander Robert Leighton, P.Pres.Dis.B.G.P., of Calle Florida 183, Buenos Aires, on the 21st June. He joined the Correspondence Circle in October 1898.

Charles McCutcheon, M.D., of Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A., on the 10th August. He joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1908.

John Douglas Thomas, of Eton, Mackay, Queensland. He joined the Correspondence Circle in October, 1895.

John Charles Frederick Beu, of Box 203, G.P.O., Wellington, New Zealand. He joined the Correspondence Circle in January, 1903.

E. E. Micholls, of 39, Princes Gate, London, S.W., in October. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1908.

Francis Dowse, of Wolseley Road, Godalming, Surrey, in October. He joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1905.

Bennett Hooper Brough, F.G.S., F.C.S., F.C.I.S., of 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on the 3rd October. He joined the Correspondence Circle in November, 1895.

Rev. **John Maxwell Moutray,** LL.D., P.Pr.G.Ch., of Richmond Glebe, Ballygawley, Tyrone, in July. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1895.

Basil Matveieff, of 36, Victoria Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E., on the 6th November. He joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1905.

Henry Beak, of Pennard, Rockhampton, Queensland, on the 18th July. He joined the Correspondence Circle in June, 1891.

Robert Hovenden, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., Past Grand Steward, of Heathcote, Park Hill Road, Croydon, Surrey, on the 23rd November. He joined the Correspondence Circle in June 1897, and was elected a full member of the Lodge on the 24th June, 1901.

Rev. **Robert Charles Fillingham,** of Hexton Vicarage, Ampthill, Bedfordshire, on the 9th December. He joined the Correspondence Circle in June 1890.

Daniel Ernest Watson, of 6, Lurline Gardens, Battersea Park, London, S.W., on the 20th November. He joined the Correspondence Circle in January, 1898.

Major **Augustus E. Burdon,** J.P., Prov. Grand Master, Northumberland, of Hertford House, Bedlington, on the 29th December. He joined the Correspondence Circle in October, 1906.



JOHN, 4th DUKE OF ATHOLE,
Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England "according to the Old Institution,"
1775-1781 and 1791-1813.

HEARTY GOOD WISHES

TO THE

MEMBERS OF BOTH CIRCLES

FROM THE

W.M. AND OFFICERS

OF THE

QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE No. 2076,

St. JOHN'S DAY IN WINTER,

A.D. 1908.

ST. JOHN'S CARD

OF THE

Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076, London.



BRITISH MUSEUM, ADD. MSS. 18,851
CIRCA. 1500 A.D.

27th December, 1908.

H. Keble, Printer, Margate.
1908.

Regent Road, Leicester,

St. John's Day in Winter, 1908.

Brethren,

ONE of the first, as it is one of the most pleasing duties of the newly-installed Master of this Lodge, is to send a Greeting to the Members of both Circles. And so, Brethren, in continuance of the time-honoured custom, and on behalf of the Officers of the Lodge, I greet you all right well.

For most of you, resident in distant lands or prevented by various causes from visiting the Lodge, this annual Greeting must always be a verbal one only, and yet it is far more than a mere expression of good-will between those who meet and part in the journey of life. For are we not bound together by ties, which, although invisible, are stronger than iron bands? Are not our aims and objects in life similar? Are we not all interested in like pursuits, associated together in an effort to enlighten and elevate the Brotherhood? The word of greeting, then, is much more than a word, it is sympathy, brotherly feeling, an expression of mutual faith and trust between those who are working together with a common purpose.

Many of you have already found an opportunity of visiting the Lodge, and personally associating with the Brethren—may the number of those who are able to visit us during the coming year be largely multiplied. Let us grasp one another by the hand, and in so doing gain fresh courage, hope and inspiration, with a renewed determination to work together for the lasting benefit of the venerable Craft.

It would be a matter for sincere congratulation if during the coming year it should be possible to associate more of you in the special work of the Lodge. There must be many who are well able to assist, by communicating short papers or notes of interest to the pages of the *Transactions*, and thus materially enhance their value to the Masonic student. Will you not help in this good work? The Secretary will gladly hear from you, and second all your efforts to increase the excellence of our annual volume.

You can also further assist the Lodge by obtaining recruits to the ranks of the Correspondence Circle. The list is already a splendid one, testifying to a generous and wide-spread appreciation of the Lodge's work; but every year there is an unavoidable wastage which requires making good, and in this direction every Brother may render excellent service to the Lodge.

Let us then all work together, that the coming year may be one of unexampled prosperity, profit and pleasure.

Once more I greet you, Brethren in the North, East, South and West, and trust that there may be abundance of joy and gladness in store for you all, in the days which lie before.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

JNO. T. THORP, W.M.

John, Duke of Atholl, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, etc., etc, Grand Master 1775-1781 and 1791-1813, of the Grand Lodge of English Freemasons, According to the Old Institutions.

The subject of our Frontispiece, JOHN MURRAY, Fourth Duke of Atholl, K.T., Marquess of Tullibardine, Earl of Strathtay and Strathardle, etc., etc., was born June 30th, 1755, and succeeded his father (the Third Duke) November 5th, 1774.

His Grace was initiated, passed and raised in the Grand Master's Lodge, No. 1, February 25th, 1775, and Installed Master of that Lodge on the same evening. On the 1st March ensuing he was elected Grand Master, and on the 25th of that month he was formally Installed at the Half Moon Tavern, Cheapside, in the presence of the Duke of Leinster, late Grand Master of Ireland, Sir James Adolphus Oughton, late Grand Master of Scotland, and several of his Grace's relatives and personal friends. The more serious business of the day being ended, "The R^t Worshipful Grand Master gave the proper signal for calling the Lodge to Refreshment which was *instantly* obey'd, and accordingly the Brethren adjourned to Dinner, The usual Healths was drank in form, and after the day was spent in great harmony, His Grace gave a purse of Twenty Guineas for the Charitable Fund, and at 9 o'clock retired with his friends, ordering the Grand Lodge to be closed in good time."[1]

The Duke was re-elected Grand Master each year till the end of 1781, when, in reply to a letter from the Grand Secretary conveying the thanks of the Grand Lodge for past services, and soliciting a continuance of his patronage, the following letter was received:—

"Dunkeld, Nov. 29th, 1781.

"Right Worshipful Grand Secretary

"I had the honour of receiving a copy of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge on the 5th of Sep. and your Letter yesterday.

"I should accept with the greatest pleasure of the honor the Grand Lodge have done me by re-electing me their Grand Master; but as my Residence is chiefly in the Country it has not been (nor will it I fear be) in my power to give that attendance which is the due of the Ancient Fraternity. I trust that during the time I have had the honor of being Grand Master, the Honor and Interest of the Craft have no way diminished, but for the reason above mentioned, with many thanks to the Grand Lodge I must beg leave to resign the high office of Grand Master, at the same time the Fraternity may rest assured of my best wishes for their wellfare, and the Prosperity of the Ancient Craft.

"I remain
"Right Worshipful Grand Secretary,
"Your faithful B^r in Masonry,
(Signed) "ATHOLL, Grand Master."

Meanwhile his Grace had been elected Grand Master of Scotland—1778-1779, but apparently took no further part in English Masonry until the year 1791, when, in consequence of the death of the Earl of Antrim, who had succeeded him in the Grand Mastership, he consented to be again nominated as the head of the Ancient Craft. He was, of course, unanimously elected, and, on the 20th January, 1792, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, he was duly "Installed and proclaimed Grand Master of Masons in England, According to the Old Institutions, with all the Honors and Forms according to Ancient usage." He continued in office until November 8th, 1813, when, in consequence of the projected union of the hitherto rival Grand Lodges, he resigned in favour of the Duke of Kent, whose brother, the Duke of Sussex, had been elected Grand Master of what was known as the "Modern" Grand Lodge, in order that these two royal brothers might have the credit of cementing an union between the two great Masonic Fraternities which, for a period of 60 years, had been fiercely antagonistic.

During his Grace's second Grand Mastership he evinced the warmest interest in Masonry—more particularly in all that appertained to the body over which he so ably presided. It was under his auspices that in 1798 the Noble School, now known as the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, was established, and in 1801 he is described as Patron of the Institution, but whether or no that distinction was conferred upon him prior to that year I have no means of ascertaining. The estimation in which the

[1]*Grand Lodge Minutes,* March 25, 1775.

Duke was held by his brethren is clearly evinced by the following vote passed in Grand Lodge on the 8th November, 1813, when his resignation was tendered and accepted :—

"RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY—That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be given to our Most Noble Brother His Grace the Duke of Atholl, for his zealous, enlightened, and successful exertions as Grand Master of Masons in England, to promote, extend, and secure the welfare of the Craft. That they feel, with the most lively sensibility, the recollection of the cheerfulness with which, in a moment of difficulty, His Grace took upon him the important office; and that also, on another trying emergency, when the existence of the Fraternity, as a recognized establishment was at stake, he supported, by his high name, power, and influence, the just claims of the Body to be secured by a special provision from the enactments of a statute, which the safety of the State rendered necessary for the restraint and regulation of popular Societies. And it is with the most heartfelt gratitude that they make their acknowledgments to His Grace for his long and unshaken patronage, under the encouragement and sanction of which they have advanced to their present high, respectable and flourishing condition. And they fervently pray to the ALMIGHTY ARCHITECT OF THE UNIVERSE to protect and bless their Noble Brother and his Race."

The "trying emergency" mentioned in the foregoing resolution referred to the Act of Parliament passed in 1799, known as the Secret Societies Act, in which, at the instance of the Duke of Atholl and the Earl of Moira, certain clauses were inserted exempting Freemasons' Lodges, under stated conditions, from the penalties of the Act.

A complete list of the titles and distinctions borne by our eminent Brother would be beyond the scope of this paper, suffice it to say that they were many, ancient and honourable, and may be found in the ordinary books of reference. Full particulars of his domestic relations and much other information are given in the *Annual Register* for 1830. He died at his Palace of Dunkeld, after a short illness, on the 29th September, 1830. The following incident in the life of the Duke may be of some interest, as I think it is not generally known :—" On the Tuesday (the 18th inst.) an attempt was made by a man named James Murray to assassinate his Grace the Duke of Athol. Murray, under a pretence of important business, had procured an audience of his Grace, at one of the lodges leading to Dunkeld-house, where he handed his Grace a letter, containing some unreasonable demands, and which farther stated, that unless his Grace complied with them in a few minutes, he would shoot him. The Duke, with singular fortitude and great presence of mind, seized the pistol as Murray drew it from his pocket, and, calling on some of his attendants, Murray was immediately secured and taken to the gaol at Perth."[1]

The noble family of Atholl appear to have been connected with Freemasonry from an early period in its history—the Second Duke was present in the Grand Lodge of England on the 17th of April, 1735, in company with several other noblemen, at the Installation of Lord Weymouth as Grand Master—the Third Duke was Grand Master of the Ancient Grand Lodge from 1771 until his death in 1774—when he was followed on the Masonic throne by the subject of the present sketch; he was also Grand Master of Scotland in 1773, and the Sixth Duke was Grand Master Mason of Scotland from 1843 to 1864. Whether or no the present Duke is a member of the Order I have no means of ascertaining, and, as my enquiries at the headquarters of Freemasonry in Scotland have not hitherto had a satisfactory result, I have refrained from pursuing my researches in that direction. However, I learn from the reports of the Grand Lodge of Scotland that the heir-apparent to the dukedom (the Marquess of Tullibardine) is Grand Master Depute of that Grand Lodge. In addition to the lineal chiefs of the Murray family numerous other members of that ancient clan have been warm supporters of our Order in England as well as "over the border." Indeed, one of the earliest recorded instances of the admission of a non-operative into the Craft of Masonry is that of Robert Moray (or Murray), Quarter-Master General of the Scottish Army, who was made a Mason at Newcastle, by some members of the Lodge of Edinburgh, on the 20th May, 1641. Coming to more recent times, there were present as visitors at the initiation of the Fourth Duke in 1775, the Hon. Col. Murray and the Hon. Captain Murray, both members of the Dunkeld Lodge.

The portrait of the Duke of Atholl is reproduced from an engraving (in the Library of the Grand Lodge of England) by Charles Knight in 1811, after a painting by John Hoppner, R.A.

HENRY SADLER.

[1]*European Magazine*, August 1820. Page 180.

Founders and Past Masters:

* * SIR CHARLES WARREN, *G.C.M.G.*, Lieut.-General, P.Dis.G.M., Eastern Archipelago, Past Master.
* * WILLIAM HARRY RYLANDS, *F.S.A.*, P.A.G.D.C., Past Master.
* * ROBERT FREKE GOULD, P.G.D., Past Master.
* * REV. ADOLPHUS F. A. WOODFORD, *M.A.*, P.G.C. (Died 23rd December, 1887.)
* * SIR WALTER BESANT, *M.A.*, *F.S.A.* (Died 6th June, 1901.)
* * JOHN PAUL RYLANDS, *F.S.A.*
* * SISSON COOPER PRATT, Lieut.-Col., R.A., Past Master.
* * WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, P.G.D.
* * GEORGE WILLIAM SPETH, *F.R.Hist.S.*, P.A.G.D.C. (Died 19th April, 1901.)

WILLIAM SIMPSON, *R.I.*, *M.R.A.S.*, Past Master. (Died 17th August, 1899.)
WITHAM MATTHEW BYWATER, P.G.S.B., Past Master.
THOMAS HAYTER LEWIS, Professor, *F.S.A.*, *F.R.I.B.A.*, Past Master (Died 10th December, 1898.)
WILLIAM WYNN WESTCOTT, *M.B.*, P.G.D., Past Master.
REV. CHARLES JAMES BALL, *M.A.*, Past Master.
EDWARD MACBEAN, *F.R.G.S.* Past Master.
GUSTAV ADOLPH CÆSAR KUPFERSCHMIDT, A.G.S.G.C., Past Master (Died 30th Oct., 1901.)
SYDNEY TURNER KLEIN, *F.L.S.*, *F.R.A.S.* Past Master.
SIR CASPAR PURDON CLARKE, *C.I.E.*, Past Master.
THOMAS BOWMAN WHYTEHEAD, P.G.S.B., Past Master. (Died 5th September, 1907.)
EDWARD CONDER, Junr., *J.P.*, *F.S.A.*, Past Master.
GOTTHELF GREINER, P.A.G.D.C., Past Master.
EDWARD JAMES CASTLE, *K.C.*, P.D.G.Reg., Past Master.
SIR ALBERT HASTINGS MARKHAM, Admiral, *K.C.B.*, P.Dis.G.M., Malta, Past Master.
REV. CANON JOHN WILLIAM HORSLEY, *M.A.*, P.G.Chap., Past Master.
GEORGE LAWRENCE SHACKLES, Past Master.
HAMON LE STRANGE, *M.A.*, *F.S.A.*, PrG.M., Norfolk, P.G.D., Past Master.
FREDERICK HASTINGS GOLDNEY, P.G.D., Past Master.

Officers of the Lodge and Committee:

Worshipful Master	JOHN THOMAS THORP, *F.R.Hist.S.*, P.A.G.D.C.
Senior Warden	FREDERICK JOSEPH WILLIAM CROWE, P.G.O.
Junior Warden	HENRY SADLER, G. Tyler.
Chaplain	REV. CANON JOHN WILLIAM HORSLEY, *M.A.*, P.G.Chap.
Treasurer	HAMOM LE STRANGE *M.A.*, *F.S.A.*, Pr.G.M. Norfolk, P.G.D.
Secretary	WILLIAM JOHN SONGHURST, *F.C.I.S.*, P.A.G.D.C.
Senior Deacon	WILLIAM WATSON.
Junior Deacon	JOHN PERCY SIMPSON, *B.A.*
Director of Ceremonies	WITHAM MATTHEW BYWATER, P.G.S.B.
Inner Guard	EDMUND HUNT DRING.
Steward	EDWARD LOVELL HAWKINS, *M.A.*
	WILLIAM JOHN CHETWODE CRAWLEY, *LL.D.*, *D.C.L.*, Gr.Treas.Ireland.
	EDWARD ARMITAGE, *M.A.*, P.D.G.D.C.

Tyler:

JOHN W. FREEMAN, P.M., 147. Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.

* Founders.

MEMBERS OF THE LODGE

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR SENIORITY.

1a **Warren,** Sir Charles, *G.C.M.G.*, *K.C.B.*, *F.R.S.*, Lieut.-General. 10 *Wellington Crescent, Ramsgate.* 278, 1417, 1832, P.M. Founder and First Worshipful Master. **Past Grand Deacon, Past District Grand Master, Eastern Archipelago.**

1b **Rylands,** William Harry, *F.S.A.* 61 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.* 2, P.M. Founder and First Senior Warden. Past Master. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.**

1c **Gould,** Robert Freke, late 31st Regt., Barrister-at-Law. *Kingfield, Woking, Surrey.* 92, 153, 570, 743, P.M. Founder and First Junior Warden. Past Master. **Past Grand Deacon.**

1d **Rylands,** John Paul, Barrister-at-Law, *F.S.A.* 96 *Bidston Road, Birkenhead.* 148, 1354. Founder.

1e **Pratt,** Sisson Cooper, Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Artillery. *The Ferns, Charminster, Dorset.* 92. Founder. Past Master.

1f **Hughan,** William James. *Dunscore, Torquay, Devon.* 131, P.M. Founder. P.Pr.G.Sec., P.Pr.G.W., Cornwall. **Past Grand Warden, Iowa. Past Grand Deacon.**

7 **Bywater,** Witham Matthew. 33, *Telford Avenue, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.* 19, P.M. Past Master and Director of Ceremonies. **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** Joined 7th April 1886.

8 **Westcott,** William Wynn, *M.B.*, Lond., *J.P.* 396 *Camden Road, London, N.W.* 814, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Somerset. **Past Grand Deacon.** Past Master. Joined 2nd December 1886.

9 **Crawley,** William John Chetwode, *LL.D.*, *D.C.L.*, *F.R.G.S.*, *F.G.S.*, *F.R.Hist.S.* Member of the Senate, Dublin University. *Ely Place, Dublin.* 357 (I.C.), P.M., Elected Grand Secretary of the G.L. of Instruction, and Past Registrar of the Grand Chapter of Instruction, Ireland, **Grand Treasurer, Ireland.** Member of Permanent Committee. Joined 2nd June 1887.

10 **Ball,** Rev. Charles James, *M.A.*, Oxon., Clerk in Holy Orders. *Blechingdon Rectory, Oxford.* 1820. Past Master. Joined 8th September 1887.

11 **Castle,** Edward James, late Royal Engineers, Barrister-at-Law, *K.C.* 89 *Harcourt Terrace, South Kensington, London, S.W.* 143, P.M. **Past Dep. Grand Registrar.** Past Master. Joined 4th May 1888.

12 **Macbean,** Edward, *F.R.G.S.* 31 *Athole Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow, W.* 1 (S.C.), *2029*, P.Z. Past Master. Joined 4th May 1888.

13 **Goldney,** Frederick Hastings. *Camberley, Surrey.* 259, 335, 626, P.M., Pr.G.Treas., P.Pr.G.W., Wiltshire. **Past Grand Deacon.** Immediate Past Master. Joined 4th May 1888.

14 **Clarke,** Sir Caspar Purdon, *C.I.E.*, *F.S.A.* *Metropolitan Museum, New York, U.S.A.* 1196. Past Master. Joined 4th January 1889.

15 **Klein,** Sydney Turner, *F.L.S.*, *F.R.A.S.* *Hatherlow, Raglan Road, Reigate, Surrey.* 404, L.R. Past Master. Joined 8th November 1889.

16 **Markham,** Sir Albert Hastings, *K.C.B.*, Admiral, *A.D.C.*, *F.R.G.S.* 12 *Petersham Terrace, South Kensington, London, S.W.* 257, 1593, P.M. **Past District Grand Master, Past Grand Superintendent, Malta.** Past Master. Joined 24th June 1891.

17 **Ninnis,** Belgrave, *M.D.*, Inspector General, *R.N.*, *F.R.G.S.*, *F.S.A.* 39 *High Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 259, 1174, 1691, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., Malta. **Past Grand Deacon.** Joined 9th November 1891.

18 **Malczovich,** Ladislas Aurèle de. *Belügyministerium, Budapest, Hungary.* Lodge Szent Istzvan. Member of the Council of the Order, Hungary. **Representative of Grand Lodge, Ireland.** Local Secretary for Hungary. Joined 5th January 1894.

19 **Conder,** Edward, jun., *J.P., F.S.A.* *The Conigree, Newent, Gloucestershire.* 1036, 1074, *280.* Past Master. Local Secretary for Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire. Joined 5th January 1894.

20 **Greiner,** Gotthelf. 10 & 12 *Milton Street, Cripplegate, London, E.C.* 92, P.M. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies. Past Assistant Grand Secretary for German Correspondence.** Past Master. Joined 24th June 1896.

21 **Horsley,** Rev. Canon John William, *M.A.*, Oxon., Clerk in Holy Orders. *St. Peter's Rectory, Walworth, London, S.E.* 1973. **Past Grand Chaplain.** Past Master and Chaplain. Joined 24th June 1896.

22 **Shackles,** George Lawrence. *Wickersley, Brough, East Yorks.* 57, 1511, 2494, *P.M., 1511,* P.Z. P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.R., North and East Yorkshire. Past Master. Local Secretary for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. Joined 7th May 1897.

23 **le Strange.** Hamon, *M.A., F.S.A.* *Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk.* 10, 16, 52, 2852, P.M., *10, 52. 2852,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Treas., P.D.Pr.G.M., Pr.G.H., Norfolk. **Provincial Grand Master, Norfolk. Past Grand Deacon.** Past Master. Treasurer. Joined 1st October, 1897.

24 **Amitage,** Edward, *M.A.* *Greenhills, Tilford, Farnham, Surrey.* 859, 1074, 1492, 2851, P.M., *859, 1074, 1* (S.C.), P.Z. **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies.** Member of Permanent Committee. Joined 7th October 1898.

25 **Crowe,** Frederick Joseph William, *F.R.A.S., F.R.Hist.S.* *St. Peter's House, Chichester.* 328, P.M., *710,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.Reg., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. **Past Grand Organist** (Craft and R.A.) Senior Warden. Joined 8th November 1898.

26 **Thorp,** John Thomas, *F.R.Hist.S., F.R.S.L., F.R.S.A.I.* 57 *Regent Road, Leicester.* 523, 2429, P.M., *279,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Leicestershire and Rutland. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.) Worshipful Master. Joined 8th Nov. 1900.

27 **Hovenden,** Robert, *F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.* *Heathcote, Park Hill Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 21, 2140, P.M. **Past Grand Steward.** Joined 24th June 1901.

28 **Sadler,** Henry. *Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* 147, 2148, P.M., 7, *169,* P.Z. **Grand Tyler.** Sub-Librarian Grand Lodge of England. Junior Warden. Joined 1st May 1903.

29 **Robertson,** John Ross. 291 *Sherbourne Street, Toronto, Canada.* 28, 369, P.M. **Past Grand Warden, England; Past Grand Master, Canada.** Joined 6th May 1904

30 **Watson,** William. 105 *Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds.* 61, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.So., Librarian, West Yorks. Senior Deacon. Joined 3rd March 1905.

31 **Songhurst,** William John, *F.C.I.S,* 61 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.* 227, 2647, 3040, P.M., *7, 720,* P.Z. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.). Secretary. Joined 2nd March 1906.

32 **Simpson,** John Percy, *B.A.* 4 *New Court, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* 176, P.M., *176,* P.Z. Junior Deacon. Joined 25th June 1906.

33 **Dring,** Edmund Hunt. *Cadeleigh, Guildersfield Road, Streatham Common, London, S.W.* 1297. Inner Guard. Joined 25th June 1906.

34 **Hawkins,** Edward Lovell, *M.A.*, Oxon. *Barham House, London Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* 357, 478, 1842, P.M., P.Pr.S.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sec., Oxon. *357,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.E., Oxon. Steward. Re-joined 8th November 1906.

35 **Berry,** Henry FitzPatrick, *I.S.O., Lit. Doc.* 51 *Waterloo Road, Dublin.* 357. (I.C.) P.M., *33, (I.C.)* P.K. Joined 3rd May 1907.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, *K.G.*, &c. **M.W. Grand Master, England.** Honorary Member. Joined October 1908.

H.R.H. Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia. *Berlin.* Ordens Meister. National Grand Lodge of Germany. **Past Grand Master, England.** Honorary Member. Joined 4th January 1901.

MEMBERS of the CORRESPONDENCE CIRCLE.[1]

GOVERNING BODIES.

			Joined.
1	United Grand Lodge of England, Library	London	September 1887
2	Grand Lodge of Ireland, Library	Dublin	November 1903
3	Grand Lodge of Scotland	Edinburgh	June 1905
4	Provincial Grand Lodge of Staffordshire	Stafford	May 1889
5	Provincial Grand Chapter of Staffordshire	Stafford	May 1890
6	Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, Library	Leeds	October 1889
7	Provincial Grand Lodge of Norfolk	Norwich	November 1901
8	District Grand Lodge of Gibraltar	Gibraltar	March 1889
9	District Grand Lodge of Malta	Valletta	January 1890
10	National Grand Lodge of Norway	Christiania	March 1904
11	District Grand Lodge of Natal	Pietermaritzburg	June 1889
12	District Grand Lodge of Punjab	Lahore	May 1888
13	District Grand Lodge of Burma	Rangoon	June 1890
14	District Grand Lodge of Madras	Madras	May 1894
15	District Grand Lodge of the Argentine Republic	Buenos Aires	January 1891
16	District Grand Lodge of Eastern Archipelago	Singapore	October 1890
17	District Grand Lodge of Northern China	Shanghai	May 1895
18	District Grand Lodge of Queensland	Brisbane	June 1895
19	District Grand Lodge of South Africa, W.Div.	Cape Town	June 1899
20	Grand Lodge of Alabama	Montgomery	May 1904
21	Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia	Washington, D.C.	October 1903
22	Grand Lodge of Iowa, Masonic Library	Cedar Rapids	October 1888
23	*Grand Lodge of Kansas	Topeka	October 1903
24	Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Library	Louisville	May 1889
25	Grand Lodge of Maine	Portland	January 1905
26	Grand Lodge of Manitoba	Winnipeg	September 1887
27	Grand Lodge of Massachusetts	Boston	January 1890
28	Grand Lodge of Montana	Helena	March 1898
29	Grand Lodge of New York, Masonic Library	New York	November 1890
30	Grand Lodge of New Mexico	Albuquerque	March 1907
31	Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Library	Philadelphia	May 1900
32	Grand Lodge of Virginia	Richmond	January 1893
33	*Grand Lodge of Florida	Jacksonville	January 1902
34	Grand Lodge of Wisconsin	Milwaukee	October 1906
35	*Grand Lodge of British Columbia	Victoria, B.C.	January 1903
36	Grand Lodge of Canada	Hamilton, Ontario	October 1903

[1] Owing to the continually increasing length of our member-list, it has become impossible to await the November elections before going to press. The list has, consequently been drawn up immediately after the October meeting, and Correspondence Members admitted in November will be found in a supplementary list. Any alterations for subsequent issues should, therefore, reach the Secretary before October of each year.

			Joined.
37	Grand National Lodge of Germany, Library	Berlin	May 1887
38	Grand Lodge of Hamburg, Library	Hamburg	May 1895
39	Provincial Grand Lodge of Lower Saxony, Library	Hamburg	January 1894
40	Grand Lodge of the Netherlands	The Hague	October 1899
41	Provincial Grand Lodge, Netherlands, South Africa	Cape Town	January 1899
42	Grand Lodge of the Republic of Costa Rica	San José	June 1902
43	Grand Lodge of New Zealand	Wellington	November 1891
44	Grand Lodge of South Australia	Adelaide	January 1890
45	United Grand Lodge of Victoria	Melbourne	November 1890
46	United Grand Lodge of New South Wales	Sydney	June 1894
47	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., England	London	May 1888
48	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., Belgium	Brussels	May 1887
49	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., S. Jur., U.S.A.	Washington	March 1892
50	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R, Canada	Hamilton	March 1896
51	The Grand Council of the Order of the Secret Monitor in England	London	June 1888

LODGES AND CHAPTERS (ON THE ROLL OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND).

					Joined.
52	No.	19	Royal Athelstan Lodge	London	January 1890
53	,,	39	St. John the Baptist Lodge	Exeter	October 1890
54	,,	48	Lodge of Industry	Gateshead, Durham	June 1895
55	,,	57	Humber Lodge	Hull	May 1889
56	,,	61	Lodge of Probity	Halifax, Yorkshire	November 1890
57	,,	75	Lodge of Love and Honour	Falmouth	November 1901
58	,,	107	Philanthropic Lodge	King's Lynn, Norfolk	October 1890
59	,,	117	Salopian Lodge of Charity	Shrewsbury	January 1889
60	,,	121	Mount Sinai Lodge	Penzance, Cornwall	January 1903
61	,,	133	Lodge of Harmony	Faversham, Kent	November 1890
62	,,	150	Lodge Perfect Unanimity	Madras	October 1893
63	,,	174	Lodge of Sincerity	London	March 1894
64	,,	195	Lodge Hengist	Bournemouth	March 1891
65	,,	227	Ionic Lodge	London	June 1895
66	,,	236	York Lodge	York	October 1888
67	,,	238	Pilgrim Lodge	London	November 1905
68	,,	253	Tyrian Lodge	Derby	January 1888
69	,,	260	Lodge Rock	Trichinopoly, Madras	October 1903
70	,,	262	Salopian Lodge	Shrewsbury	January 1889
71	,,	278	Lodge of Friendship	Gibraltar	October 1888
72	,,	297	Witham Lodge	Lincoln	March 1891
73	,,	316	Lodge Unity Peace and Concord, 2nd Battalion The Royal Scots	Kamptee, India	October 1901
74	,,	345	Lodge Perseverance	Blackburn	May 1897
75	,,	354	Sussex Lodge	Kingston, Jamaica	May 1906
76	,,	374	St. Paul's Lodge	Montreal, Canada	June 1888
77	,,	391	Lodge Independence with Philanthropy	Allahabad, N.W. Prov.	January 1896
78	,,	393	St. David's Lodge	Berwick-on-Tweed	October 1896
79	,,	418	Menturia Lodge	Hanley, Staffordshire	May 1889
80	,,	422	Yarborough Lodge	Gainsboro', Lincolnshire	March 1890
81	,,	438	Lodge of Harmony	Cawnpore, Bengal	January 1901
82	,,	450	Cornubian Lodge, "Coombe" Library	Hayle, Cornwall	November 1887
83	,,	465	Lodge Goodwill	Bellary, Madras	October 1893
84	,,	508	Lodge Zetland in the East	Singapore	October 1890
85	,,	510	St. Martin's Lodge	Liskeard, Cornwall	March 1890
86	,,	540	Stuart Lodge	Bedford	May 1900

					Joined.
87	No.	542	Lodge of Philanthropy	Moulmein, Burma	October 1890
88	,,	546	Etruscan Lodge	Longton, Staffordshire	October 1906
89	,,	551	Yarborough Lodge	Ventnor, I.W.	May 1893
90	,,	555	Lodge Fidelity	Framlingham, Suffolk	June 1903
91	,,	566	Lodge St. Germain	Selby, Yorkshire	October 1893
92	,,	611	Lodge of the Marches	Ludlow, Shropshire	January 1889
93	,,	614	Lodge Star of Burma	Rangoon	June 1890
94	,,	617	Excelsior Lodge	Buenos Aires	May 1890
95	,,	630	St. Cuthbert's Lodge	Howden, Yorkshire	January 1905
96	,,	637	Portland Lodge	Stoke-on-Trent	October 1888
97	,,	696	St. Bartholomew Lodge	Wednesbury, Staffordshire	January 1889
98	,,	711	Goodwill Lodge	Port Elizabeth, South Africa	June 1887
99	,,	726	Staffordshire Knot Lodge	Stafford	March 1888
100	,,	738	Port Natal Lodge	Durban, Natal	May 1908
101	,,	792	Pelham Pillar Lodge	Grimsby, Lincolnshire	May 1890
102	,,	804	Carnarvon Lodge	Havant, Hampshire	November 1887
103	,,	809	Lodge of United Goodfellowship	Wisbech, Cambridgeshire	March 1892
104	,,	828	St. John's Lodge	Grahamstown, Cape Colony	March 1895
105	,,	832	Lodge Victoria in Burma	Rangoon	June 1890
106	,,	853	British Kaffrarian Lodge	King William's Town	January 1907
107	,,	859	Isaac Newton University Lodge	Cambridge	May 1891
108	,,	876	Acacia Lodge	Monte Video	June 1890
109	,,	877	Royal Alfred Lodge	Jersey	January 1897
110	,,	882	Midland Lodge	Graaf Reinet, South Africa	May 1906
111	,,	897	Lodge of Loyalty	St. Helen's, Lancashire	November 1888
112	,,	904	Phœnix Lodge	Rotherham, Yorkshire	January 1891
113	,,	1008	Royal St. Edmund Lodge	Bury St. Edmunds	May 1902
114	,,	1010	Kingston Lodge	Hull	November 1889
115	,,	1022	Rising Star Lodge	Bloemfontein	October 1900
116	,,	1025	Lodge Star of the South	Buenos Aires	June 1890
117	,,	1039	St. John's Lodge	Lichfield, Staffordshire	January 1890
118	,,	1060	Marmion Lodge	Tamworth, Staffordshire	May 1889
119	,,	1149	Dorking Lodge	Dorking, Surrey	October 1907
120	,,	1152	Lodge St. George	Singapore	October 1890
121	,,	1198	Lodge Pitt-MacDonald	Vepery, Madras	October 1893
122	,,	1248	Denison Lodge	Scarborough	November 1889
123	,,	1249	Lodge Pioneer	Gympie, Queensland	May 1898
124	,,	1285	Lodge of Faith, Hope and Charity	Ootacamund, Madras	January 1895
125	,,	1301	Brighouse Lodge	Brighouse, Yorkshire	November 1902
126	,,	1324	Okeover Lodge	Ripley, Derbyshire	May 1905
127	,,	1402	Jordan Lodge	Torquay, Devonshire	January 1888
128	,,	1415	Campbell Lodge	Hampton Court, Middlesex	November 1891
129	,,	1428	United Service Lodge	Landport, Hampshire	January 1889
130	,,	1462	Wharncliffe Lodge	Penistone, Yorkshire	March 1888
131	,,	1469	Meridian Lodge	Cradock, Cape Colony	June 1889
132	,,	1521	Wellington Lodge	Wellington, New Zealand	November 1887
133	,,	1544	Mount Edgcumbe Lodge	Cambourne, Cornwall	March 1891
134	,,	1546	Charters Towers Lodge	Charters Towers, Queensland	January 1894
135	,,	1553	Lodge Light of the South	Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic	May 1898
136	,,	1554	Mackay Lodge	Mackay, Queensland	May 1894
137	,,	1596	Townsville Lodge	Townsville, Queensland	October 1895
138	,,	1603	Worcester Lodge	Worcester, Cape Colony	January 1899
139	,,	1611	Eboracum Lodge Library	York	May 1887
140	,,	1644	Alma Mater Lodge	Birmingham	November 1891
141	,,	1665	Natalia Lodge	Pietermaritzburg, Natal	March 1889

					Joined.
142	No.	1680	Comet Lodge	Barcaldine, Queensland	June 1892
143	„	1721	Manawatu Lodge	Palmerston, New Zealand	March 1897
144	„	1746	Lodge Fraternity and Perseverance	Benares, India	March 1900
145	„	1838	Tudor Lodge of Rifle Volunteers	Wolverhampton, Staffs.	January 1889
146	„	1884	Chine Lodge	Shanklin, Isle of Wight	March 1888
147	„	1896	Audley Lodge	Newport, Shropshire	January 1888
148	„	1915	Graystone Lodge	Whitstable, Kent	March 1889
149	„	1960	Stewart Lodge	Rawal Pindi, Punjab	May 1889
150	„	1991	Agricola Lodge	York	November 1887
151	„	2069	Prudence Lodge	Leeds	November 1887
152	„	2074	St. Clair Lodge	Landport, Hampshire	January 1889
153	„	2088	Cango Lodge	Oudtshoorn, Cape Colony	January 1899
154	„	2089	Frere Lodge	Aliwal North, Cape Colony	May 1891
155	„	2109	Prince Edward Lodge	Heaton Moor, Lancashire	May 1891
156	„	2149	Gordon Lodge	Hanley, Staffordshire	November 1902
157	„	2155	Makerfield Lodge	Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.	May 1889
158	„	2158	Boscombe Lodge	Boscombe, Hants	May 1899
159	„	2188	Lodge Karala	Calicut, India	October 1900
160	„	2208	Horsa Lodge	Bournemouth, Hampshire	January 1888
161	„	2225	Lodge Perak Jubilee	Taiping, Malay Peninsula	October 1890
162	„	2263	St. Leonard's Lodge	Sheffield, Yorkshire	January 1896
163	„	2267	Lodge Laidley	Laidley, Queensland	October 1898
164	„	2277	St. Paul's Lodge	Limassol, Cyprus	May 1899
165	„	2288	Sitapur Lodge	Sitapur, India	October 1896
166	„	2300	Aorangi Lodge	Wellington, New Zealand	November 1891
167	„	2314	El Dorado Lodge	Zeerust, Transvaal	June 1892
168	„	2337	Read Lodge	Kwala Lumpor, Selangor	May 1895
169	„	2356	Lodge Pandyan	Madura, India	November 1896
170	„	2433	Minerva Lodge	Birkenhead, Cheshire	November 1892
171	„	2459	Quilmes Lodge	Quilmes, Buenos Aires	November 1906
172	„	2478	Gold Fields Lodge	Johannesburg, Transvaal	May 1895
173	„	2479	Rhodesia Lodge	Salisbury, Rhodesia	November 1904
174	„	2494	Humber Installed Masters Lodge	Hull	May 1898
175	„	2517	Lodge St. John's	Buenos Aires	June 1898
176	„	2538	Metropolitan Lodge	Cape Town	January 1899
177	„	2546	*Rahere Lodge	London	October 1898
178	„	2592	Lodge Waltair	Vizagapatam, Madras	May 1898
179	„	2678	Lodge Manica	Umtali, Rhodesia	November 1900
180	„	2706	Foster Gough Lodge	Stafford	May 1899
181	„	2726	Lodge Light on the Surma	Silchar, Assam	October 1900
182	„	2727	St. Audrey Lodge	Ely	January 1905
183	„	2735	Lodge United Service	Bangalore, Madras	March 1901
184	„	2869	Blyth Lodge	Butterworth, Cape Colony	May 1906
185	„	2933	Lodge St. Michael	Singapore	October 1904
186	„	3080	East India Arms Lodge	Calcutta	May 1907
187	„	3100	Brand Lodge	Rouxville, O.R.C.	May 1906
188	„	3135	St. George's Lodge	Nikosia, Cyprus	May 1906
189	„	3173	Mid-Kent Masters Lodge	Chatham	January 1907

LODGES, &c., NOT UNDER THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

			Joined.
190	Acacia Lodge, No. VII. (I.C.)	Belfast	May 1905
191	Lodge Temple, No. 318 (I.C.)	Mackay, Queensland	January 1897
192	Prince Frederick William of Prussia L., No. 431 (I.C.)	Ballymena	January 1889
193	Saltcoats & Ardrossan St. John's R.A.L., No. 320 (S.C.)	Ardrossan, Ayrshire	June 1893

			Joined.
194	Southern Cross Lodge, No. 398 (S.C.)	Cape Town	October 1889
195	St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 651 (S.C.)	Grahamstown, Cape Colony	March 1895
196	Lodge Dalhousie, No. 679 (S.C.)	Carnoustie, N.B.	January 1908
197	Lodge Caledonian, No. 737 (S.C.)	Mackay, Queensland	January 1896
198	Golden Thistle Lodge, No. 744 (S.C.)	Johannesburg, Transvaal	March 1895
199	Mount Morgan Lodge, No. 763 (S.C.)	Mount Morgan, Queensland	June 1891
200	Mount Morgan Royal Arch Chapter, No. 227 (S.C.)	Mount Morgan, Queensland	June 1891
201	Mylne Lodge, No. 769 (S.C.)	Charters Towers, Queensland	May 1897
202	Lodge Pretoria Celtic, No. 770 (S.C.)	Pretoria, Transvaal	October 1894
203	Douglas Lodge No. 799 (S.C.)	Johannesburg, Transvaal	January 1895
204	Lodge Braemar, No. 816 (S.C.)	Gympie, Queensland	October 1901
205	Lodge Warrego, No. 835 (S.C.)	Cunnamulla, Queensland	June 1899
206	Lodge Gympie, No. 863 (S.C.)	Gympie, Queensland	May 1898
207	Lodge Rosewood, No. 878 (S.C.)	Rosewood, Queensland	November 1901
208	Lodge Heather, No. 928 (S.C.)	Munaor, South India	January 1903
209	Concordia Lodge, No. 952 (S.C.)	Pretoria, Transvaal	October 1908
210	Simon's Town Kilwinning Lodge, No. 960 (S.C.)	Simon's Town, Cape Colony	January 1904
211	Lodge de Goede Hoop (D.C.)	Cape Town	September 1887
212	Star of the Rand Lodge (D.C.)	Johannesburg, Transvaal	June 1896
213	Lodge Oranje (D.C.)	Paarl, Cape Colony	January 1899
214	Lodge San Jan (D.C.)	Malmesbury, Cape Colony	January 1899
215	Lodge de Goede Trouw (D.C.)	Cape Town	January 1899
216	Lodge Frere (D.C.)	Riversdale, Cape Colony	October 1899
217	Lodge de Ster in het Oosten (D.C.)	Batavia, Java	November 1899
218	Lodge de Vereeniging (D.C.)	Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony	May 1907
219	Lodge La Flamboyante	Dordrecht, Holland	June 1905
220	Lodge de Noord Star	Alkmaar, Holland	June 1905
221	Lodge La Compagnie Durable	Middleburg, Holland	June 1905
222	Anglo-Belge Lodge	Antwerp	January 1897
223	L. Les Amis du Commerce et la Persévérance Réunis	Antwerp	June 1898
224	Lodge Archimedes zu den drei Reissbrettern	Altenburg, Saxe-Altenburg	November 1890
225	Lodge Indissolubilis	Berlin	June 1889
226	Lodge Carl zur Gekrönten Säule	Brunswick, Germany	May 1896
227	L. zu den drei Cedern	Stuttgart, Germany	January 1908
228	Lodge Nos Vinxit Libertas	Amsterdam	March 1902
229	Lodge Union Royale	Amsterdam	November 1906
230	Lodge Ultrajectina	Utrecht, Holland	March 1902
231	St. John's Olaf Kÿrre til de gÿldne Kjoede	Christiania	June 1901
232	Lodge Baldwin zur Linde	Leipsic, Germany	March 1901
233	Bow River Lodge, No. 1 (Alberta C.)	Calgary, Alberta, Canada	October 1903
234	Medicine Hat Lodge, No. 2 (Alberta C.)	Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada	May 1901
235	Battle Lodge, No. 19 (Sask. C.)	Battleford, Sask., Canada	May 1906
236	Mountain Lodge, No. 11 (B.C.)	Golden, British Columbia	June 1907
237	Palestine Lodge, No. 357 (Mich. C.)	Detroit, Michigan	October 1898
238	Mankato Lodge, No. 12 (Minn. C.)	Mankato, Minnesota	May 1900
239	McMillan Lodge, No. 141 (Ohio C.)	Cincinnati	January 1907
240	Lodge of Fidelity, No. 5 (S.A.C.)	Gawler, South Australia	May 1892
241	Clare Lodge, No. 12 (S.A.C.)	Clare, South Australia	October 1906
242	Lodge of St. John, No. 15 (S.A.C.)	Strathalbyn, South Australia	May 1892
243	Emulation Lodge, No. 32 (S.A.C.)	Norwood, South Australia	January 1907
244	Lodge St. Alban, No. 38 (S.A.C.)	Adelaide, South Australia	October 1890
245	Naracoorte Lodge, No. 42 (S.A.C.)	Naracoorte, South Australia	October 1900
246	Barunga Lodge, No. 43 (S.A.C.)	Snowtown, South Australia	March 1900
247	Duke of Leinster Lodge, No. 3 (Q.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	June 1894
248	Lodge of Otago, No. 7 (N.Z.C.)	Dunedin, New Zealand	January 1894
249	Southern Cross Lodge, No. 9 (N.Z.C.)	Invercargill, New Zealand	January 1903

			Joined.
250	Lodge Ashley, No. 28 (N.Z.C.)	Rangiora, New Zealand	January 1903
251	Lodge Victory, No. 40 (N.Z.C.)	Nelson, New Zealand	January 1889
252	Lodge Ponsonby, No. 54 (N.Z.C.)	Auckland, New Zealand	March 1908
253	Lodge Dunstan, No. 103 (N.Z.C.)	Clyde, New Zealand	March 1902
254	Lodge Winton, No. 108 (N.Z.C.)	Winton, New Zealand	October 1905
255	Lodge of Hope, No. 4 (T.C.)	Launceston, Tasmania	January 1908
256	Zeehan Lodge, No. 20 (T.C.)	Zeehan, Tasmania	November 1902
257	La Luz Lodge, No. 3 (C.R.C.)	San José, Costa Rica	November 1901
258	Phœnix Lodge, No. 5 (C.R.C.)	Port Limon, Costa Rica	November 1902

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

			Joined.
259	Masonic Hall Library	Leicester	November 1887
260	Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute	Washington, D.C.	November 1889
261	The Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland	London	June 1900
262	York College of Rosicrucians	York	March 1890
263	Newcastle College of Rosicrucians	Newcastle-on-Tyne	October 1890
264	Glasgow College of Rosicrucians	Glasgow	March 1899
265	Portland Masonic Library	Portland, Maine	October 1891
266	Masonic Library and Historical Society	Duluth, Minnesota	June 1892
267	Masonic Library Association	Tacoma, Washington	January 1894
268	Masonic Library	Walla Walla, Washington	January 1898
269	Masonic Library	Los Angeles, California	March 1898
270	Masonic Library	Detroit, Michigan	March 1899
271	Masonic Library	Quetta, Baluchistan	October 1902
272	Bournemouth Lodge of Instruction	Bournemouth	October 1897
273	Holmesdale Lodge of Instruction	Tunbridge Wells	May 1899
274	General Lodge of Instruction	Birmingham	May 1900
275	Ottawa Masonic Library	Ottawa, Canada	May 1895
276	The Tyler-Keystone	Ann Arbor, Michigan	October 1899
277	Sussex Masonic Museum and Research Association	Brighton	January 1901
278	United Lodge of Instruction	Pietermaritzburg, Natal	October 1901
279	Masonic Temple Board of Management	Guernsey	March 1905
280	Masonic Library Association	Des Moines, Iowa	May 1905
281	The Acacia Chapter (University of California)	Berkeley, California	October 1905
282	Germantown School of Instruction	Philadelphia, Pa.	March 1906
283	Masonic Library Board	Seattle, Washington	May 1906
284	Freimaurer-Kränzchen im Remstal	Schwabisch-Gmund, Germany	January 1908
285	Logenkränzchen Eos	Nuremberg, Bavaria	March 1908
286	United Masonic Library	Kimberley	March 1908
287	Alexandra Masonic Club	Leonora, West Australia	October 1908
288	South-West Lodge of Instruction	Bunbury, West Australia	November 1907
289	Sheffield Masonic Literary Society	Sheffield	November 1907

BROTHERS.

(*The asterisk before the name signifies that the Brother is a Life-Member; the Roman numbers refer to Lodges, and those in italics to Chapters.

290 **Abdul-Rahman,** The Hon. Dato Sri Amor Raja, C.M.G. *c/o J. A. Anderson, Esq., 25 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.* 1152, S.W. November 1893.

291 **Abud,** Lt.-Col. Henry Mallaby, I.C.S. *9 Pall Mall, London, S.W.* 456, *90* (S.C.) June 1896.

292 ***Aburrow,** Charles. P.O.Box 534, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) October 1888.

293 **Ackers,** Arthur E. *Gill Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 815 (S.C.) October 1900.

294 **Acworth,** E. Cecil B. *The Cairn, Anstey Road, Umballa Hill, Bombay.* 549,P.M., *549.* March 1900.

295 **Adams,** Alfred John. *Hildesay, 3rd Avenue, East Adelaide, South Australia.* 47, *32.* May 1905.

296 **Adams,** Alfred W. P.O.B. 467, *Kimberley, South Africa.* 2383, P.M. Dis.G.Treas. Local Sec. for Kimberley. March 1897.

297 **Adams,** Arthur W. *Holmleigh, Westley Road, Acock's Green, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.S.W., *739*, P.Z., Local Secretary for Warwickshire and Worcestershire. January 1892.

298 **Adams,** Charles Frederick. *Hotel Diller, Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* 9. November 1907.

299 **Adams,** Thomas Smith. *Maes Teg, Mold, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.S.B., *721*, P.Z. January 1896.

300 **Adamson,** Ebenezer. *Kirk Lea, Seaton Carew R.S.O., Durham.* 139, P.M. January 1908

301 **Adamson,** Dr. Kilgour. P.O. Box 22, *Springs, Transvaal.* 2653, W.M. June 1906.

302 **Adcock,** William Henry. *Herberton, North Queensland.* 685 (S.C.), P.M. October 1901.

303 **Addington,** Right Hon. Lord. 24 *Prince's Gate, London, S.W.* **Provincial Grand Master, Bucks.** October 1908.

304 **Adkin,** W. Ryland D. *Springfield, Northampton.* 1911. January 1894.

305 **Adler,** Elkan N. 15 *Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.* 1997. March 1895.

306 **Adrianyi,** Emile. *Nibelungen Str.* 1, *Nürnberg, Bavaria.* Lodge Sonnenrose. Local Secretary for Bavaria. October 1893

307 **Agar,** A. P. D.S.P., *St. Thomas' Mount, Madras.* 1198. May 1905.

308 **Aitken,** Thomas. *Stewart Villa, Barone Road, Rothesay, N.B.* 510, *163*. January 1906.

309 **Alcock,** John White. 21 *St. Peter's Road, Handsworth, Staffs.* 1782, P.M., *1016*. October 1901.

310 **Alcock,** W. D. Box 1248, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 268 (I.C.) October 1902.

311 **Alexander,** Major William Patrick, R.A. *Fort St. George, Madras, India.* 1394. October 1901.

312 ***Allan,** Ebenezer, F.R.C.S. *Duke Street, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.* 0, W.M. May 1901.

313 ***Allan,** Francis John, M.D., F.R.S.E. *Lincluden, Fairfax Road, Teddington.* 1768, P.M., *2029*, P.Z. January 1897.

314 **Allan,** Walter Thomas. *The Poplars, Beamish, R.S.O., Co. Durham.* 2929, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.D., Durham, Pr.G.A.Sc.E., Northumberland. January 1903.

315 **Allen,** George. 163 *Ramsden Road, Balham, London, S.W.* 144, P.M., *186*, P.Z. September 1887.

316 **Allen,** George Herbert. 9 *Bonham Road, Brixton Hill, London, S.W.* 2395, 7. October 1906.

317 **Allen,** Harry. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678. October 1905.

318 **Allen,** Percy James. *Equitable Buildings, Sydney, New South Wales.* 2613, P.M., *1546*, P.Z. October 1900.

319 **Allen,** Philip Spelman. *The Forehill, Ely.* 2727. January 1904.

320 **Allen,** Samuel. *West Oak, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.* 2654, P.M. January 1905.

321 **Allen,** William. *The Ferns, Brighton Road, South Croydon.* 2741, *2741*. June 1907.

322 **Allsop,** T. W. *Holywell, Madeley Road, Ealing, London, W.* 2429. March 1899.

323 **Ambler,** Thomas. 29 *Cookridge Street, Leeds.* 1311. January 1905.

324 **Amherst of Hackney,** The Right Hon. Lord. *Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk.* **Past Grand Warden.** May 1894.

325 **Amphlett,** George Thomas. *Standard Bank, Capetown.* Goede Hoop Lodge. October 1891.

326 ***Ampthill,** The Right Hon. Lord, G.C.I.E. *Milton Ernest Hall, Bedford, Bedfordshire.* **Pro Grand Master, Pro Grand Z, Past District Grand Master, Madras, Provincial Grand Master, Bedfordshire.** May 1904.

327 **Amsberg,** S. E. *Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore.* 2933. March 1904.

328 **Anderson,** A. *Phamong, Quthing, Basutoland, South Africa.* 2089. November 1897.

329 **Anderson,** A. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1906.

330 **Anderson,** Edward John. Box 76, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 389, *389*. May 1906.

331 **Anderson,** George Reinhardt, F.R.C.S. 18 *Houghton Street, Southport, Lancashire.* 2505, P.M. January 1902.

332 **Anderson,** James. Box 122, *Kaslo, British Columbia.* 25, S.W., *120*, 2nd P. May 1908.

333 **Andrews,** John. *Homewood, Rondebosch, Capetown.* 398 (S.C.), P.M., *86* (S C.), P.Z. Oct. 1889.

334 **Andrews,** Michael Corbet. 52 *Elmwood Avenue, Belfast.* VII. (I.C.), *VII*. March 1905.

335 **Andrews,** S. Box 78, *Roodepoort, Transvaal.* 2539. Local Secretary for Roodepoort. May 1898.

336 **Andrews,** Samuel. *c/o Dr. A Andrews, Albury, New South Wales.* 694, P.M., *694*, P.Z. January 1904.

337 **Andrews,** William Henry. *Portland, Connecticut, U.S.A.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M., New York. Nov. 1897.

338 **Andy,** S. Pulney, M.D. 1 *Ritherden Road, Egmore, Madras.* P.Dis.G.D., P.Dis.G.J. October 1893.

339 **Anley,** John. 34 *Colvestone Crescent, St. Mark's Square, London, N.E.* 177, P.M. May 1904.

340 **Annison,** John. 19 *Azalea Terrace, Sunderland.* 80, I.P.M., *80*. October 1908.

341 **Apelt,** Emil. 49 *Lichfield Grove, Finchley, London, N.* 186, P.M. June 1894.

342 **Appleby,** Frederick Henry, M.D., J.P. *Barnby Gate, Newark-on-Trent.* P.Pr.G.W.,P.Pr.G.J.,Notts. January 1900.

343 **Appleton,** Charles Frederick. *Portugal House, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.* 2722. October 1903.

344 **Appleton,** J. 29 *Bridge Street Row, Chester.* 721, P.M., *721*, P.Z. October 1905.

345 **Apps,** Frederick. 26 *Raffles Place, Singapore.* 508 W.M., *508*, J. October 1908.

346 **Apsey,** John, R.C.N.C. 2 *The Parade, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.* 349, 966 (S.C.), P.M., *407*, H., *325* (S.C.), H., Dis.G.S.B., Malta. May 1907.

347 **Archbold,** Robert. 49 *Dock Street East, Sunderland.* 94, I.P.M. October 1908.

348 **Arlen,** Charles Rufus. 5 *Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.* 2763, *1538*. October 1906.

349 **Armitage,** Frederick. *Monument Station Buildings, King William Street, London, E.C.* 2278, W.M. June 1908.

350 **Armitage,** W. J. *Dove Moore House, near Sheffield.* 859. October 1896.

351 ***Armington,** Arthur Herbert. *City Hall, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* Representative of Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and Grand Chapter of Colorado. **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Rhode Island.** May 1893.

352 ***Armstrong,** Thomas John. 14 *Hawthorne Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.) February 1890.

353 **Arnold,** Arthur William. *Rhinefield, Arlington Road, Eastbourne.* 2676, W.M. October 1896.

354 **Arnold,** Henry George. 131 *Bishop's Mansions, Fulham Palace Road, London, S.W.* Dis.G.Sec., P.Dis.G.Treas., Gibraltar, P.Dis.G.D.C. (S.C.), S. Africa, W.Div. May 1907.

355 **Arnold,** John. 3144. October 1907.

356 **Arthur,** John. P.O. Box 176, *Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master,** *3* P.S. January 1908.

357 ***Asbury,** Frederick John, F.C.I.S. *Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C.* 3040. March 1905.

358 **Ashdown,** Charles John. 19 *Lombard Street, London, E.C.* 1427, P.M. June 1898.

359 **Aspinall,** John Squire. *Mary Street, Gympie, Queensland.* 863 (S.C.), P.M. November 1906.

360 ***Aspland,** W. G. 50 *Park Hill Road, London, N.W.* 1138. May 1899.

361 **Atkins,** Rev. Alfred Cuthbert. *Cliff House, Hove, Sussex.* 706. November 1904.

362 **Atkins,** Henry John. *The Firs Glen, Bournemouth.* P.Pr.G.W., Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, P.Pr.G.J., Hants and Isle of Wight. March 1887.

363 **Atkinson,** Rev. Christie Chetwynd, D.D. *Ashton-upon-Mersey, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.Ch. June 1894.

364 **Atkinson,** George. *Victoria Buildings, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester.* 1458, J.W., 1182, *1458*. March 1906.

365 **Atkinson,** John Wilson. 142 *Powis Court Road, Clapton, London, N.E.* 65. January 1906.

366 **Atthill,** Capt. Anthony William Maunsell. *Vaalbank, Clarendon Road, Norwich.* 943. March 1907.

367 **Attwell.** Benjamin Booth. *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 828, P.M. March 1895.

368 **Attwood,** Jabez. *Hagley Road, Stourbridge.* 564, P.M., *1031*, P.Z. January 1906.

369 **Atwell,** George Washington. *Lima, Livingstone Co., New York.* Dis.Dep.G.M. October 1897.

370 **Aubert,** Charles A. G. 8 *Store Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C.* 1672, S.W. October 1907.

371 **Audagna,** Antonio. 28 *Panton Street, Haymarket, London, W.* 2687, P.M. June 1904.

372 **Austen,** Arthur Elvey. *Cradock, Cape Colony.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Dep.Dis.G.M., E.Div. South Africa. May 1887.

373 **Austen,** Rev. Edward Gilmore. *Berrow Vicarage, Burnham, Somerset.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Dorset. June 1890.

374 **Austen,** William Henry. 58 *Broad Street, Ludlow, Salop.* 611. October 1908.

375 **Austin,** William. *Dennistoun, Holton, near Leeds.* 27, *50*. January 1898.

376 **Ayling,** Robert Stephen, A.R.I.B.A. 8 *Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W.* May 1894.

377 **Ayres,** George V. *Deadwood, South Dakota, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, South Dakota.** October 1894.

378 **Ayres,** Gustav. 1006 *F Street, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.* 9, *1*. October 1907.

379 **Bache,** T. Foley. *Churchill House, West Bromwich, Staffs.* 2784, S.D. March 1903.

380 **Bachert,** Augustus Ellsworth. *Robertsdale, Pa., U.S.A.* 327, *201*. May 1906.

381 **Backhaus,** Fred. *Crag Side, Beurhydding, Wharfedale, Yorks.* 2669, *600*. October 1908.

382 **Bacon,** Col. Alexander S. 101 *Rugby Road, Prospect Park S., Flatbush, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.* 656. May 1897

383 **Bacon,** Henry Matthew John, Sanitary Engineer. *Rangoon, Burma.* 2645, *832.* May 1902.

384 **Bacon,** Robert. *Waverley Terrace, Coleraine, Ireland.* 235 (I.C.), P.M., *414* (I.C.), K. June 1904.

385 **Baddeley,** William. *C.S.R. Co. Ltd., Lautoka, Fiji.* 2238. October 1904.

386 **Badman,** Harry Alfred. 85 *Highbury Hill, London, N.* 1298, P.M. June 1906.

387 **Baelz,** Robert. *The Mount, Queen's Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.* 238, P.M. May 1897.

388 **Bagshaw,** Oscar Catherall. 2 *Chelsea Road, Sheffield.* 1239, S.D., *1239.* 1st A.So. March 1908.

389 **Baildon,** James Owen. *Supreme Court, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S C.). November 1900.

390 **Bailey,** B. Sykes. 95 *Caledonian Road, Leeds.* 2369, P.M. March 1898.

391 **Bailey,** Frederick W. 25 *Claremont Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.* 2398, S.D. May 1904.

392 **Bailey,** Henry Grant. *Wadenhoe, Hough Green, Chester.* 1199, *721.* March 1905.

393 **Bain,** George Washington. *Tunstall View, Ashbrooke Road, Sunderland.* P.Pr.G.R., P.Pr.G.S.N., Durham. Local Secretary for Province of Durham. Mareh 1889.

394 **Bain,** J. Wilson. 45 *Hope Street, Glasgow.* 510, P.M., *296,* P.Z. January 1894.

395 **Bainbridge,** T. H. *Wavertree, Hurst Road, Eastbourne.* 2434, W.M. January, 1906.

396 ***Baines,** Arthur. *Lichfield House, Hanley, Staffs.* 2149, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., *418,* P.Z., Pr.G.Reg. March 1901.

397 **Baird,** D.M. 35 *Henry Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.* 454 (S.C.) May 1907.

398 **Baird,** Hugh. Box 191, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 86 (D.C.), J.W. June 1906.

399 **Baird,** Robert Craig. Box 359, *San José, Costa Rica.* **Past Junior Grand Warden.** Representatative of Grand Lodge of Scotland. May 1902.

400 **Baker,** Alfred. *Brenda, Woodlands Road, Moseley, Birmingham.* 2034. January 1905.

401 **Baker,** Henry M. 10 *Cale Street, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 1539. January 1906.

402 **Baker,** William. *The Bank House, West Bromwich.* P.Pr.G.Treas., P.Pr.G.N. May 1905.

403 **Baker,** William King. *Tredorwin, Towednack, Penzance.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. January 1890.

404 **Baker,** William Ray. *Colville, Washington, U.S.A.* **Senior Grand Warden.** *20.* January 1908

405 **Baker,** Willis Edwards. *Casilla 42, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* P.Dis.J.G.W., Dis.P.G.Soj. May 1902.

406 **Bakhsh,** Shaikh Miran. *Distillery Road, Bassein, Burma.* 2645, Dis.A.G.P., *832.* October 1903.

407 **Balch,** Captain Charles Augustus John Albert. *R.A.M.C. Mess, Rawal Pindi, India.* 1960, Sec. May 1908.

408 **Balch,** Ralston. 10 *Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.* 1671, November 1905.

409 ***Balfour,** Captain Charles Barrington. *Newton Don, Kelso, Scotland.* **Substitute Grand Master,** Scotland. March 1892.

410 **Balfour,** Keith M. Agent, *Allahabad Bank, Jubbulpore, C.P., India.* 1065, W.M. November 1905.

411 **Ball,** Francis William. 55 *Crab Tree Lane, Fulham, London, S.W.* 2029. January 1906.

412 **Ball,** William Thomas. *Harbledown, The Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.* 435, P.M., L.R., *1260,* P.Z. November 1893.

413 **Ballam,** Edward John Clark. *Maple House, Woodbridge Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.* P.Pr.S.G.D. May 1907.

414 **Ballantine,** Thomas J. *Ault, Colorado, U.S.A.* March 1896.

415 **Ballantyne,** Henry Norman. *Innerleithen, N.B.* 856, P.M., Sub.Pr.G.M., Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirkshire, *56.* March 1899.

416 **Bamford,** William Brokaw, C.E. *Corner of Chestnut and Hamilton Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 5. November 1900.

417 **Bamlet,** William Henry. *Floradale, Argyle Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 183, P.M. Local Secretary for Essex. October 1897.

418 **Banham,** Joseph. *Calle Belgrano* 650, *Buenos Aires.* 2517, P.M, *617,* J. May 1902.

419 **Banker,** S. M. *Helvellyn, Brownlow Road, London, N.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Herts. June 1894.

420 **Banks,** Arthur Henry. *City Engineer's and Surveyor's Office, Council House, Birmingham.* 2897, J.D. January 1908.

421 **Bannatyne,** Brice McAlister. *Springfield, The Hyde, Kingsbury, London, N.W.* 216, P.M., *216.* May 1891.

422 **Barber,** Albert Duncan. *The Rookery, Dronfield, Sheffield.* 2268. January 1908.

423 **Barchus,** T. J. 72 *Exchange, Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.A.* May 1895.

424 **Barclay,** Cyril Charles. *Trinity College, Cambridge.* 859, *859.* June 1907.

425 **Barclay,** George. 30, *Clifton Road, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand.* 844, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Dis.G.Sec. October 1906.

426 **Barefoot,** James William. *The Bank House, Enfield, Middlesex.* 2536. October 1900.

427 **Barker,** Claude. 37 *Westbourne Road, Sheffield,* 2558, P.M., P.Pr.G.Tr., W. Yorks. January 1905.

428 **Barker,** Ernest Marriott. 33 *Marina, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* 1842, P.M. October 1906.

429 **Barker,** Jacob. *High Stanners, Morpeth, Northumberland.* P.Pr.G.O., Durham, P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Northumberland. January 1895.

430 **Barker,** Major John. *The Laurels, Bolton-le-Sands, Carnforth, Lancashire.* 1715, P.M., *995*, P.Z. October 1904.

431 **Barker,** Thomas Edmund. 6 *Norfolk Row, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr. 1st A.Soj., W. Yorks. October 1907.

432 **Barker,** William Arthur. 48 *New Road, Whitechapel, London, E.* 933, W.M., *933*. January 1907.

433 **Barlet,** Stephane. 97 *St. Mark's Road, North Kensington, London, W.* 2060, L.R. June 1904.

434 **Barley,** J. E. 2694. March 1906.

435 **Barlow,** Capt. John, J.P. *Wellfield, Bury, Lancashire.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** *42*, P.Z. May 1902.

436 **Barlow,** Thomas. 18 *Trent Boulevard, West Bridgford.* 3219, S.D. May 1908.

437 **Barlow,** William, LL.D. *Morialta Chambers, Victoria Square W., Adelaide.* 38, P.M. Jan. 1896.

438 **Barlow,** W. Tillott, A.R.I.B.A. *Willowmead, Bognor, Sussex.* 1464, P.M., *829*, P.Z. June 1903.

439 **Barnard,** The Right. Hon. Baron. *Raby Castle, Darlington.* **Past Grand Warden.** Pr.G.M. Pr.G.Sup., Durham. June 1907.

440 **Barnard,** George Sidney. *Higham Grove, Norwich.* P.Pr.G.D.C. March 1907.

441 **Barnard,** George William Girling. 4 *Surrey Street, Norwich.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** June 1890.

442 **Barnes,** John Walter. 27 *Clements Lane, London, E.C.* 19. June 1895.

443 **Barnes,** William Chapman. 89 *Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.* 19. June 1895.

444 **Barnett,** Ernest George. 1 *Oliver Avenue, South Norwood, London, S.E.* 2262. November 1907.

445 **Barrell,** William Henry. 114 *High Street, Portsmouth.* 309, P.M., *309*, H. October 1907.

446 **Barrett,** J. Leach. 70 *Belsize Park Gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** June 1892.

447 **Barron,** Edward Jackson, F.S.A. 10 *Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.* **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1890.

448 **Barrow,** Charles James. *Stalbridge Chambers, Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Deputy Grand Master.** 8, P.Z. March 1894.

449 **Bartlett,** George. 10 *Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.* 2030, P.M. January 1900.

450 **Barton,** H. J. 29 *High Street, Barnes, London, S.W.* 2722, S.W. October 1908.

451 **Basch,** E. *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 2792, W.M. June 1905.

452 **Basham,** Septimus. 3 *Higham Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 2995, *2260*. October 1906.

453 **Baskerville,** Lieut.-Col. Charles Herbert Lethbridge. 11 *Buckingham Mansions, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* 1174, P.M., 2736, *1174*, P.Z. October 1907.

454 **Baskett,** Samuel Russell. *Evershot, Dorchester.* P.Pr.G.W., Dorset. March 1887.

455 **Bass,** William Henry. 6 *Millicent Road, West Bridgford, Notts.* 1179, P.M., *506*, Z., P.Pr.G.A.P., Pr.G.2ndA.So., Derbyshire. January 1906.

456 **Bassett,** John. *Endcliffe Crescent, Sheffield.* 296, P.M. January 1905.

457 **Bastone,** John Millard. *Goodrest, St. Botolph's Road, Sevenoaks.* 186, P.M., P.Z. March 1897.

458 **Bate,** Osborne Hambrook. *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.S.N. South Africa E.Div., Pr.G.M., South Africa (D.C.). June 1889.

459 **Bate,** Thomas Frederick. *Ribbesdale, Wilpshire, near Blackburn, Lancashire.* 345. January 1895.

460 **Bateman,** George Henry Barton. *Osborne Lodge, Grove Park, Chiswick, London, W.* 862, Org. November 1907.

461 **Battersby,** Charles. *Georgetown, Queensland.* P.Dis.G.St.B. October 1894.

462 **Baxter,** Frederick Alfred. 22 *Gleneldon Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 2500. May 1908.

463 **Baxter,** Roderick Hildegar. 97 *Milnrow Road, Rochdale, Lancs.* P.Pr.G Sup.W., E. Lancs. October 1907.

464 **Baxter,** Sidney R. *South Eastern Wharf, Stoney Street, Southwark, London, S.E.* 3077. Oct. 1906.

465 **Bayliss,** Thomas Abraham. *The High House, King's Norton, Worcester.* P.Pr.G.D., *587*, P.Z. November 1899.

466 **Beak,** Henry. *Pennard, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 767 (S.C.), P.M., *205* (S.C.). June 1891.

467 **Beaman,** Harris Samuel. 61 *St. Quintin's Avenue, N. Kensington, London, W.* 227,P.M. Oct. 1905.

468 **Beamish,** Robert Jeffreys. *Grove House, Gravesend.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). November 1903.

469 **Beamish,** William H. *Cooleen, Glanmire, Co. Cork.* P.D.Pr.G.M., Munster. June 1898.

470 **Bean,** Harold. *Kelsey House, Burstwick, near Hull.* 2134. May 1899.

471 **Bearman,** Fred Jacob. 6 *Dalgarno Gardens, North Kensington, London, W.* 227. May 1907.

472 **Bebbington,** George William. *Bexton Road, Knutsford, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.O. (C. & R.A.). May 1902.

473 **Bebrouth,** A. P. 9 *Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, London, E.C.* 781, P.M., L.R., 2411. Oct. 1907.

474 **Beck,** Rudolph Carl. *Uhlandstrasse 2, Cassel, Germany.* **Past Grand Orator and Librarian, Saxony.** March 1887.

475 **Becker,** Pitt. 18 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 238. January 1896.

476 **Bedford,** James P., I.C.S. *Tanjore, Madras.* 150. March 1900.

477 **Bee,** Julian T. *Holme Lea, 7 Tatton Road North, Heaton Moor, Lancs.* 163, S.D. January 1907.

478 **Beech,** Col. Rowland J. *Brandon Hall, Coventry.* 2614. October 1908.

479 **Beer,** William A. *Garth View, Pen Hill, Cardiff.* P.Pr.S.G.W., *2547.* January 1896.

480 **Beerend,** Franz Philipp. *Jena, Germany.* Zur Akazie am Saalstrande. Dep.M. March 1896.

481 **Beever,** Cyril Howard. 27 *Palatine Road, Withington, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.Reg., P.Pr.G.J. March 1893.

482 **Begemann,** Dr. Georg Emil Wilhelm. *Charlottenburg, Wilmersdorfer Strasse 14, near Berlin.* **Past Provincial Grand Master of Mecklenberg.** February 1887.

483 **Belcher,** William Henry. *Newbury, Berkshire.* 574, P.M., *574,* P.Z. January 1905.

484 **Belilios,** Raphael Emanuel. 134 *Piccadilly, London, W.* 2108, *2108,* P.S. June 1908.

485 **Bell,** James Richard. *Hazeldene, Ightham, Kent.* P.Dis.G.W., Punjab. June 1898.

486 **Bell,** Seymour. 7 *Summerhill Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.W. June 1891.

487 **Bellamy,** The Hon. Charles Vincent. 12 *Thornhill Road, Plymouth.* 3065, *2649.* October 1906.

488 **Bellew,** Thomas Acheson. *Underwriters' Association, Liverpool.* 1380. May 1892.

489 **Bellingham,** Augustus William Harvey, A.M.I.C.E. *Tientsin, North China.* 1951, P.M. June 1896.

490 **Belstead,** Arthur Henry. 108. Nov. 1903.

491 **Belton,** William. *Yewtree Lodge, The Mount, Shrewsbury.* 262, 117, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., *262,* P.Z. October 1906.

492 **Bender,** Lewis Albert. *Bremerton, Washington, U.S.A.* 117, P.M., *27,* P.H.P. March 1906.

493 **Bendle,** Frank. 36 *Springwell Avenue, Harlesden, London, N.W.* 973, *1602.* November 1903.

494 **Bennet,** William Roylance. 125 *Ferme Park Road, Hornsey, London, N.* 2580, P.M. Jan. 1907.

495 **Bennett,** George Eric Oliver. *Eaton, Rosebank, near Capetown.* **Past Dep.Dis.G.M., W.Div., South Africa. Past Grand Warden, England.** January 1901.

496 **Bennett,** William Henry. *Education Office, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* P.Dis.A.G.D.C., Dis.G. 2nd A.So. October 1897.

497 ***Bennion,** Thomas. *Ophir Cottages, Croydon, North Queensland.* 768 (S.C.), P.M., P.Z. Local Secretary for Croydon and Vicinity. June 1892.

498 **Bennison,** William J. 67 *Southampton Row, London, W.C.* 173, P.M. May 1904.

499 **Bentley,** Frederick Richard. *Lautoka, Fiji.* 1931. March 1907.

500 **Bergann,** Otto F. C. *Hydro Hotel, Eastbourne.* 2434, W.M. March 1906.

501 **Berks,** Henry Woodside. *Champaign, Illinois, U.S.A.* 240, P.M., *50,* P.H.P. Dis.Dep.G.M. November 1906.

502 ***Bernays,** Albert Evan, M.A. 3 *Priory Road, Kew, Surrey.* 2851. January 1905.

503 **Berry,** Clement Harris. *Devonia, Stopford Road, Upton Manor, London, E.* 860, P.M., P.Z. Oct. 1899.

504 **Berry,** Frederick Gorton. 10 *Swinton Avenue, Plymouth Grove, Manchester.* 44, P.M. May 1900.

505 **Berry,** Mattias. *Burghersdorp, Cape Colony.* 2828, P.M. January 1903.

506 **Bertram,** John. 37 *Millbrook Road, Southampton.* 1461, J.W. October 1907.

507 **Best,** Richard, M.A. 88 *Lower Baggot Street, Dublin.* Grand Master's Lodge, P.M. October 1905.

508 **Bestow,** Charles Horton. 43 *Upper Clapton Road, London, N.E.* P.Pr.G.Pt., P.Pr.G.S.B., Essex. March 1894.

509 **Beu,** John Charles Frederick. Box 203, *G.P.O., Wellington, New Zealand.* 32 (N.Z.C.) Jan. 1903.

510 ***Bevington,** Richard George. P.O.B. 1091, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* Sub.D.G.M., Transvaal (S.C.) October 1892.

511 **Beynon,** John Henry. *Garfield House, Liscard, Cheshire.* 2657, P.M., *2433.* May 1900.

512 **Bhawanidas Batra,** Rai Bahadur Lala, M.A. *Revenue Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State.* 1485. May 1906.

513 **Bianchi,** Antonio. *Lincoln House, Woodford, London, N.E.* 49, P.M. May 1907.

514 **Bice,** W. P. 415 *Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Senior G. Warden.** *6,* P.Z. May 1898.

515 **Biebuyck,** Julien François. P.O. *Laingsburg, Cape Colony.* 1469, *2379.* May 1902.

516 **Biggs,** Rev. Henry Sylvanus, B.A. 51 *Highfield Street, Leicester.* 523, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.W. May 1902.

517 **Billinghurst,** Henry. 13-22 *Wigmore Street, London, W.* 2508, P.M., Pr.A.G.Sec., Essex. May 1901.

518 **Billson,** Frederick William, LL.B. *The Bungalow, Gotha Street, Leicester.* 1391, P.M. Jan. 1902.

519 **Bilson,** John. 23 *Parliament Street, Hull.* 1010, P.M., *1010,* P.Z. March 1889.

520 **Bindon,** George. *Box* 226, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* Lodge de Goede Hoop. March 1907.

521 **Bingham,** Frederick Henry. 5 *Bolton Street, Piccadilly, London, W.* 1669, P.M., L.R. May 1905.

522 **Bingham,** Col. Sir John E., Bart. *West Lea, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.W. June 1906.

523 **Bingham,** Sydney Clifton. 210 *Durham Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.* **Past Assistant Grand Secretary.** *1,* P.Z. Local Secretary for Christchurch. October 1901.

524 **Binney,** Joseph. *Bank Street, Sheffield.* 139, P.M., P.Pr.G.R. Local Secretary for Sheffield. October 1890.

525 **Binning,** J., C.I E , V.D. 12 *Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta.* 218, P.M. March 1907.

526 **Birdseye,** Sidney George. 9 *Sherrard Gardens, Eltham, London, S.E.* 1275. June 1907.

527 **Bishop,** John Herbert. 117 *Mount Pleasant Lane, Clapton, London, N.E.* 2823. November 1900.

528 **Bishop,** R. Winsor. *Beech Lodge, Norwich.* 93, W.M. March 1907.

529 **Bissell,** Ernest. *Elmcroft, Turney Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.* 1339. October 1896.

530 **Bithell,** Walter. *Bickly Wood, Malpas, Cheshire.* 2932. May 1905.

531 **Bixby,** Charles Sumner. *Osawatomie, Kansas, U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.Gr.Master, Representative Grand Chapter, New Zealand. June 1897.

532 **Black,** Charles William. *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.* Dis.G.S.B. May 1899.

533 **Black,** William. *Falkirk, N.B.* **Provincial Grand Master, Stirlingshire; Past Grand Architect; Past Depute Grand Zerrubabel.** October 1888.

534 **Black,** W. P. M. 136 *Wellington Street, Glasgow.* 510, *296,* (S.C.) March 1905.

535 **Blackbeard,** C. A. P.O. Box 118, *Klerksdorp, Transvaal.* 1832, P.M., P.Z. October 1890.

536 **Blackden,** Marcus Worsley. 16 *Allison Road, Acton, London, W.* 2430. March 1902.

537 **Bladon,** Harry. 16 *Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.* 2523, *2501.* October 1901.

538 **Blair,** George. *Glenrossal,* 55 *Langside Road, Newlands, Glasgow.* 344 (S.C.) October 1906.

539 **Blair,** William Robert. *Wood Gate, Uttoxeter, Staffs.* 2706, W.M., P.Pr.G.W. May 1899.

540 **Blake,** Arthur. 2 *Halkin Road, Rangoon, Burma.* 1362 District Grand Treasurer. May 1898.

541 **Blake,** Col. Charles John, R.A. 4 *Sergeant's Inn, London, E.C.* P.Dis.G.J.W., P.Dis.G.Reg. (R.A.) Malta. March 1892.

542 **Blake,** Frederick William. *Ashley, Ludlow.* 611, I.G. January 1907.

543 **Blake,** Henry Daniel. *Annacy, Overhill Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.* 2729, P.M., L.R. November 1905.

544 **Blaker,** Dr. Walter C. 63 *St. James' Street, London, S.W.* P.Pr.G.W., Surrey. October 1900.

545 **Blewes,** Alexander. *Kelvin Cottage, Maryhill, Glasgow.* 510, *296.* March 1906.

546 **Blinkhorn,** Edward. 64 *Coleman Street, London, E.C.* 1471, P.M. October 1898.

547 **Blizard,** John H. *Landsdowne House, Castle Lane, Southampton.* 394, P.M. May 1904.

548 **Blood,** John Neptune, M.A., B.C.L. *Huntley Court, Gloucester.* 839. November 1899.

549 **Bluett,** Rev. Charles Courtney. *Longhurst, Wigan, Lancashire.* 2326, P.M., *1335.* October 1895.

550 **Blunden,** Arthur Edward. 9 *Strada Mercanti, Valetta, Malta.* 2755, P.M., P.Dis G.W., P.Z., P.Dis.G.J. January 1902.

551 **Board,** George. *Whalley Avenue, Sale, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.D , East Lancashire. March 1894.

552 **Bock,** Johann Daniel. *Houghton, Colney Hatch Lane, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 238. June 1903.

553 ***Bodenham,** John. *Edgmond, Newport, Salop.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** November 1887.

554 **Bodilly,** R. T. H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. *Woodbury, South Woodford, London, N.E.* 453, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.W., *453, 2410,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.S.E., Essex. January 1903.

555 **Boffey,** Harry Sutton. Box 796, *Capetown.* De Goede Trouw, P.M., *334.* March 1901.

556 **Bolton,** George Edward. *Supt. of Excise, Pegu, Lower Burma.* 542, *542.* October 1904.

557 **Bolton,** Samuel. 61 *New Road, Woolwich, London, S.E.* 2262. November 1906.

558 **Bomeisler,** Louis Edwin. 27 *Pine Street, New York.* June 1898.

559 **Bomeisler,** Paltiel R. *East Orange, New Jersey.* 124. June 1898.

560 **Bonar,** William Macadam. *Herberton, North Queensland.* P.Dis.G.S.B. October 1895.

561 **Bond,** E. E. 7 *Wood Lane, Highgate, London, N.* 1232, P.M. P.Pr.G.D., Lincs. March 1898.

562 **Bond,** G. M. *Alrewas House, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.* 850, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.W. March 1903.

563 **Book,** Dr. R. D. *Corning, Ohio, U.S.A.* 485, P.M., *149.* October 1904.

564 **Booth,** A. B. *Suntoy, Salisbury Road, Moseley, Birmingham.* 2034. March 1905.

565 **Booth,** Major John. *Hazel Bank, Turton, Bolton, Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.A.So. Nov. 1889.

566 **Booyson,** I. J. *Graaf Reinet, Cape Colony.* 882. March 1902.

567 **Bosustow,** Henry. P.O., *Fimiston, Western Australia.* 896 (S.C.), P.M. November 1902.

568 **Boswell,** Arthur George. 31 *Tankerville Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 1339, P.M., P.Z. May 1894.

569 **Boteler,** William Stewart. *c/o Capt. Bower, G.P.O., Butterworth, Penang.* P.Dis.G.D.C. Eastern Archipelago, P.Dis.G.St.B. (R.A.), Madras. October 1893.

570 **Bourne,** John Kemp. *The Grove, Atherstone, Warwickshire.* P.Pr.G.W. October 1896.

571 ***Bourne,** Robert William. 18 *Hereford Square, London, S.W.* 32 P.M., *32.* June 1890.

572 ***Boutell,** Frank Hepburn Chevalier. 645 *Avenida Mayo, Buenos Aires.* Dis.G.M., *617.* Oct. 1901.

573 **Bowe,** William Fairbanks. 541 *Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 412, 2, P.H.P. Local Secretary for Georgia. October 1897.

574 **Bowen,** John Evan. *Appletons, Stoke Green, Slough.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** Dep.Pr.G.M., Bucks. May 1905.

575 **Bowles,** Major-General Frederick Augusta, R.A. *Government House, Devonport.* D.Dep.Dis.G.M., P.Dis.G.H., Punjab. October 1891.

576 **Boyd,** Rev. Thomas Hunter. *Waweig, New Brunswick.* 28 (S.C.) January 1893

577 **Boyer,** August. 1112 *Clinton Place, Everett, Wash., U.S.A.* 95, P.M., *24.* January 1908.

578 **Brading,** George William. 26 *High Street, Deptford, London, S.E.* 171, P.M. January 1907.

579 ***Bradley,** Herbert, I.C.S. *The Albany, Numgumbaukum, Madras.* **District Grand Master, District Grand Superintendent.** October 1893.

580 **Braithwaite,** Dr. Edward A. *Edmonton, N.W.T., Canada.* **Past Grand Master, Manitoba.** November 1900.

581 ***Brand,** Koeniglicher Justizrath Alfred. *Herford, Westphalia, Germany.* Zur Rothen Erde, W.M. March 1903.

582 **Brand,** Dr. A. T. *Driffield, Yorks.* 1040, P.M., Pr.G.S.W., N. and E. Yorks. June 1904.

583 **Braund,** Henry. 201 *London Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.* 2692. June 1907.

584 **Brayshaw,** John Lund. *Settle, Yorkshire.* 209, *265.* January 1889.

585 **Brazil,** Frank W. 12 *High Street, Deptford, London, S.E.* 1924, P.M., *140,* Z. January 1905.

586 **Bremner,** Morrison Gardiner. 18 *St. Giles Street, Norwich.* 943, W.M. March 1907.

587 ***Brentnall,** Ernald James. 80 *Clarence Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 2513. March 1905.

588 **Brewer,** Charles Samuel, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 7 *Park Road, E. Birkenhead.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.A.G.So. January 1895.

589 **Brewster,** William Henry. *Middlebury, Vermont, U.S.A.* 2, P.M., Past Grand Deacon, 22, P.H.P. March 1900.

590 **Briant,** William. 32 *Churton Street, Belgrave Road, London, S.W.* 101, P.M., *1329.* January 1896.

591 **Brice,** Albert Gallatin. 7733 *Maple Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.* **Past Grand Master.** March 1891.

592 **Brickhill,** James. *Zeehan, Tasmania.* **Past Dep. Grand Secretary, Tasmania.** P.Z. May 1895.

593 **Bridge,** Robert. 3 *Mayfield, Manchester Road, Castleton, Manchester.* 2320, J.W. June 1908.

594 **Bridgeford,** Charles Stewart. *P.O. Box* 412, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 851 (S.C.) October 1907.

595 **Bridger,** Percy Louis Grey. *c/o Gas Co., Ltd., Casilla Correo* 164, *Bahia Blanca.* Dis.G.P., P.Dis.G.D.C. March 1902.

596 **Bridgman,** John Henry. *Avon Cottage, Harpenden, Herts.* P.Pr.D.G.D.C., Essex, *1326.* Oct. 1903.

597 **Briers,** Frank Ellis. *Box* 17, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. November 1900.

598 **Briggs,** Herbert James. *Box* 101, *Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 1 Providence, Sec. *1,* P.H.P. November 1902.

599 **Briggs,** John, M.A. 32 *Red Lion Square, London, W.C.* 45, P.M., 45, P.Z. November 1906.

600 **Briggs,** William, LL.D., D.C.L. *Owlbrigg, Cambridge.* **Grand Treasurer.** October 1906.

601 **Bright,** John Henry Robert. 10a *Great Portland Street, London, W.* 194, P.M. October 1904.

602 **Brindley,** Charles Frederick. *Beechwood, Brincliffe, Sheffield.* 2491, P.M. May 1898.

603 **Briscoe,** Edward John, F.C.I.S. 114 *Caixa, Pernambuco, Brazil.* 1601, P.M. March 1900.

604 ***Broadbent,** Claude Davos. *Nicola Lake, P.O., British Columbia.* 10 (B.C.C.), *2738.* June 1902.

605 **Broadbent,** F. W. 3 *Mawdsley Road, Bolton, Lancs.* 37, P.M. November 1907.

606 **Broadsmith,** Frederick. *Somer Leaze, Ashley Road, Hale, Altrincham.* **Assistant Grand Registrar.** P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.P. January 1904.

607 **Brockaway,** Charles A. 792 *Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.* 719. November 1905.

608 **Bromwich,** Joseph. *c/o J. Crook,* 61 *Chiswell Street, London, E.C.* 424 (S.C.). November 1902.

609 **Brookhouse,** John Charles. 7, *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* 2693, *79.* May 1905.

610 **Brooking,** William. *Northlew, near Beaworthy, Devon.* 2486. October 1895.

611 **Brooking,** William Francis. *Brougham Street, New Plymouth, New Zealand.* P.Pr.G.W. (I.C.). October 1895.

612 **Brooks,** Arthur David. 15 *Waterloo Street, Birmingham.* 587, P.M., P.Pr.G.Reg. June 1899.

613 **Brooks,** Francis Augustus, M.D. *St. Felix, Felixstowe, Suffolk.* 2371, P.M., P.Pr.J.G.W., *376.* October 1895.

614 **Brooks,** Harry T. 60 *Baring Road, Lee, London, S.E.* 65, P.M., *65.* November 1907.

615 ***Brough,** Bennett-Hooper, F G.S., F.C.S. 28 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.* 777. November 1895.

616 **Brough,** James R. 29 *Alexandra Villas, Seven Sisters' Road, London, N.* 2397. L.R. January 1899.

617 **Broughton,** Henry, jun. 21 *Nicholas Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester.* 1458. October 1905.

618 **Brown,** Albert. 19 *Fairholt Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1024. November 1894.

619 **Brown,** Alexander Barnett, F.S.I. *Amberley House,* 12, *Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.* **Grand Superintendent of Works. Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). January 1901.

620 **Brown,** Cony Thomas. *Socorro, Socorro County, New Mexico, U.S.A.* 9, *8.* October 1907.

621 **Brown,** Charles Rhodes. *Marine Building, Galveston, Texas, U.S A.* 16, P.M. June 1906.

622 **Brown,** Frederick. 10 *Fairholt Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1365, W.M. October 1899.

623 **Brown,** George Hernaman. *Park Lodge, Alperton, Middlesex.* 1216. May 1904.

624 **Brown,** G. W. *Hull.* 1511, P.M. October 1906.

625 **Brown,** H. E. *Suffolk Villa, Lower Edmonton, London, N.* 1237, P.M. March 1907.

626 **Brown,** Harold E. Haig. *County Hall, Lewes, Sussex.* 2885, P.M. November 1903.

627 **Brown,** Harry, I.S.O., H.M. Inspector of Schools. 6 *Ravensworth Terrace, Durham.* Pr.J.G.W., Pr.G.J. (R.A.) May 1896.

628 **Brown,** H. Weber. 4 *Cleveland Road, Ealing, London, W.* 2625, P.M. January 1908.

629 **Brown,** James. *Gratwicks, Ashurst, Steyning, Sussex.* 1960, P.M. June 1888.

630 **Brown,** James Marshall. *Thames Street, Oamuru, New Zealand.* 52 (N.Z.C.), P.M. **Past Grand Zerrubabel.** January 1906.

631 **Brown,** Hon. James W. *Keystone Bank Buildings, Pittsburg, Pa , U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** *268,* P.H.P. November 1905.

632 **Brown,** Julius L. 1 & 2 *Brown Block, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 96, *16.* June 1892.

633 **Brown,** Macdonald, F.R.C.S. 2 *Frognal, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 2408, P.M. January 1900.

634 **Brown,** Robert Smith. 75 *Queen Street, Edinburgh.* **Grand Scribe Ezra, Scotland.** Local Secretary for Edinburgh and Vicinity. May 1889.

635 **Brown,** Thomas. *Linthorpe, Middlesborough, Yorks.* 602. January 1901.

636 **Brown,** Thomas, Surgeon. 236 *Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.* 1597, P.M. June 1904.

637 ***Brown,** Walter Herbert, F.R.G.S. 236 *Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.* 23. Past Grand Steward. *720.* June 1900.

638 **Brown,** William Alban Haig. *c/o King, King & Co., Bombay.* 549, P.M., *549.* March 1901.

639 **Brown,** Major William Henry. *Rock Life Insurance Company, Capetown.* 398 (S.C.) June 1902.

640 ***Browne,** Bernard Frederick. *Calle Cuyo,* 947, *Buenos Aires.* 2329, *2329.* May 1906.

641 **Browne,** Dr. Herbert Henry. *The Bungalow, Bethlehem, O.R.C.* 2522, P.M. Local Secretary for Orange River Colony, North. June 1895.

642 **Browne,** Major Henry Buxton. Box 17, *Durban, Natal.* P.Dis.S.G.W.,Dis.G.J., Natal. Nov. 1889.

643 **Browne,** John. *Parr's Bank, Wigan.* 1335, 2226, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. June 1894.

644 **Browne,** Matthew Frederick. *Burlington, Kansas, U.S.A.* 66, P.M., *77,* P.H.P. May 1906.

645 **Browning,** Charles W. R. 7 *Buddle Park, St. Thomas, Exeter.* 1254. May 1903.

646 **Browning,** Neville F. *The Pastures, Caxton, Cambs.* 2283, I.G., *373.* May 1908.

647 ***Bruce,** Alexander. *Clyne House, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* **Past Second Grand Principal.** June 1894.

648 **Bruce,** J. McPhail. 83 *Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 481, P.M., *481.* October 1898.

649 ***Bruennich,** Johannes Christian. *Dahein Taringa, Queensland.* 2694, P.M., P.Dis.G.Sup.W. October 1893.

650 **Brummerstaedt,** H. W. 29 *Sarre Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* 238. March 1902.

651 **Brunot,** Hilary Breton. *Brevard, North Carolina, U.S.A.* 267. June 1905.

652 **Brunton,** Gerald Henry. 755. October 1905.

653 **Bruton,** James. *Wotton Hill Cottage, Gloucester.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.) June 1890.
654 **Bryant,** James. 48 *Osborn Road, Southsea.* 1069. June 1900.
655 **Buchanan,** James Isaac. *Conestoga Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.* 219, P.M., *162.* Nov. 1896.
656 **Buchanan,** John. 1 *Moselle Villas, St. Peter's Road, Margate.* 1853, P.M., *1928.* March 1901.
657 **Buchanan-Dunlop,** Capt. A. H. *The Barracks, Bury, Lancs.* 1022. October 1901.
658 **Buck,** Edward H. 25 *New Road, Chatham.* 2153. October 1892.
659 **Buckeridge,** Edward Henry. *Bancroft Road, London, E.* 15, P.M., *2191.* March 1898.
660 **Bucklands,** William Price. 8 *Loughboro Road, West Bridgford.* 1623. January 1908.
661 ***Buckley,** Llewellyn Edison, I.C.S. *Madras.* 150, *150.* June 1896.
662 **Budden,** Charles G. *Grove Street, Beeston, Notts.* 47. November 1907.
663 **Budden,** Horace. *Boscastle, Iddesleigh Road, Bournemouth.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Dorset. Nov. 1895.
664 **Bugler,** Thomas. 43 *Morley Road, Lewisham, London, S.E.* 171. March 1895.
665 **Bullen,** John Henry. 3 *New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta.* P.Dis.G.R., Bengal. October 1905.
666 **Bungay,** Edward H. 160 *Astonville Street, Southfields, London, S.W.* 2740. May 1905.
667 **Burdon,** Major Aug. E., J.P. *Hartford House, Bedlington, R.S.O., Northumberland.* **Prov. Grand Master.** October 1906.
668 **Burdon,** Charles Sambrook. *Albuhera,* 45 *Derwent Road, Palmer's Green, London, N.* 2738, P.M., L.R., *2738,* P.Z. October 1898.
669 **Burger,** Daniel Pieter. *Graaf Reinet, Cape Colony.* 882. October 1906.
670 **Burgess,** Henry. *Craigengillan, Layton Road, Hounslow.* 1556, P.M. January 1900.
671 **Burgess,** Thomas. 12 *Fouberts Place, Regent Street, London, W.* 201, P.M., *2346,* P.Z. March 1906.
672 **Burgoyne,** Frank J. *Tate Central Library, Brixton Oval, London, S.W.* 2941. June 1904.
673 **Burlingham,** Joseph Cooper. 12 *Stanthorpe Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 2272, 1624. May 1906.
674 **Burn-Callander,** Edward. 23 *High Street, Warwick.* P.Pr.G.S.W., Pr.G.Sc.E. January 1905.
675 ***Burnand,** Alphonse A. 806 *So. Bonnie Brae Street, Los Angeles, California.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** March 1891.
676 **Burnett,** George Henry. 385 *High Street, Salem, Oregon, U.S.A.* 50, P.M. P.G. Lecturer. October 1907.
677 **Burrell,** Laurence E. *Alarie, Kew, Surrey.* 3012, P.M. January 1908.
678 **Burrell,** Walter C. 63 *Barclay Street, New York, U.S.A.* 42, P.M. October 1908.
679 **Burrows,** Herbert. 99 *Sotheby Road, Highbury Park, London, N.* 2920. January 1904.
680 **Burrows,** Horace Giffard, A.C.I.S. 29 *Olive Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.* 2920. Jan. 1904.
681 **Burrows,** Silas Enoch. *Administracion F. C. B. B. y N.O., Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.
682 **Burtchaell,** George Dames, M.A., LL.B., B.L. 44 *Morehampton Road, Dublin.* Pr.G.Sw.B., Wicklow and Wexford, *25,* P.K. January 1895.
683 **Burton,** William. 1608. June 1906.
684 **Busbridge,** Walter. *Grasmere, Herbert Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 913. P.M., P.Pr.J.G.D., Kent, October 1893.
685 **Bush,** William Walton. *Augusta, Ga., U.S.A.* 166, J.W., *2.* May 1908.
686 **Butcher,** Charles. *The Grange, Tressillian Road, St. John's, London, S.E.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant. Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) March 1906.
687 **Butland,** R. J. *Brighthelmstone, Stanley Road, Lower Edmonton, London, N.* 2664. March 1907.
688 **Butler,** Charles. 7 *Craven Park, Harlesden, London, N.W.* 2489, P.M., *2489,* P.Z. March 1898.
689 **Butler,** Charles McArthur. *Staple Inn Buildings (South), Holborn, London, W.C.* 195, *195.* May 1897.
690 **Butler,** J. Dixon. *Greenford Green, Harrow, Middlesex.* 34, P.M. June 1904.
691 **Butterworth,** John. *Easingwold, Smedley Lane, Manchester.* 2387, P.M., *204.* May 1901.
692 **Buttery,** Dr. G. B. *Oldbury.* Pr.G.J.W., P.Pr.G.Treas. January 1907.
693 **Buxton,** Frank C. 2528, P.M. June 1906.
694 **Byatt,** John. *Education Dept., Melbourne, Victoria.* 90, P.M., *13,* 2nd P. November 1907.
695 **Byles,** Francis Wyman, F.C.I.S. 13 *Glenton Road, Lee, London, S.E.* 2005, P.M. March 1904.
696 **Byrne,** William Samuel, M.B. *Anne Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* D.Pr.G.M. (I.C.) Nov. 1892.
697 **Byrnes,** Ralph Roy. *P.O. Box* 605, *Savannah, Ga., U.S.A.* 1, P.M., *3.* May 1908.

698 **Caddick,** A. A. *Nicholls Street, West Bromwich, Staffs.* 2784, J.W. June 1903.

699 **Cadmus,** Henry C. 1261 *Waverley Place, Elizabeth, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 33, P.M., *16,* P.H.P. January 1906.

700 **Callaghan,** Samuel William. *17th D.C.O. Lancers, Meerut, India.* P.Dis.G.S.B., P.Dis.G.Soj., Punjab. October 1906.

701 ***Cama,** Dorabjee Pestonjee. 3 *Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** September 1887.

702 **Camoran,** Sir Charles Alexander, M.D. 51 *Pembroke Road, Dublin.* **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1896.

703 ***Campbell,** Archibald Young Gipps, I.C.S. *Government House, Madras.* 150, P.M., *150,* P.Z. June 1906.

704 **Campbell,** Henry. *Shankill, Co. Dublin.* XXV. (I.C.), *XXV.* June 1907.

705 **Campbell,** John Lorne. *Melita, Manitoba, Canada.* P.M. January 1899.

706 **Campbell,** John MacNaught, C.E., F.Z.S., F.R.S.G.S. 6 *Franklin Terrace, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Bible Bearer;** Grand Representative, Dakota; **Past Grand Joshua;** Grand Representative of G.C. of Maryland. March 1889.

707 **Campbell,** John. 230 *33rd Street, Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.* 265, 73, S. November 1907.

708 **Campbell,** W. S. 11 *Gray's Inn Place, London, W.C.* 2029. June 1907.

709 **Campbell-Everden,** William Preston. *Suffolk House, Cannon Street, London, E.C.* 19. May 1901.

710 **Campion,** H. Gilmore. 23 *Old Broad Street, London, E.C.* Past Grand Steward. January 1907.

711 **Campkin,** Harry Herbert. *Indian Head, Assa., Canada.* P Dep.Dis G.M. Local Secretary for Saskatchewan. March 1901.

712 **Caney,** Stanley. 44 *Cheapside, London, E.C.* 1415, *720.* October 1899.

713 **Canham,** George Masters 19 *Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.* 2694. May 1902.

714 **Capel,** George William. 186 *Strand, London, W.C.* 19, P.M., L.R. May 1904.

715 **Carew,** Walter Alexander. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* 4. October 1898.

716 **Carey,** Frank Russell, L.D.S. 22 *London Street, Basingstoke.* 694, *694.* January 1904.

717 **Carlyle,** Albert Edward. *The Firs, Kew, Surrey.* 3012. March 1907.

718 **Carnell,** James. *Ormond, Florida, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** May 1894.

719 **Carnes,** Arthur Augustus. 20 *Spring Mount, Harrogote.* 2695. January 1906.

720 **Carpenter,** A. J. 49 *Havelock Road, Brighton.* Pr.A.G.Sec, P.Pr.G.So. January 1901.

721 **Carpenter,** Arthur. *Elmsleigh, Staines, Middlesex.* 2536, *135.* June 1900.

722 **Carpenter,** Lieut.-Col. G. T. 1 *Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, London, W.C.* **Assistant Grand Sword Bearer, Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer (R.A.)** Jan. 1906.

723 **Carpenter,** Colonel John Austin. 15 *Belsize Crescent, South Hampstead, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** June 1900.

724 **Carpenter,** Robert Were. 14 *High Street, Ludlow.* 611. January 1907.

725 **Carr,** Buckley. 41 *Oldham Road, Miles Platting, Manchester.* 1161, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.J., E.Lancs. March 1906.

726 **Carr,** Riley. *Tapton House Road, Sheffield.* 1779. November 1907.

727 **Carrick,** William Lowther. *Oaklands, Stokesley, R.S.O., Yorks.* P.Pr.G.R., North and East Yorks. March 1897.

728 **Carroll,** Walter J. 4 *Park Terrace, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 1227, P.M., L.R., *1227,* H.Treas. Jan. 1907.

729 **Carruthers,** John. 8 *Firpark Terrace, Dennistoun, Glasgow.* **Past Senior Grand Deacon;** Representative of Grand Lodge of Connecticut; **Past First Grand Sojourner;** Representative of G.C. of Dakota. May 1892.

730 **Carsberg,** George Risden. *Aberamffra, Hornsey Lane, London, N.* 19. May 1893.

731 **Carson,** B. T. *Battlefields, Rhodesia.* 2479, P.M. June 1903.

732 **Carstens,** C. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.S.B. March 1899.

733 **Carter,** C. A. 36 *Clyde Street, Port Elizabeth, S.A.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.A.G.So., E.Div. Oct. 1888.

734 ***Carter,** Elmer Josiah. Box 496, *Missoula, Montana, U.S.A.* 40, *25.* October 1899.

735 **Carter,** Frank Bird. *Forest Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* 39, S.W. October 1908.

736 **Cartwright,** Ernest H., D.M., B.Ch., Oxon. *Myskyns, Ticehurst, Sussex.* **Senior Grand Deacon, Principal Grand Sojourner (R.A.)** January 1891.

737 **Cartwright,** Rev. Canon Harry Beauchamp. *St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, Kent.* 776. October 1901.

738 **Carus-Wilson,** Edward Willyams. *Penmount, Truro, Cornwall.* 331, P.M. March 1889.

739 **Case,** Albert Havelock. *Coniston, Epping.* January 1908.

740 **Casler,** C. C. 302 *Butler Street, Port Huron, Michigan, U.S.A.* 58, P.M., *27*, P.H.P. May 1904.

741 ***Caslon,** Harold Arthur. 42 *Woodberry Down, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 569. June 1906.

742 **Cass,** Rev. Frederick Charles Guise. *Nethercourt, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.* 622. May 1888.

743 **Cassal,** Col. Charles Edward, V.D., F.I.C., F.C.S. 56 *Oxford Gardens, Kensington, W.* P.Pr.G.W., Middlesex. 145, P.M., *2060*, P.Z. March 1891.

744 **Castello,** James. 35 *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.* 227, P.M., *7*, P.Z. Jan. 1891.

745 **Caster,** Frank. *Alcroft, Fletton Avenue, Peterborough.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C, P.Pr.G.So., Norths. and Hunts. May 1898.

746 **Caster,** G. C. *Medehamsted, Peterborough, Northamptonshire.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.J. March 1892.

747 **Cauthorne,** Edward Everett. 217, *Hawthorne Street, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.* 106, *76*. March 1902.

748 **Cave-Browne,** William Charles. *Trichinopoly, South India.* 260, P.M., P.Dis.G.A.P., Madras. October 1906.

749 **Cave,** William Henry. 4 *The Triangle, North Kensington, London, W.* 1767. January 1899.

750 **Cawley,** Richard. *Seagirt Cottage, Deal.* May 1902.

751 **Cawood,** Horace. 68 *Eyre Street, Sheffield.* 2558, P.M., *1239*, Z. October 1907.

752 **Cawthorn,** John Elston. *Elmete House, Sherburn, South Milford, Yorks.* 1221, P.M., *289*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.D.C. (Craft and R.A.) May 1897.

753 **Chabot,** Clement. 50 *Old Broad Street, London, E.C.* 11, P.M. June 1900.

754 **Chamberlin,** Dr. Jehiel Weston. *Lowry Arcade, St. Peter Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.* 163, *45*. Local Secretary for Minnesota. March 1893.

755 **Chambers,** James. 120 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* 746, P.M., *8*, P.H.P. June 1903.

756 **Chambers,** Paul Bell. 564 *Cangallo, Buenos Aires.* 2517, P.M., *617*. May 1902.

757 **Chambers,** William. *Capel-Cot, South Ealing, London, W.* 2662. January 1901.

758 **Chant,** Thomas Whitemore. *Clarendon Lodge, Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** June 1896.

759 **Chaplin,** W. J. 4 *Devereux Road, Clapham Common, London, S.W.* 199. May 1906.

760 **Chapman,** Arthur. *Durban, Natal.* Dis.G.Tr., East Africa. October 1895.

761 **Chapman,** A. C. 38 *Primrose Hill Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 2397. November 1898.

762 **Chapman,** Arthur W. 11 *Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, London, N.W.* 289, P.M, P.Pr.S.G.W., W. Yorks, *2397*, P.Z. November 1906.

763 **Chapman,** John Midelton. 40 *Hutt Street, Springbank, Hull.* 907, P.M., P.Z. May 1898.

764 **Charan,** Isa, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. *General Hospital, Rangoon, Burma.* 36 (S.C.). November 1903.

765 **Chard,** Ernest James. *Messrs. King, King & Co., Fort, Bombay.* 490 (S.C.) May 1905.

766 **Chard,** Gerald Lionel. *Yeravdo, via Poona, India.* 1100, *757*. May 1906.

767 **Charles,** Cornelius Miller. *Puyallup, Pierce Co., Wash., U.S.A.* 38, S.W., *14*, P.H.P. Jan. 1908.

768 **Charlesworth,** Edwin. *Croft Villa, Gomersal, Yorkshire.* 603. May 1906.

769 **Charlton,** William Franklin. *Manly Terrace, Colombo Street, Wellington South, New Zealand.* 122, *25*. October 1908.

770 **Charnock,** John A. 82 *Willows Road, Birmingham.* 1692, W.M. June 1907.

771 **Chatterton,** Francis. *c/o Messrs. Best & Co., Madras.* 150. June 1906.

772 **Chatterton,** William Lincoln. 10 *South Street, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* **Grand Master.** Representative Grand Lodge of New Zealand. *4*. June 1905.

773 **Cheese,** John Edward. *Pownall Crescent, Colchester.* 51, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. March 1905.

774 **Cheesman,** William Henslowe. 63 *Bealey Avenue, Christchurch, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Deacon.** *1*. November 1907.

775 **Cheesman,** William Norwood, J.P., F.L.S. *The Crescent, Selby, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. January 1893.

776 **Chester,** Alfred. *Dingham, Ludlow.* 611, Sec. October 1907.

777 **Chesterton,** Lewis Birch. Box 2210, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 72. October 1891.

778 **Chick,** Frank. 83 *Queen Street, Exeter.* 2659. June 1899.

779 **Childe,** Rev. Canon C. V., LL.D. 8 *York Gate, Regent's Park, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Chaplain. Past Grand Scribe N.** January 1898.

780 **Childs,** Frederick John. 4 *Leathwaite Road, Battersea, London, S.W.* 1269, P.M. October 1908.

781 **Chillingworth,** George. *Foleshill, Beacontree Avenue, Forest Road, Walthamstow.* 1228, P.M. May 1902.

782 **Chinn,** Thomas Morton. 75 *Sharia Emad El-Din, Abdin, Cairo.* J.G.D., G.Sc.N., Egypt. March 1902.

783 **Chipman,** Elon E. *Caslo, B.C., Canada.* **Past Grand Master. Past Grand Superintendent.** June 1907.

784 **Chirgwin,** Percy Teague. *Market Place, Penzance, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.) May 1890.

785 **Chisholm,** Edward A. 96 *George Street, Edinburgh.* **Grand Treasurer.** October 1900.

786 **Chivers,** George Charles. 12 *High Street, Poplar, London, S.E.* 65, P.M., *65.* November 1907.

787 **Chown,** Harry. 47 *Ingleby Road, Ilford, Essex.* 1421, S.W. June 1906.

788 **Christison,** James T. *Endecott Building, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163, P.M. October 1906.

789 **Church,** John. 17 *Winchendon Road, Teddington, Middlesex.* 317. May 1907.

790 **Citroen,** David. *Melrose, Shoot-up Hill, Brondesbury, London, N.W.* 1681. March 1905.

791 **Clark,** Charles Crabb. *Durban, Natal.* 731 (S.C.), P.M. November 1898.

792 **Clark,** David R., M.A., F.S.A., Scot. 8 *Park Drive, W., Glasgow.* O., P.M. June 1890.

793 **Clark,** Owen Aly, J.P. 12 *Abbeygate Street, Bury St. Edmund's.* P.Pr.S.G.W., P.Pr.G.O. Oct. 1907.

794 **Clarke,** Allan Aiken. *Sharrow Lane, Sheffield.* 2268. January 1904.

795 **Clarke,** Ven. Archdeacon Francis Edward, M.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A. *The Rectory, Boyle, Ireland.* Pr G.M., North Connaught. March 1892.

796 **Clarke,** George Henry. 544 *Calle Venezuela, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* Dis.S.G.D., 3rd Dis.G.P. October 1907.

797 **Clarke,** Louis Gaylord. *Corner of 9th and Hoyt Streets, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 55, P.M., *3.* November 1907.

798 **Clarke,** Matthew Herbert. *Kingsbury Road, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham.* 739, W.M., *739,* S.E. June 1908.

799 **Clarke,** Samuel David Thomas. 21 *Barclay Terrace, James Lane, Leyton, London, N.E.* 1227, J.W. March 1907.

800 **Clarke,** Sydney Richard. 18 *Grove Terrace, Highgate Road, London, N.* 1415, *142.* January 1904.

801 **Clarke,** William. *Sidmouth, Holmdene Avenue, Herne Hill, London, S.E.* 190, P.M. March 1905.

802 **Cleghorn,** Edward D. *Orilla, Ontario, Canada.* 1387. March 1907.

803 **Cleland,** John B. 175 *East 16th Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master,** *3,* P.H.P. November 1907.

804 **Clement,** Charles Maxwell. 22 *1st National Bank Building, Sunbury, Pa., U.S.A.* 632, *174.* May 1905.

805 **Clements,** James. *The Ark, Foxrock, Co. Dublin.* 232 (I.C.), *93* (I.C.). May 1903.

806 ***Clendinning,** James Hermon. 95, *Hill Street, Lurgan, Ireland.* 134 P.M., *602* P.K. May 1890.

807 **Cleveland,** Arthur. *St. Michael's House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.* 1728. May 1905.

808 ***Clifford,** Henry John. *Morrinsville, New Zealand.* 52. October 1898.

809 **Clift,** William Edwin. *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* 711. March 1901.

810 **Cluness,** William Ross, jun., M.D. *Union Square Building, Port Street, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.* 260, *5.* November 1905.

811 **Coates,** Arthur Robert. *Suva, Fiji.* 1931, P.M. October 1899.

812 **Coates,** Harold Oliphant. 103 *Hornby Road, Bombay, B.I.* 737, P.M., Dis.G.Treas., *1100,* P.Z. October 1906.

813 **Coates,** Thomas Charles. 337 *Park Street, Akron, Ohio, U.S.A.* 57, *11,* P.H.P. May 1904.

814 **Cobbold,** Major Ernest C. *York and Lancaster Regiment, Quetta, Baluchistan.* 691, (S.C.). March 1908.

815 ***Cobham,** George W. 4 *Woodville Terrace, Gravesend.* 1464, *829.* January 1902.

816 **Cochran,** Sam P. Box 119, *Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.* 760, P.M., Past Grand Scribe. High Priest. June 1899.

817 **Cochrane,** William Percy. *Rezzola, Lerici, Sarzana, Italy.* 1448, *602.* November 1890.

818 **Cock,** William, M.D. *Hazeldene, Salcombe, South Devon.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer.** November 1889.

819 **Cockburn,** Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G., M.D. 10 *Gatestone Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, South Australia. Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Sojourner, England.** November 1900.

820 **Coffin,** Surgeon-Major R. J. Maitland, M.D. 94 *Sinclair Road, London, W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.). October 1900.

821 **Cohen,** Arthur P. 40 *Colville Terrace, Bayswater, London, W.* 395. March 1902.

822 **Cohen,** Isaac. 20 *Craven Park Road, Harlesden, London, N.W.* 188, P.M., *1615.* March 1906.

823 **Cohen,** S. Charles. 42 *Kensington Palace Mansions, London, W.* 185. January 1903.

824 **Cohn,** Albert. 84 *Canfield Gardens, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* May 1907.

825 **Cohu,** Thomas. 56 *Lansdowne Road, Bromley, Kent.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). November 1890.

826 **Cole,** Charles William. 62 *Ritherden Road, Upper Tooting, London S.W.* **Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** May 1899.

827 **Colenso,** Lieut. J. E. *7th Gurkhas, Quetta, Baluchistan.* 691, (S.C.). June 1908.

828 **Coles,** Samuel G. *Casilla* 69, *Talcahuano, Chile.* 2599, *2599.* October 1903.

829 **Coles,** William James. 34 *Denman Street, London Bridge, London, S.E.* 2663. January 1907.

830 **Collens,** William James. 2 *Gresham Buildings, Guildhall, London, E.C.* P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Kent. January 1896.

831 **Collier,** William Harold. *Park View, Alexandra Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.* 2654. March 1907

832 **Collingridge,** John. 130 *Coldharbour Lane, London, S.E.* 2191. May 1904.

833 **Collings,** Herbert. 16 *Philpot Lane, London, E.C.* 134. May 1907.

834 **Collingwood,** David Foulk. 203 *Columbia Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.* 576, P.M., *257*, P.H.P. October 1904.

835 **Collingwood,** Charles Meadows. *St. David's Hill, Exeter.* 1437. June 1899.

836 **Collins,** Algernon Lionel. 246 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.* 1460. January 1902.

837 **Collins,** George Sherrington. 149 *High Street, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.* 2192, P.M., *1471.* January 1897.

838 **Collins,** Howard J. *General Hospital, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.). January 1894.

839 **Colman,** Thomas W. 19 *Macondale, Norwich.* 93 P.M., Pr.S.G.D., Norfolk. October 1902.

840 **Colman,** Walter Stacey, M.D. 9 *Wimpole Street, London, W.* 2870. March 1902.

841 **Colsell,** Robert. 98 *The Common, Upper Clapton, London, N.E.* 2694, P.M. January 1905.

842 **Colton,** Charles Maxwell. *Manila, P.I.* 342. January 1907.

843 **Comber,** Frank P. *Cavehill & Whitewell Tramways Co., near Belfast.* 2083. May 1905.

844 **Condell,** Thomas de Renzy. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* Dis.G.Sec. June 1899.

845 **Conder,** Edward. *New Court, Colwall, Malvern, Herefordshire.* 1204. May 1893.

846 ***Conner,** William Tate, A.R.I.B.A. Box 5615, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 510 (S.C.), *50* (S.C.). January 1902.

847 **Connor,** James Alexander. *P.W.D., Tavoy, Burma.* 834 (S.C.), *832.* October 1903.

848 **Conor,** Col. Cecil. *Elmhurst, Festing Road, Southsea.* 61, P.M. March 1905.

849 **Conway,** Charles. 18 *Lammas Park Road, Ealing, London, W.* 1423. June 1907.

850 **Cook,** James W. 6 *Hamilton Buildings, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.* 2, P.M., *3.* June 1907.

851 **Cook,** John Oliver. *Wrottesley Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 913, P.M., *913*, P.Z. May 1898.

852 **Cook,** Joseph. *The Poplars, Codnor Park, Alfreton, Derbyshire.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. March 1905.

853 **Cook,** R. J. *Hadleigh, Suffolk.* 376, W.M., *376.* January 1908.

854 **Cooke,** I. 7 *Dawes Road, Walham Green, London, S.W.* 144, 3113, *1321.* October 1907.

855 **Cooper,** A. J. Bullen. *Grimston Lawn, Ealing, London, W.* 2394. March 1904.

856 **Cooper,** Rev. Charles E. *St. Saviour's Church, Victoria West, British Columbia.* 24, Ch. October 1908.

857 **Cooper,** Edward, Staff-Surgeon, R N. *H.M.S. Swiftsure, Channel Fleet.* 278. January 1897.

858 **Cooper,** Edwin Ernest. *Berrydown Court, Overton, Hants.* **Past Grand Deacon. Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). May 1894.

859 **Cooper,** Frederick Albert. Box 344, *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.* 1747, *1747.* June 1905.

860 **Cooper,** Fred C. *Kingfield House, Kingfield, near Woking, Surrey.* 1657, *1657.* March 1907.

861 **Cooper,** Percy Stephen. 258 *Trinity Road, London, S.W.* 1694. May 1901.

862 **Cooper,** Raymond Willoughby. *Karachi, Sind, India.* 767, W.M. May 1906.

863 **Cooper,** Richard Edward. Box 1877, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 2481, *2481.* June 1905.

864 **Corbett,** John W., M.D. *Camden, South Carolina, U.S.A.* 29, P.M., *4.* June 1896.

865 **Corcoran,** William St. Clair Denny. *The Exchange, National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.* 221, P.M. October 1906.

866 **Cordner,** Edward Ellis. *Casilla* 1386, *Buenos Aires.* P.Dis.G.P., *2329*, H. March 1905.

867 **Cork,** Robert Charles. 15 *Seething Lane, London, E.C.* 157, P.M., L.R. January 1906.

868 **Corkill,** F. P. *New Plymouth, Taranaki, New Zealand.* **Grand Superintendent, Past Grand Chancellor,** Representative Grand Lodge of Indian Territory. May 1902.

869 **Cornish,** William Delhi. *Warren Lodge, Bury Street, Lower Edmonton, N.* 1579. October 1906.

870 **Corsham,** Reuben. 28 *Kingsland Road, London, N.E.* 183, P.M. November 1891.

871 ***Cory-Wright,** Dudley. *Caen Wood Towers, Hampstead Lane, London, N.W.* 375, *375.* Oct. 1897.

872 **Cosgrave,** E. MacDowel, M.A., M.D. 5 *Gardiners Row, Dublin.* P.M., P.K. October 1905.

873 **Costello,** Frederick. *Eversley, Hessle, R.S.O., Hull.* 250. January 1907.

874 **Couch,** James. *Roe Hyde, St. Alban's, Herts.* 1601, P.M., *1293*, Z. June 1907.

875 **Coulson,** T. *Egmont, Tankerville Road, Streatham Common, London, S.W.* 1297. May 1906.

876 **Court,** Stephen C. 40 *Harrison Street, Victoria, British Columbia.* 1 (B.C.), *120* (G.R.S.), 1st P. October 1907.

877 **Coveney,** A. E. 76 *Park Road West, Claughton, Birkenhead.* 605, P.M. March 1905.

878 **Coveney,** Frank. *The Brents, Vicarage Road, Hoole, Chester.* 721 P.M. October 1906.

879 **Cowan,** James Bryce. *Commercial Bank, Colinsburg, Fifeshire, N.B.* 111, P.M., *89*. Pr.G.Treas., Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirk. January 1892.

880 **Cowell,** Sidney George. *Eroica, Harcourt Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* P.A.Dis.G.D.C. March 1894.

881 **Cowern,** Walter. *Glendene, Musters Road, West Bridgford.* 3300, J.W. November 1907.

882 **Cowins,** Henry Somerfield. *Bound Brook, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 3, *27*. October 1897.

883 **Cowley,** Dr. Arthur Ernest. *Magdalen College, Oxford.* 357. January 1902.

884 **Cowx,** William Fairfield, 93 *Westbourne Avenue, Hull.* 1511, P.M. November 1903.

885 **Cox,** Capt. Arthur D. *69th Punjabis, Dera Ismail Khan, Punjab, India.* 2735, W.M., *1043*, S.N. October 1906.

886 **Cox,** Charles Henry. 61 *Acre Lane, Brixton, London, S.W.* 163, *141*. May 1890.

887 **Cox,** Claude Collins. *Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* 2960, *1553*. May 1905.

888 **Cox,** Fred J. *Lustleigh, Dorville Road, Lee, London, S.E.* 190, P.M. March 1898.

889 **Cox,** Herbert Edward. 14 *Tithebarn Street, Liverpool.* 3243, P.M., *1393*, P.Z. January 1903.

890 **Cox,** W. Herbert. 12 *Lebanon Gardens, Wandsworth, London, S.W.* 2920, P.M., *2182*, Z. March 1899.

891 ***Coxe,** The Hon. Justice Henry Reynell Holled. *United Service Club, Calcutta.* 3102, J.D. October 1903.

892 **Coxen,** William George. 21 *Priory Park Road, London, N.W.* 183. March 1899.

893 **Cradwick,** William. *Anchovy P.O., Jamaica.* 354. March 1905.

894 **Craig,** Charles Taylor. 97 *Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.* 2562. October 1904.

895 **Craig,** William. *G.P.O., Singapore.* 508, P.M., *508*. March 1902.

896 **Craigie,** Colonel J. W. S. 11 *Roxburghe Mansions, Kensington Court, London, W.* Pr.J.G.W. January 1903.

897 **Cramphorn,** Octavius Christian. *Warwick Lodge, Brentwood, Essex.* 276, Pr.J.G.W. *276*, H. June 1907.

898 **Cramphorn,** S. J. D. *St. George's, Chelmsford.* P.Pr.S.G.D. November 1907.

899 **Crane,** Robert Newton. 1 *Essex Court, Temple, London, E.C.* **Junior Grand Deacon, Deputy Grand Registrar** (R.A.). November 1895.

900 **Crane,** Stephen. 69 *Mexfield Road, East Putney, London, S.W.* 2664. October 1899.

901 **Crang,** William Henry. 11 *Collingwood Villas, Devonport.* Pr.S.G.D., Devon. January 1908.

902 **Cranstoun-Day,** Thomas N. *Port Elizabeth Club, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* Dis.G.St.B. October 1907.

903 ***Cranswick,** William F. *Kimberley, South Africa.* Dep.Dis.Gr.M., S. Africa, C. Div. March 1888.

904 **Craster,** Lieut.-Col. James Cecil Balfour. *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, St. James's, London, S.W.* P.P.Dis.B.G.P., P.Dis.G.A.Sc.E, Bengal. May 1896.

905 **Craven,** Rev. James Brown. *St. Olaf's Episcopal Church, Kirkwall, Orkney.* Pr.G.Depute Master, Caithness, Orkney and Zetland. February 1887.

906 **Crawford,** George. 21 *St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Nov. 1897.

907 **Crawford,** John W. R. 26 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* January 1906.

908 **Creake,** St. Arnaud. *Alma Villa, Chippinghouse Road, Sharrow, Sheffield.* 2727, W.M., 1239. October 1907.

909 **Crerae,** John. *Melita P.O., Manitoba, Canada.* **Grand Registrar, Manitoba.** Jan. 1898.

910 **Creswell,** Frank O. 4 *Bedford Road, Walton, Liverpool.* 823. March 1901.

911 **Cresswell,** Frank P. S., F.R.C.S. 24 *Windsor Place, Cardiff.* 2570, *36*. May 1905.

912 **Cresswell,** George John. *Masonic Hall, Flinders Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* 31. May 1905.

913 ***Cresswell,** John. 957. January 1894.

914 **Crick,** William Clifton, B.Sc. 1 *New Court, Carey Street, London, W.C.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Middlesex. October 1898.

915 **Crider,** George A. 917 *Filbert Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 91, *52*. May 1897.

916 **Criswick,** George Strickland, F.R.A.S. *The Wedge, 3a Eliot Place, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 1593. P.M., *1593*, P.Z. January 1891.

917 **Croker,** Harry S. 122 *Coldharbour Lane, Camberwell, London, S.E.* 190, P.M. May 1907.

918 **Crombie,** Walter G. *Junior Constitutional Club, London, S.W.* 574. October 1899.

919 **Crookshank,** Robert Percy, M.D. Box 125, *Rapid City, Manitoba.* Dis.Dep.G.M., *105.* June 1900.

920 **Cross,** Edward William. 18 *Sea View, Fortuneswell, Portland, Dorset.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.So.N., Hants. March 1887.

921 **Cross,** Frederick William. *Ingleside, Clifton Road, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham.* 539, P.M., *539,* P.Z., March 1904.

922 **Cross,** Reginald Farleigh Bloomfield. 7 *Bournevale Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 179, *179.* January 1906.

923 **Crossle,** Francis C., M.B. 11 *Trevor Hill, Newry, Ireland.* Pr.Dep.G.Master, Down. Jan. 1893.

924 **Crowe,** Henry Warren. *The Red House, Yelverton, R.S.O., Devon.* 2725, 2682. January 1907.

925 **Crueseman,** Gustav. 7 *Grosvenor Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 238. March 1907.

926 **Cruesemann,** Dr. Edward. 85 *Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.* 238. June 1903.

927 **Cruickshank,** Charles. *Herberton, North Queensland.* 1978, S.W. May 1907.

928 **Crundall,** Arthur William. *Vilela, F.C. Sud, Argentine Republic.* 617, *617.* October 1900.

929 **Cullen,** J. F. *Inverell, New South Wales.* 48, P.M. March 1895.

930 **Cully,** James Russell. 22 *Lorne Road, Forest Gate, London, S.E.* 1816. January 1908.

931 **Cumming,** John Arthur, I.C.S. *c/o Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd, Charing Cross, London, W.C.* 2356. October 1901.

932 **Cummings,** William Hayman, Mus.Doc. *Sydcote, West Dulwich, London, S.E.* **Past Grand Organist.** November 1900.

933 **Cundill,** Thomas Jordan. *Windstorton, Cape Colony.* 2486. November 1894.

934 **Cunningham,** Ven. Archdeacon Wm., D.D. *Trinity College, Cambridge.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** May 1896.

935 **Cunningham,** W.M. 174 *N. 4th Street, Newark, Ohio, U.S.A.* Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence. May 1905.

936 **Curtis,** James, F.S.A. *Glemburn, Worcester Road, Sutton, Surrey.* 3109. October 1905.

937 **Curtis,** Capt. William Edward. *Bundaberg, Queensland.* 752 (S.C.), *246* (S.C.). March 1894.

938 **Cuthbert,** Robert F. *Witney, Oxfordshire.* 1703, J.W. October 1906.

939 **Dale,** Gerard Anselm. 1860, *Ayacucho, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.* 617, *617.* Nov. 1906.

940 **Dale,** Percy W. *Stanmore, Wellingborough Road, Northampton.* 2431. March 1906.

941 **Daley,** W. *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.* 1938, P.M. October 1902.

942 **Dalgleish,** Henry J. 91 *Walworth Road, London, S.E.* 89, P.M. May 1907.

943 **Dalrymple,** Robert George. *Geraldton, North Queensland.* 2887. October 1907.

944 **D'Amer-Drew,** J. 69 *Park Street, West Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand Zerubbabel.** May 1898.

945 **Dance,** Major Charles E. *Abbey Lodge, St. Alban's, Herts.* 2006. January 1905.

946 **Dangerfield,** Frederick. *Haslemere, Beaconsfield Road, St. Alban's.* 1260, P.M., P.Z. May 1894.

947 **Dangerfield,** Rev. George. *Barford House, Wokingham, Berks.* 574, Chap., *574.* May 1906.

948 **Danielsson,** Leonard. 64 *Antrim Mansions, Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.* 1471. June 1897.

949 **Dansie,** Crown. *Durban, Natal.* March 1897.

950 **Danvers,** Ernesto, M.Inst.E.E., F.R.G.S., F.S.S. 475 *B. Mitre, Buenos Aires.* Dis.J.G.W., Dis.G.D.C. October 1905.

951 **Darbishire,** Bernhard Vernon, M.A. 202 *Iffley Road, Oxford.* 238. January 1903.

952 **Darling,** Alexander. *Governor's House, Berwick-on-Tweed.* 393, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Northumberland. *393.* October 1895.

953 **Darlington,** George. *Amersham, Bucks.* 2421, P.M. May 1899.

954 **Darrington,** Thomas. *Penrhyn, Enfield.* 2987. October 1908.

955 **d'Artois,** Joseph Maurice. *Charleroi, Belgium.* 1541. May 1907.

956 **Davey,** Arnold E. *Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* 38. June 1905.

957 **Davey,** Rev. H. M. *Cawley Priory, Chichester, Sussex.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** March 1899.

958 **Davids,** Smith William. *Nelson, via Cairns, North Queensland.* Pyramid Lodge, W.M., *2139,* P S. November 1906.

959 **Davies,** Charles. *Ivy Dene, Alderley Edge, Cheshire.* 467. March 1898.

960 **Davies,** Charles H. 3 *Hamilton Street, Hoole, Chester.* 1576, P.M., *721.* May 1901.

961 **Davies,** J. C. 27 *Vauxhall Street, Kennington Lane, London, S.E.* June 1906.

962 **Davies,** James John. *Gwynnecote, Sanderstead Hill, Surrey.* P.Dis.G.Treas., Punjab. Oct. 1892.

963 **Davies,** John Pitt. *Staff Lines, Secunderabad, India.* 434, P.M., Dis.G.P., Madras, P.Dis.G.O., Bombay. *434*, P.Z. May 1904.

964 **Davies,** John William. *Audrey Lodge, Ditton Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 511. May 1902.

965 **Davies,** Neander Warburton. *Portswood Estate, Kandapolla, Ceylon.* Dis.G.Sec., Ceylon. *2656*, P.Z. October 1905.

966 **Davies,** Richard Cecil. *Yorton, Hoole, Chester.* 1576, P.M. October 1905.

967 **Davies,** Rev. T. H., M.A., B.D. 13 *Merton Road, Oxford.* 357, 432, *357*. June 1907.

968 **Davies,** W. H. 15 *St. John's Street, Chester.* 2609, P.M. May 1905.

969 **Davis,** Albert Victor. 60 *Sotheby Road, Highbury, London, N.* 3089. October 1907.

970 **Davis,** Alfred. *Bellevue, St. Augustine's Avenue, South Croydon, Surrey.* 1693, W.M., *1693*. May 1903.

971 **Davis,** F. R. *Shawford, Winchester.* 1373, P.M., 694, Sec. November 1899.

972 **Davis,** John McNaught. *Farndon, Newark, Notts.* P.Pr.G.P., Derbyshire. October 1903.

973 **Davison,** T. 28 *Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.* 200. June 1899.

974 **Davy,** F. D. 18 *St. James' Mansions, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* P.Pr.S.G.W., P.Pr.G.So., Lincoln. June 1896.

975 **Dawson,** William. 8 *Marlborough Road, Lee, London, S.E.* L.R., P.Pr.G.D.C., Middlesex, *2048*, P.Z. October 1901.

976 **Dawson,** William. *The Bungalow, Belford, Northumberland.* 393, P.M. June 1904.

977 **Day,** Edward Harry. *Assiout, Upper Egypt.* 1982. October 1898.

978 **Day,** Edward P., M.D. 3 *Holles Street, Cavendish Square, London, S.W.* 1636. June 1894.

979 **Day,** George. *Hough Green, Chester.* 721, P.M., *721*. November 1906.

980 **Day,** Henry Shadforth. 5 *Sutherland Place, Bayswater, London, W.* 2337, P.M. October 1905.

981 **Day,** Jack C., C.E. *Samallout, Egypt.* 1982. October 1896.

982 **Day,** Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., V.P.R.S.A., J.P. *Myrtle Hill House, Cork.* 8, P.M., *1* (I.C.) P.K. October 1898.

983 **Deacon,** Charles William. 3 *Albany Road, Bedford.* 1677, P.M. November 1905.

984 **Deacon,** Rev. Ernest W. *Horton, Epsom, Surrey.* October 1900.

985 **Dean,** Marshall H. *Glenwood Springs, Colorado, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** October 1903.

986 **Dear,** Lawrence Hart. 2 *Algiers Road, Lewisham, London, S.E.* 49, S.W. June 1906.

987 **Dearden,** Verdon George Steade. *Bush House, Attercliffe Common, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.D., *139*, P.Z. March 1890.

988 **Dearing,** Edward Thomas. 52 *Denton Road, Hornsey, London, N.* 795, S.W., 3089, 3175, 3171, Sec. June 1907.

989 **Dearman,** Richard. *East Bank, Heaton Norris, Stockport.* 1458. October 1905.

990 **Deats,** Hiram Edmund. *Flemington, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 37 P.M. *37*. Local Secretary for New Jersey. May 1897.

991 **De Bar,** George O'Brien. 189 *East Eleventh Street, Eugene, Oregon, U.S.A.* 11, *11*. May 1907.

992 **Debenham,** Edward Percy. *Ennerdale, Carlisle Avenue, St. Alban's.* P.Pr.G.Reg., Herts. Jan. 1893.

993 **de Lafontaine,** H. Philip L. Cart. 49 *Albert Court, Kensington Gore, London, S.W.* 3111. March 1907.

994 **de Lafontaine,** Rev. Henry Thomas Cart. 49 *Albert Court, Kensington Gore, London, S.W.* **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1900.

995 **De La Penha,** Paul. 41 *Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.* 1118. March 1908.

996 **Delebecque,** Victor. *Ivydene, Court Lane, Erdington, Warwickshire.* 1782, 3208, I.G., *1016*. January 1907.

997 **Delmege,** J. R., M.D. *Kuala Kubu, Malay States.* 2337, J.D. November 1907.

998 **Dembski,** Count Vladimir Stanistains von. 204 *Iffley Road, Oxford.* 478, D.C., *340*. June 1907.

999 **De Neut,** Henri. *Monte Carlo Hotel, 1-2 Leicester Street, London, W.C.* 144, 3171. Nov. 1906.

1000 **Denholm,** William Munro. 6 *Charing Cross, Glasgow.* **Past Senior Grand Warden. Past Grand Joshua, Scotland**; Representative of G.C. of Delaware and Grand Lodge, Utah. March 1891.

1001 **Denney,** George Snell, 18 *Royal Exchange, London, E.C.* 1607, P.M. May 1907.

1002 **Denny,** Charles Hill. 18 *Wood Street, London, E.C.* 1671, P.M. May 1897.

1003 **Denny,** George E. 25 *Bradbourne Street, Fulham, London, S.W.* 144, 3144. June 1907.

1004 **Dentith,** Arthur W. *Ecclesbourne, Park Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.* 859. June 1898.

1005 **Denton,** John Burton. 38 *Filey Avenue, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1001. May 1900.

1006 **Derbyshire,** John Stanley. *Ashfield Road Altrincham, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.D.C., Craft and R.A. May 1896.

1007 **De Ridder**, Louis E. *Newbridge Towers, Weston, Bath.* 152, *68.* January 1890.

1008 **Derrick**, George Alexander. *c/o Messrs. Derrick and Co., Gresham House, Battery Road, Signapore.* Past Deputy Grand Master, Eastern Archipelago. October 1890.

1009 **Derry**, Ernest William. *29 Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C.* 192. March 1907.

1010 ***Dessen**, Hans Falck. *6 North Grove, Highgate, London, N.* 28, P.M. June 1903.

1011 **Deutsch**, Franz. *4 Whitehall Court, London, S.W.* 2108. June, 1897.

1012 **Devey**, William Starke. *373 George Road, Erdington, Birmingham.* 2724, J.W. May 1907.

1013 **Devonshire**, George Thomas. *6 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* 95, *1677.* Oct. 1905.

1014 **Dew**, Thomas George, *75 Stacey Road, Cardiff,* P.Pr.G.S , *960,* J. October, 1907.

1015 **Dewdney**, Francis Worthy Rigbye. *83 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.* 2562. October 1905.

1016 **Dewhurst**, William. *Elm Bank, Moor Lane, Kersal, Manchester.* 1458, P.M. October 1905.

1017 **De Wolf Smith**, William Andrew. *New Westminster, B.C., Canada.* 9, P.M., *124,* P.G.O., Gr.Hist. (R.A.). June 1901.

1018 **Dexter**, James Miller. *91 Church Street, Lower Edmonton, London, N.* 1237, P.M. January 1907.

1019 ***Dey**, Thomas Henry. *23 Douglas Road, Canonbury, London, N.* 2021, *2738.* May 1902.

1020 **Dibdin**, W.J. *2 Edinburgh Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W.* January 1899.

1021 **Dick**, J. B. G. *Bradfield College, Berks.* 859. January 1906.

1022 **Dickens**, John. *11 The Drive, Northampton.* 2431, P.M., Pr.G.Sec., *360,* Z., Pr.G.So.E. Nov. 1904.

1023 **Dickens**, Vernon W. Frank. *The Oaks, Arkwright Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 822, *29.* May 1898.

1024 **Dickinson**, William. *The Cottage, Byfleet, Surrey.* 1395. October 1898.

1025 **Dickson**, James Patrick. *9 Oat Lane, London, E.C.* 1572, P.M., L.R., *1572,* P.Z. Nov. 1906.

1026 **Dickson**, Robert. *Slottsbacken 4, Stockholm, Sweden.* **Grand Secretary, Sweden.** Sept. 1887.

1027 **Diercks**, Dr. Gustav. *Berlin, S. 14, Splittgerbergasse 5.* **Grand Keeper of the Archives.** March 1898.

1028 **Diggins**, A. E. *14 Albany Place, Stratford-on-Avon.* 2373, *681,* Sc.N. May 1906.

1029 ***Dill**, Judge James Brooks. *27 Pine Street, New York, U.S.A.* 124. June 1898.

1030 **Dixon**, Rev. Edward Young. *Mount Ayliff, East Griqualand.* 2113. November 1889.

1031 **Dixon**, G. *6 North Street, Melton Mowbray.* 1130, W.M. March 1906.

1032 **Dixon**, James John. *10 St. Alban's Villas, Highgate Road, London, N.W.* P.Pr.G.S., P.Pr.G.D.C., Middlesex. November 1896.

1033 **Dobrovich**, Venceslao. *12, Brooking Street, Rangoon, Burma.* 1043, *71* (S.C.) May 1902.

1034 **Dobson**, Albert. *4 Princes Street, Hanover Square, London, W.* 2105. May 1906.

1035 **Dobson**, James William. *The Elms, Garforth, Leeds.* 1311, W.M., *1042,* Z. January 1905.

1036 **Dodd**, Matthew Henry. *41 Devonshire Place, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.R., Durham. March 1890.

1037 **Dodds**, William. *P.O.B. 33, Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 2481, P.M., *2313.* May 1897.

1038 **Doe**, George Mark. *Enfield, Great Torrington.* P.Pr.G.Reg., Devon, *251.* October 1897.

1039 **Doe**, Herbert William, A.R.I.B.A. *54 Elborough Street, Southfields, London, S.W.* January 1901.

1040 **Dolph**, Cyrus A. *363 West Park Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 55, *3.* November 1907.

1041 **Donne**, A. W. *12 Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 3051. May 1907.

1042 **Donovan**, Edward Wynne. *Hilton House, Prestwich, Lancs.* 62, P.M. November 1906.

1043 **Donovan**, Fergus. *Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.* 744 (S.C.) October 1889.

1044 **Doolittle**, John C., M.D. *Des Moines, Iowa, U.S A.* 87. May 1905.

1045 **Dorman**, Thomas Phipps. *Renicliffe House, Northampton.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** March 1889.

1046 **Dorwaldt**, Hermann. *50 Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C.* Lodge zu den drei Sternen. May 1906.

1047 **Dowden**, W. J. M. *41 Bermondsey Square, London, S.E.* 2208, P.M. March 1897.

1048 **Dowding**, Major H. Hewitt. *Birchfield, Roehampton, London, S.W.* 2439. January 1898.

1049 **Downes**, Jonathan. 857. January 1905.

1050 **Dowse**, Francis. *Wolseley Road, Godalming, Surrey.* 2101, P.M., 777, P.Z. May 1895.

1051 **Dowsett**, G. H. *1 Gloucester Street, Portman Square, London, W,* 79. May 1900.

1052 **Drapes**, Rev. Lambert. *St. John's, Pentrobin, near Mold, North Wales.* 270 (I.C.) January 1906.

1053 ***Dressel**, Otto. *Ilmenau, Thuringen, Germany.* November 1904.

1054 **Drew**, Eric. *Brightside, Royapet, Madras, India.* 150, P.M., *150.* October 1906.

1055 **Dreyfuss,** J. 1 *Wilbury Gardens, Hove, Sussex.* 1693. May 1903.

1056 **Dring,** John Whitford. 22 *Billiter Square, London, E.C.* 1297, P.M. June 1899.

1057 ***Dru-Drury,** Edward Guy, M.D. *High Street, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 2546. May 1904.

1058 **Drummond,** Charles James. 21 *Dalmore Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.* **Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** January 1899.

1059 **Drummond,** Peter. *Khartoum, Soudan.* 2 (S.C.) November 1905.

1060 **Drury,** Ensor. *Queen's Road, Sheffield.* **Past Grand Deacon,** January 1908.

1061 **Drysdale,** J. W. *Hurstleigh, Howard Road, South Norwood, London, S E.* 263, P.M. June 1898.

1062 **Dudfield,** Reginald S. Orme, M.B. 19 *Blomfield Road, Maida Vale, London, W.* 1974. Oct. 1898.

1063 **Dudgeon,** Patrick James. *Allanton, Chandler's Ford, Hants.* 3175, J.W. November 1906.

1064 **Duffield,** Albert John. Box 74, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 828, P.M., *711,* June 1895.

1065 **Duffill,** John Henry. *Durban, Natal.* 730 (S.C.), *175* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1899.

1066 **Dumolo,** William. 20 *Bridge Street, Aberdeen, N.B.* P.Pr.G.I.G., Munster. October 1888.

1067 **Dundas,** Major Malcolm James Russell. 1 *Albion Street, Hyde Park, London, W.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** *2094,* Z. October 1908.

1068 **Dunnett,** Lionel F. 7 *Ascot Avenue, Ealing, London, W.* 2523, P.M. January 1907.

1069 ***Durell,** Capt. A. J. V. 3 *Whitehall Place, London, S.W.* 2537. October 1901.

1070 **Durose,** Charles Edward. Box 1111, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 770 (S.C.), P.M., *231* (S.C.) Oct. 1903.

1071 **Durrance,** Walter. *Clarence Drive, Menston, Yorks.* 3210, S.W. May 1907.

1072 **Dutfield,** James Philip Pound. *The Oaklands, Solihull, Warwicks.* 1163, St.B., *739.* January 1908.

1073 **Dutt,** Prosonno Coomar. 14 *Sectarim Ghose Street, Calcutta.* P.Dis.D.G.M., P.Dis.G.H. (R.A.) March 1887.

1074 **Dyer,** William John. 14 *Morden Road, Blackheath Park, London, S.E.* 14, P.M. November 1903.

1075 **Eaborn,** H. *Glen Helen, Heber Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.* 1539. November 1898.

1076 ***Eales,** C. L. M., I.C.S. *Brambledown Road, Wallington, Surrey.* 836, P.M., P.Dis.S.G.W., Bengal. October 1900.

1077 **East,** Fred J. 69 *Cazenove Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.* 11, P.M. June 1902.

1078 **Eaton,** Alfred W. 8 *Linwood Avenue, Warren, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* 560. May 1902.

1079 **Eaton,** Charlie D. 109 *Colmore Row, Birmingham.* 560, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Worcestershire. P.Z. May 1906.

1080 ***Ebblewhite,** Ernest Arthur, Barrister-at-Law, F.S.A. *Tintern, Christ Church Road, Crouch End, London, N.* **Past Assistant Grand Registrar.** January 1898.

1081 **Eckford,** George. *Kilruane House, Nenagh, co. Tipperary.* 201 (I.C.) November 1907.

1082 **Edgar,** W. J. *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 579, W.M. March 1906.

1083 ***Edlin,** Edward Frederick Holbeiton. 10 *Collyer Quay, Singapore.* Dis.S.G.W., *1152.* June 1904.

1084 **Edmonds,** Erskine. *Lydbury North, Shropshire.* 611. January 1907.

1085 **Edmunds,** Henry Eustace. *Reservoir House, Chesterfield.* 3055, S.W. June 1906.

1086 ***Edwards,** Charles Lewis, F.S.S. *Santa Lucia, Battlefield Road, St. Alban's.* 617, P.M. Oct. 1897

1087 **Edwards,** Charles Lund Fry. *The Court, Axbridge, Somerset.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1888.

1088 **Edwards,** H. Passmore. 33 *Tavistock Square, London, W.C.* **Past Senior Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** January 1907.

1089 **Edwards,** P. G. 33 *Ardbeg Road, Herne Hill, London, S.E.* 1627, P.M., *1194,* P.Z. January 1896.

1090 **Edwards,** W. G. A. 3 *Coleman Street, London, E.C.* 2500. January 1899.

1091 **Eedle,** F. J. 8 *Railway Approach, London Bridge, London, S.E.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Essex. June 1898.

1092 **Egan,** Charles James, M.D. *Grey's Hospital, King William's Town, South Africa.* **District Grand Master,** South Africa, E. Div. January 1889.

1093 **Eggins,** William George. *P.O. Kingston, Jamaica.* 354. March 1906.

1094 **Eisenman,** Joseph W. 3 *Love Lane, Eastcheap, London, E.C.* 2661, J.W. May 1907.

1095 **Eisenmann,** J. 46 *Basinghall Street, London, E.C.* 185, P.M., P.Z. May 1899.

1096 **Eland,** George. 38 *Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.* 2834, 3097, W.M., *112, 946,* J. June 1904.

1097 **Elgee,** Richard Waddy. *Bearmount, Wygram Place, Wexford.* 935 (I.C.), P.M., *935,* P.K., Pr.G.O. March 1901.

1098 **Elin,** Major J. Edward. 25 *Chesham Place, London, S.W.* 2094, P.M., L.R. October 1908.

1099 **Elkington,** George, F.R.I.B.A. 7 *Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.* 2416, P.M., P.Z. January 1898.

1100 **Ellington,** Charles Sampson. 13 *Cleveland Terrace, Middlesboro', Yorks.* 602. March 1905.

1101 **Elliot,** Henry E. *Shortland Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* 1930, P.M. October 1904.

1102 **Elliott,** Edward Christian. *Pedro Estate, Nuwara Eluja, Ceylon.* 2656. January 1908.

1103 **Ellis,** John Gardener. 3098, *1155.* May 1903.

1104 **Ellis,** Lilley. 9 *Rock Park, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer.** November 1893.

1105 **Ellis,** Col. Richard Sidney. 11 *Savile Row, London, W.* 2242, P.M., L.R. May 1896.

1106 **Ellis,** Robert John. 64 *Foregate Street, Chester.* 721. October 1905.

1107 ***Ellis,** William Simons. *Sherwood, Nottingham.* 3219, 2553, P.M., *47* P.Z. May 1904.

1108 **Ellor,** Andrew. *Oak Bank, Highfield, Gorton, Manchester.* 104 P.M. January 1898.

1109 **Elstob,** Arthur Charles Frank. *Durban, Natal.* 738, *738.* October 1895.

1110 **Emary,** F. H. *Barclay's Bank, Eastbourne.* 2434. January 1906.

1111 **Emment,** Richard Pearce. 37 *Fairlop Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 807. March 1907.

1112 **Engel,** Leon A. 7 *Hills Place, Oxford Circus, London, W.* 25, P.M. May 1907.

1113 **England,** Reginald. *Maldon, Essex.* 1024, *1024.* May 1907.

1114 **Enoch,** Elmer Ellsworth. *Wichita, Kansas, U.S.A.* 86, P.M. March 1908.

1115 **Ernst,** Waldemar Frederick Carl. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 401 (S.C.). January 1902.

1116 **Evans,** A. W. Charles. *Royal Chambers, Port Said, Egypt.* P.G.S.D., Egypt, D.G.D.C., Egypt and Soudan; 3003, P.M., 53 (Egypt C.), P.M., *342.* June 1899.

1117 **Evans,** George A. *Greenbank Council School, Bristol.* 68, W.M., *68.* January 1907.

1118 **Evans,** Major George Alfred Penrhys. *Furzedene, Budleigh Salterton, South Devon.* P.Dis.G.St.B., Punjab. January 1897.

1119 **Evans,** Jenkin William. *Lyncombe, Middleton Hall Road, King's Norton, Worcestershire.* 2897, J.W., *1016.* March 1906.

1120 **Evans,** Marthinus Andreas. Box 49 *Potchefstroom, Transvaal.* 766 (S.C.), P.M., *245* (S.C.) June 1899.

1121 **Evans,** Oliver Rhys. *Port Fairy, Victoria.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1892.

1122 **Evans,** Robert Evan Llewellyn. 85 *Willows Road, Birmingham.* 2724. January 1908.

1123 **Evans,** Tom Lloyd. *Orindau House, Newport, Monmouth.* 683, P.M., *683,* P.Z. June 1905.

1124 **Evans,** William Joseph. 57 *Middle Lane, Crouch End, London, N.* 150, P.M., *465,* P.Z. June 1905.

1125 **Evans-Vaughan,** J. *The Sycamores, Surrey Road, Bournemouth.* 2208, P.M., Pr.S.G.W., Hants, *195,* J. November 1906.

1126 **Evens,** Richard. 81 *Bromfelde Road, Clapham, London, S.W.* 1949, P.M., *1589,* P.Z. Jan. 1893.

1127 **Everall,** James. *Llyndu House, Welshpool.* 2202. *2202.* January 1907.

1128 **Everard,** Frederick Edward. 223 *Portland Road, South Norwood, London, S.E.* 871, P.M. November 1905.

1129 **Eversley,** William Pindor. 13 *Upper King Street, Norwich.* **Junior Grand Deacon, Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.)** June 1893.

1130 **Eves,** Charles. *Fairfield, Norfolk Road, Regent's Park, London, N.W.* 183, W.M. March 1906.

1131 **Ewbank,** Rev. Thomas Cranmer. *Sedgbrook, Grantham.* Pr.G.Chap., *1094.* January 1901.

1132 **Ewen,** Alfred. 2 *St. Paul's Terrace, Northampton.* 475, P.M., P.Pr.G.Reg. Beds. March 1898.

1133 **Exham,** Francis R. *Calgary, Alberta, Canada.* 28 (G.R.M.), P.M. October 1903.

1134 **Eyre,** John William Henry, M.D. *Guy's Hospital, London, S.E.* 2410, S.W., *2410,* Z. Nov. 1907.

1135 **Ezard,** Edward Henry, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.Hist.S. 220 *Lewisham High Road, London, S.E.* 2140, P.M., *2410,* P.Z. January 1891.

1136 **Fairley,** Alfred. 314 *Birchfield Road, Birmingham.* 1782. June 1906.

1137 **Falconer,** William. 67 *Hope Street, Glasgow.* **Past Junior Grand Deacon.** June 1890.

1138 **Falkner,** William J. 19 *Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.* 507. May 1904.

1139 **Falshaw,** P. S. *Government Veterinary Surgeon, Singapore.* 2933, P.M., Dis.A.G.D.C. March 1904.

1140 **Fanshawe,** Henry Horatio. 34 *Forest Drive, Manor Park, London, E.* 2589. January 1906.

1141 **Farmer,** William Arthur. 200 *Old Kent Road, London, S.E.* 1571, P.M. June 1904.

1142 **Farrant,** Cecil Robert. *Mayfield, Bemerton, Salisbury.* 472. January 1908.

1143 **Farrar,** Jacob Rushton. 120 *Calabria Road, Highbury, London, N.* 1339. May 1896.

1144 **Faulding,** Alfred Joseph. 18 *Blomfield Road, Paddington, London, W.* 183. January 1907.

1145 ***Fawcett,** John E., J.P. *Low Royd, Apperley Bridge, near Bradford, Yorks.* 974, P.M., P.Z. November 1900.

1146 **Fearnley,** James Banks. *Red Beck House, Shipley, Yorkshire.* 2321, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. Local Secretary for West Yorkshire. January 1899.

1147 **Felch,** Lynn W. 109 *Ford Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 371, P.M., *1.* June 1908.

1148 **Fennell,** George H. 50*b Romford Road, Stratford, London, E.* 1805, P.M. October 1899.

1149 **Fenwick,** R. *Sweet Briar, Plough and Harrow Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.* 1016, P.M. May 1901.

1150 **Ferguson,** James. 31 *Walbrook, London, E.C.* 1693, *1693.* March 1907.

1151 **Ferguson,** James Finley. *Durban, Natal.* 731, P.M. May 1897.

1152 **Fergusson,** T. E. 112 *Fore Street, Upper Edmonton, London, N.* 192. May 1903.

1153 **Ferrier,** Richard Frederick Ernest. *The Lodge, Hemsby, Norfolk.* P.Pr.S.G.W. November 1901.

1154 **Ferrier,** William Best. 30 *Ninian Road, Cardiff.* P.Pr.J.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. March 1907.

1155 **Festing,** John Edward Grindall. *c/o Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.* 415, *68* (S.C.) May 1906.

1156 **Finlayson,** John George. 19 *Westoe Parade, South Shields.* P.Pr.D.G.D C., Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.) October 1908.

1157 **Fick,** William Charles. 4 *Raeland Street, Capetown.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. May 1899.

1158 **Field,** Charles, A.C.I.S. 47 *Collingwood Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 148. January 1904.

1159 **Figg,** Arthur O'dell. *Colombo, Ceylon.* 2170. October 1904.

1160 **Fillingham,** Rev. Robert Charles. *Hexton Vicarage, Ampthill, Bedfordshire.* 393, *393.* June 1890.

1161 **Filson,** James Thomas Warnock. *Sivakasi, Tinnevelly District, South India.* 1285, 2298, *1285.* May 1907.

1162 **Finch,** Charles William. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678, *201.* October 1901.

1163 **Finnis,** Philip Richard. 149 *Folkestone Road, Dover.* 1625. *199.* March 1905.

1164 **Finzel,** C. F. 85 *Hatton Garden, London, E.C.* 2562. March 1905.

1165 **Firminger,** Rev. Walter Kelly. *Kidderpore Vicarage, Calcutta.* 229, P.M., Dis.G.J.W., Bengal. March 1900.

1166 **Firth,** Oliver. *Dean Head, Horsforth, near Leeds, Yorkshire.* 1545, P.M. May 1891.

1167 **Fischer,** Paul. *Landrichter, Gera-Untermhaus, Germany.* Editor of "Latomia." June 1905.

1168 **Fishel,** John. *Dispatch Building, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 190, P.M. **Grand Secretary.** May 1905.

1169 **Fisher,** Robert. *London & River Plate Bank, Ltd, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 2960, Treas. October 1907.

1170 **Fisher,** Walter. 31 *Abbey Road, West Ham, London, E.* 2411, P.M., *192,* P.Z. May 1906.

1171 **Fisher,** William. 124 *Wellesley Road, Chiswick, London, W.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant.** October 1907.

1172 **Fisk,** Frank. *Steinmann's Hotel, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* March 1904.

1173 **Fitch,** Stanley Fox. 66 *Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C.* 1827, L.R. January 1903.

1174 **Fitt,** Thomas. *c/o Fitt Bros. & McDonald, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479, P.M. October 1901.

1175 **FitzGibbon,** Gerald, jun., B.A., B.L. *Smith's Buildings, Upper Ely Place, Dublin.* January 1895.

1176 **FitzHerbert,** Arthur Hugh Francis. 26 *St. Mary's Grove, Chiswick, London, W.* 1461, *2425.* March 1899.

1177 **FitzMaurice-Kelly,** Maurice. *St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, London, W.* 2682. Oct. 1905.

1178 **Flather,** David. *Standard Steel Works, Love Street, Sheffield.* 2263, P.M., *139.* November 1903.

1179 **Fletcher,** James. *Bellair, Natal.* Dis.A.G.Sec. Natal. October 1888.

1180 **Flintoff,** J. *Rokeby Road, Subeaco, Perth, West Australia.* 860 (S.C.). November 1898.

1181 **Flouch,** Arthur. 79, *Quai de Chartrons, Bordeaux, France.* 1523. October 1906.

1182 **Fogg,** Sampson. *Normanhurst, Danes Road, Rusholme, Manchester.* 1633, *204.* October 1907.

1183 **Foley,** Thomson. *Westwood Road, Beverley, Yorks.* P.Pr G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G. Soj. June 1899.

1184 **Folker,** Herbert Henry. *Bedford Villa, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent.* 2149, P.M. *418.* June 1902.

1185 **Footer,** Thomas. *Brytesyde, Cumberland, Maryland, U.S.A.* **Past Junior Grand Warden.** October 1895.

1186 **Foppoli,** L. 20 *Finsbury Street, London, E.C.* 2687. January 1899.

1187 **Forbes,** Henry. *Port Elizabeth, Cape.* 711, P.M. May 1895.

1188 **Forbes,** Samuel Russell, Ph. D. 74*a Via Della Croce, Rome.* Lodge Universo. November 1887

1189 **Ford,** Arthur Pelham. 81 *Cannon Street, London, E.C.* 58. January 1907.

1190 **Ford,** F. C. 21-27 *Hatfield Street, London, E.C.* 1693, W.M. June 1907.

1191 **Ford,** James H. 11 *South Parade, Leeds.* 1221, P.M. Pr.G.D.C., West Yorks., *289,* P.Z. P.Pr.G.D.C., West Yorks. January 1894.

1192 **Forrester,** Alexander C. 35 *Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.* 1965. October 1905.

1193 ***Forrester,** William. *Storrington, Pulborough, Sussex.* 2660, *599.* October 1901.

1194 **Forster,** Redmond Clarence Hall, M.D. *Narromine, New South Wales.* 236 (N.S.W) May 1906.

1195 **Forsyth,** Lennard William. 24 *George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.* 905. June 1908.

1196 **Forsyth,** William Thomas. 1581, *2379.* January 1906.

1197 **Fortescue,** George West. *Fermain, Keswick Road, Putney, London, S.W.* 2437 P.M., *946* November 1898.

1198 **Fortmeyer,** George William. *East Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** March 1895,

1199 **Forward,** F. C. 31 *Underwood Street, City Road, London, E.C.* 1693. W.M. June 1907.

1200 **Foster,** Charles Ross. *Armaside, Hampton Hill, Middlesex.* P.Pr.G.D., Sussex. May 1900.

1201 **Foster,** Wilber Fisk. *Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Tennessee.** March 1892.

1202 **Foulkes,** Arthur David. 44, *Braithwaite Road, Birmingham.* 2654, W.M. January 1905.

1203 ***Fowler,** Thomas Benjamin Davis. 441 *Calle Piedad, Buenos Aires.* P.Dis.S.G.D. October 1890.

1204 **Fowler,** William. 55, *Knightrider Street, London, E.C.* 1728. March 1902

1205 **Fox,** Edwin. 99 *Gresham Street, London, E.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer.** June 1899.

1206 **Fox,** Walter Caughey, *Park Villa, Grange Crescent, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.A.D.C. *1260,* P.Z. May 1891

1207 **Fox-Thomas,** Egbert. *Hill Top Hall, Bramley, Leeds.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer. Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). March 1896.

1208 **Francis,** Charles King. Lock Box 4055, *West Philadelphia Station, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 610 P.M. February 1887.

1209 **Francis,** George W. 149 *Church Street, Lower Edmonton, London, N.* 1237. March 1907.

1210 **Francis,** Léon Albert, F.S.I. 8 *John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.* Pr.G.S.Wks., Middlesex, *1339,* P.Z. May 1903.

1211 **Francis,** Percy James. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711. November 1907.

1212 **Francis,** Thomas. *The Croft, Ropley, Alresford, Hants.* P.Pr.G.D., Sussex. May 1887.

1213 **Francis,** Wesley. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* **District Grand Master and Grand Superintendent, Natal.** March 1889.

1214 **Franke,** Julius. 132 *West 123rd Street, New York, U.S.A.* 271. March 1907.

1215 **Fraser,** Alexander O., A.M.I.C.E. *Lautoka, Fiji.* 1204, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B., Worcester. June 1905.

1216 **Fraser,** James. Box 1263, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 2313. January 1903.

1217 **Fraser,** Dr. John Sutherland. *Messrs. King, King and Co., Fort, Bombay.* P.G.Pt., Scotch Masons in India. May 1905.

1218 **Fraser,** Thomas. 3, *Norfolk Road, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** March 1904.

1219 ***Freer,** Richard, M.D. *Church Street, Rugeley, Staffs.* P.Pr.G.P., *1941,* P.Z. March 1899.

1220 **Freer,** William J. *Stoneygate, Leicester.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. May 1903.

1221 **Frenkel,** Emil. 8 *East 81st Street, New York, U.S.A.* 279, P.M. June 1903.

1222 **Frewer,** Rev. G. Herbert. *Fenstanton Vicarage, St. Ives, Hunts.* P.Pr.J.G.W., P.Pr.G.Ch. January 1905.

1223 **Friend,** B. J. *Mazal House, Morgan Street, Bow, London, E.* 1349, October 1905.

1224 **Frigout,** August A. 43 *Wickham Road, Brockley, London, S.E.* P.Pr.G.S.Wks., Kent. *25,* P.Z. March 1903.

1225 **Fripp,** John Trude, L.D.S., R.C.S. *Station Road, Willesden Junction, London, N.W.* 2098. June 1899.

1226 **Frost,** Fred Cornish, F.S.I. 5 *Regent Street, Teignmouth, Devon.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Devon. June 1891.

1227 **Fry,** George Charles Lovell. 74 *Coleman Street, London, E.C.* 2427, 2851, P.M. March 1896.

1228 **Fullbrook,** George. 49 *Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.* 1471. March 1898.

1229 **Fuller,** Rev. A. S., D.D. 24 *Leeson Park, Dublin.* Representative of Grand Lodge, Hamburg. May 1899.

1230 **Fuller,** Frank Baden. 11 *Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* 1494, P.M. Oct. 1907.

1231 **Fuller,** Capt. Henry James. 51. March 1902.

1232 **Fuller,** W. G. *Merrymead, Warrington Road, Harrow.* 1549. March 1904.

1233 **Furby,** William Stafford, M.I.E.E. *Telegraph Engineer, P.O. Box,* 790, *Wellington, New Zealand,* 1338, P.M. November 1893.

1234 **Gad,** Talbot Reid. *F.C. Pacifico, Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.

1235 **Gairdner,** Edward James. *Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.* 1351. January 1904.

1236 **Galbraith,** James Francis Wallace. 2 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* 1615, S.W., *176* 2d.A Soj. October 1907.

1237 **Galloway,** John Chatman. *King Street, Ludlow.* 611, J.D. January 1907.

1238 **Galpin,** John. *Chipping Norton.* 1036. January 1907.

1239 **Gane,** William James. *Sandhill House, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells.* 874, *3015.* March 1899.

1240 **Gange,** George. 57 *Pulteney Road, South Woodford, London, N.E.* 1237, P.M. March 1907.

1241 **Garbutt,** Matthew, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A. 4 *Queen Square, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.* 2416. January 1898.

1242 **Garden,** John. *National Bank, Winburg, O.R.C.* Unity Lodge (D.C.), P.M. October 1893.

1243 **Gardiner,** Alfonso. *The Knoll, Roundhay, Leeds.* 1221, P.M., *289,* P.Z. March 1907.

1244 **Gardner,** Charles. *Holbrook, Barkly East, Cape Colony.* 2252. January 1906.

1245 **Gardner,** Frederick Leigh. 14 *Marlborough Road, Gunnersbury, London, W.* 1017. March 1895.

1246 **Gardner,** Herbert. *Manor House, Chichester Road, Bognor, Sussex.* 1726. November 1904.

1247 **Gardner,** James Cardwell. *Church House, Westminster, S.W.* March 1901.

1248 **Gardner,** Joseph Goodes. *Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony.* 862. January 1901.

1249 **Gardner,** Rev. Richard Titley. *Church House, Westminster, S.W.* 2421. P.Pr.G.C., Bucks. June 1903.

1250 **Garrard,** Robert. 119 *Albert Road, Leyton, London, N.E.* 192. May 1906.

1251 **Garrard,** Stanley Ricardo. *Eldorado P.O., Lomagundi, Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1905.

1252 **Garraway,** Major Charles William. *R.I. Regt., Fermoy, Ireland.* P.Dis.G.A.D.C. January 1897.

1253 **Garrick,** Peter. 83 *Lavender Hill, London, S.W.* 2795. June 1907.

1254 **Gaukrodger,** David William. *Alice Downs Station, Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. May 1901.

1255 **Gaunt,** The Hon. W. Freemantle. 4 *Lansdowne House, Lansdowne Road, Bayswater, London, W.* 10. October 1905.

1256 **Geary,** Percival Falle. *Cobham Lodge, Cobham Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 2744. January 1903.

1257 **Gedge,** Alfred Sydney. *Endsleigh, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1692. January 1901.

1258 **Gedge,** Dr. Donald McCulloch. 2924 *Steiner Street, San Francisco, U.S.A.* 260. May 1904.

1259 **Gensan,** A. von. P.O.B. 25, *Heidelberg, Transvaal.* 2345, P.M. June 1897.

1260 **George,** Dr. W. Hotten. 9 *Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, London, N.W.* 538, L.R. May 1907.

1261 **Ghislain,** Louis. 18 *Rue du Mont de Piété, Mons, Belgium.* Lodge Parfaite Union. October 1895.

1262 **Gibbings,** George William. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1902.

1263 **Gibbons,** Albert. *Boulevard Oreño No. 93, Rosario de Santa Fé, Arg. Rep.* 1553. June 1905.

1264 ***Gibbons,** Hubert. *Old Grammar School Works, Wolverhampton.* 526. March 1906.

1265 **Gibbs,** Major James Alec Charles. *1st Duke of Wellington's Regt., The Barracks, Halifax, Yorkshire.* 1040, P.M., *1383.* January 1898.

1266 **Gibbs,** William Harvey. *St. Ives, King's Heath, Birmingham.* 2654, *2034.* November 1906.

1267 **Gibson,** Rev. J. George. *The Rectory, Ebchester, R.S.O., Co. Durham.* 2279, P.M. January 1904.

1268 ***Gleve,** John William. *High Street, Portsmouth.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer.** January 1889.

1269 **Gilbard,** J. F. H. 245 *Dalston Lane, London, N.E.* 56. January 1907.

1270 **Gilbert,** Arthur. 4 *Walbrook, London, E.C.* 15. January 1900.

1271 **Gilbert,** H. P. 22 *Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, London, N.W.* 1828, P.M. June 1898.

1272 **Gilchrist,** Alexander F. *Solicitor's Department, Treasury, Whitehall, London, S.W.* 263, I.G. March 1907.

1273 **Giles,** Frederick William. 346 *Strand, London, W.C.* 2397, I.G., *2397.* May 1908.

1274 **Gill,** Henry Frederick. P.O.B. 242, *Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* 1022, P.M., *241* (S.C.), P.Z. Jan. 1894.

1275 **Gill,** Herbert Ernest. 63 *Endymion Road, Brixton Hill, London, S.W.* 1638. June 1905.

1276 **Gill,** Richard. *The Bungalow, Liversedge, Yorkshire.* 258, P.M., *258,* P.Z. P.Pr.G.Sup.Wks., W. Yorks. May 1906.

1277 **Gill,** W. S. 30 *Greencroft Gardens, South Hampstead, London, N.W.* 1851. *2840.* March 1906.

1278 **Gillespie,** Rev. Canon Henry John, D.D. *Finnoe Rectory, Borris O'Kane, Tipperary.* Pr.G.Chap. Midland Counties. Pr.G.Sup. (R.A.) May 1900.

1279 **Gillespie,** Rev. Henry Richard Butler. *Piltown, Co. Kilkenny.* 307, P.M., 44, *307,* H.P. March 1907.

1280 **Gillmor,** Rev. F. J. C. *Ardington Vicarage, Wantage, Berks.* 3058, W.M., 945, P.M. P.Pr.G.Chap. October 1906.

1281 **Gillott,** Arthur G. M. Box 385, *San José, Costa Rica.* **Past Grand Master.** Representative Grand Lodges of England and New Jersey. Local Secretary for Costa Rica. November 1901.

1282 **Giraud,** Francis Frederick. *Faversham, Kent.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. May 1891.

1283 **Gissing,** George John. *Surrey Villa, Knight's Park, Kingston-on-Thames.* 1056, P.M., L.R. March 1907.

1284 **Gitterman,** Stephen Frederick. 488 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* 209. January 1908.

1285 **Glaeser,** Edward Nicholas. *Cairngorm, Ullathorn Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 1627. May 1893.

1286 **Glaeser,** F. A. *Hurstcomb, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.* 238, P.M. May 1897.

1287 **Glasman,** Harry. *c/o Messrs. Haberland & Glasman, Humber Street, Hull.* 57, P.M. Jan. 1906.

1288 **Glass,** John. 4 *Lordship Park, Green Lanes, London, N.* P.Pr.G.S.W., Essex. May 1890.

1289 **Gleason,** Louis Routledge. 1791. Jan. 1906.

1290 **Glen,** George. *Yoker Holm, Yoker, by Glasgow.* 426 (S.C.), P.M., 411 (I.C.), P.M., *114*, P.Z. January 1902.

1291 **Goblet D'Alviella,** Le Comte, Membre de l'Academie Royale. *Court St. Etienne, Brabant, Belgium.* **Past Grand Master, Belgium.** February 1890.

1292 **Godding,** J. W. S. 2 *Windsor Villas, Plymouth.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Oxon. March 1890.

1293 **Godfray,** Arthur Walter. *c/o P. Le Maistre, Esq.*, 25 *Hill Street, Jersey.* P.Pr.G.D.C. March 1897.

1294 **Godwin,** John Arthur, J.P. *Clock House, Bradford.* **Senior Grand Deacon, Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1907.

1295 **Goldstein,** Oscar. 4 *Whitehall Court, London, S.W.* 2108. June 1897.

1296 ***Goldsworth,** William Thomas. *Beaconsfield Street, Long Eaton, Notts.* 2224, J.W., *506*, A.So. October 1908.

1297 **Goodacre,** Francis Bebbington. *Low Wood, Ormskirk, Lancs.* 1070, P.M. Pr.Asst.G.Sec., *1070*, P.Z. October 1905.

1298 **Gooden,** John Thomas. 59 *Chiswell Street, London, E.C.* 1489. October 1905.

1299 **Goodman,** Arthur Frank. Box 39, *Ladysmith, Natal.* 2401, *1778*. May 1905.

1300 **Goodman,** Percy Tranter. 75 *Brick Lane, Spitalfields, London, E.* 1900. May 1906.

1301 **Goodman,** W. H. 28 *Broadfield Road, Catford, London, S.E.* 1326. October 1904.

1302 **Gordon,** George. 81 *Liddiard Street, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Registrar, S. Australia.** May 1888.

1303 **Gordon,** George Stannard. 160 *Victoria Avenue, Wanganui, New Zealand.* 77, P.M., *23*, Sc.E. January 1907.

1304 **Gordon,** Thomas. P.O. *Herberton, Queensland.* 685 (S.C), P.M. January 1902.

1305 **Goreham,** Joseph Henry. *Ingleside, Lakenham, Norwich.* 807, W.M. March 1907.

1306 **Gorgas,** George Albert. *Harrisburg, Pa., U.S.A.* 464, P.M., *21*, P.H.P. October 1908.

1307 **Gorgas,** William Luther. *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* **Senior Grand Warden.** May 1896.

1308 **Gorham,** William Hills. *Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.* 9, W.M., *3*. January 1905.

1309 **Gosche,** Vesey Richard. 15 *Grosvenor Street, Sydney, New South Wales.* 57. October 1908.

1310 **Gotthold,** Professor Dr. Christian Christolph Karl. Editor of *Bauhütte, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.* W.M. Lodge Einigkeit. January 1896.

1311 **Gough,** Charles. *Holmwood, Grove Hill, South Woodford, London, N.E.* 2508, P.M., *2397*. January 1904.

1312 **Gould,** Joseph. *Mount Vernon, St. Leonard's, Exeter.* 39, P.M. March, 1899.

1313 **Gove,** Royal A., M.D. 1156 *Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 51, P.M. **Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Washington. May 1906.

1314 **Gowan,** Hyde Clarendon, I.C.S. *Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur, Central Provinces, India.* 2323 March 1902.

1315 **Gowan,** Robert A. *National Liberal Club, London, S.W.* 2029, P.Pr.G.St.B., Surrey. May 1888.

1316 **Gowing,** Herbert Manley. 80 *Brixton Hill, London, S.W.*, 857. November 1906.

1317 **Gowing,** Lionel Francis. 109 *Worple Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 1928, P.M., *1928*, P.Z. May 1902.

1318 **Gowlland,** Stephen L. *Shirley*, 33 *Nevis Road, Upper Tooting, London, S.W.* 720. June 1907.

1319 **Graddage,** Stephen Albert. *The Wellington, Archway Road, Highgate, London, N.* 1708, P.M., *1385*. May 1896.

1320 **Graham,** Markham McLeod. *Casilla* 44, *Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.

1321 **Graham,** Ralph William. 13 *Neale Street, Sunderland.* 94, *94*, S.N. October 1908.

1322 **Grandy,** William John Vallance. *The Horse and Groom, Little Manor Street, Clapham, London, S.W.* 2589, *72*. May 1908.

1323 **Grant,** Donald John. 4 *High Street, Shrewsbury.* 117. January 1897.

1324 **Grant-Wilson,** Dr. C. W. *St. Winnow's, London Road, Bromley, Kent.* 2233, J.W., *2879.* January 1906.

1325 **Grasé,** Jan Carl Gysbert. 65 *Fr. v. Mierisstraat. Amsterdam.* Nos Vinxit Libertas. P.M. Local Secretary for Holland. January 1901.

1326 **Gray,** Captain Joseph. *Pilot Association, Singapore.* Dis.G.J.W., Dis.G.St.B.,(R.A.) E. Archipelago. *508*, P.Z. March 1901.

1327 **Gray,** Thomas. 835 *Raleigh Street, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master,** *3.* Jan.1904.

1328 *Gray,** Thomas Lowe. *Tacuari* 1783, *Buenos Aires.* 1025, *617.* October 1899.

1329 **Gray,** William Edwards. 2 *Rutland Park, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.D., West Yorks., *296*, P.Z. June 1902.

1330 **Gray,** William Riddell. Box 114, *Springs, Transvaal.* 794, *193.* November 1904.

1331 **Grayson,** William H. 93 *Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.* 1579. January 1907.

1332 **Graystone,** Frederick Russ. 71 *Lewis Street, Rangoon, Burma.* 2924, P.M., Dis.G.Sup. W., Burma, *1394.* May 1904

1333 **Greatbatch,** D. W. *Kimberley, South Africa.* Dis.G.Sup.W., C.S. Africa. May 1892.

1334 **Greaves,** A. R. 45 *Church Road, Homerton, London, N.E.* 2698. January 1905.

1335 **Green,** David. P.O. Box 45, *Potchefstroom, Transvaal.* 766 (S.C) J.W. October 1906.

1336 **Green,** Edward Thaddeus. *Georgetown, Queensland.* 2366, P.M. October 1894.

1337 **Green,** George Augustus Bramble. *The Capital and Counties Bank, High Wycombe.* 2809, *1501.* January 1907.

1338 **Green,** Harold Arthur. *Park Road, Dewsbury, Yorks.* 827, *827.* October 1907.

1339 **Green,** J. Samuel. 2 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* 198. March 1904.

1340 **Green,** William. *East Bergholt, Suffolk.* 2339, S.W. June 1907.

1341 **Green,** William Lawton. Box 1208, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 952 (S.C.), S.W. January 1906.

1342 **Greene,** John Herbert. 1163 *Calle Santa Fé, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* 2960. W.M. *1553*, H. March 1905.

1343 **Greenhalgh,** Rev. J. H. *Paddock Vicarage, Huddersfield.* P.Pr.G.Ch. May 1907.

1344 **Greening,** Robert. 49 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 1426. November 1900.

1345 **Greenleaf,** Lawrence N. *Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.* March 1899.

1346 **Greenstreet,** William John, M.A., F.R A.S. *Marling School, Stroud, Gloucestershire.* P.Pr.G.D.C., *702.* January 1897.

1347 **Greenwood,** Charles. 26 *Akeds Road, Halifax, Yorks.* *448.* Local Secretary for Halifax. November 1888.

1348 **Greenwood,** Thomas. *High Trees, Alderbury, Salisbury.* 26, P.M., *357* P.Z. March 1888.

1349 **Greenwood,** William Henry. *Fishmore, Ludlow, Salop.* 611. October 1908.

1350 **Greever,** Charles O. 1345 *East Ninth Street, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A.* 110, P.M., *14*, P.H.P. Representative, Grand Chapter of Canada. March 1899.

1351 **Gregory,** George. 112 *St. Paul's Road, Canonbury London, N.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.T., (R.A.), M'sex. October 1889.

1352 **Gregory,** George Ernest. 9 *Stamford Street, London, S.E.* 1539. January 1900.

1353 **Gregory,** Thomas. *Traffic Supt., Great Southern Railway, Buenos Aires.* 2329, W.M. March 1905.

1354 **Greiner,** Ernest. 10 *& 12 Milton Street, London, E.C.* 92, P.M. November 1894.

1355 **Grey,** Arthur. *Lahore, Punjab.* P.Dis.G.W. October 1898.

1356 **Griffith,** Frank. *The Gables, Plaistow Lane, Bromley, Kent.* **Past Dep. Grand Sword Bearer.** May 1902.

1357 **Griffiths,** Arthur. Box 5834, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 2481. May 1898.

1358 **Griffiths,** C. J. W. *The Barton, Blenheim, New Zealand.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Grand Zerrubabel.** Representative Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Grand Chapter of W. Australia. March 1899.

1359 **Griffiths,** Harold. *Dunelm, The Crescent, Croydon, Surrey.* 1347, P.M. May 1898.

1360 **Grigg,** William Henry. 11 *Oxberry Avenue, Fulham, London, S.W.* 2664. January 1898.

1361 **Grimston,** Viscount James Walter. *Gorhambury, St. Alban's.* **Past Junior Grand Warden.** March 1903.

1362 **Grounds,** Holbrook. 29 *Talbot Road, Tottenham, London, N.* 1707. November 1906.

1363 **Grover,** Albert Charles. 102 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 2632. May 1907.

1364 **Gundelfinger,** Isaac. 13 *Heath Drive, Hampstead, London, N.W.* Lodge Star of the Rand. P.M. October 1892.

1365 **Gundlach,** John George, M.D. *Spokane, Wash., U.S.A.* 34, J.W. January 1908.

1366 **Gunner,** William Anson. 89 *Perry Hill, Catford, London, S.E.* 1538, P.M., *1056*, P.Z. Mar. 1903.

1367 **Gunson,** Rev. Herbert E., M.A. *Middlesex Hospital, London, W.* 2843. October 1901.

1368 *__Gunther,__ Gustav Carl Hermann. 28 *Cleveland Road, Brighton.* 1198, *1198.* March 1896.

1369 __Gunton,__ David. 125 *Denmark Hill, London, S.E.* 1658, S.D. October 1907.

1370 __Gurner,__ Herbert Thornton. 114 *Wightman Road, Harringay, London, N.* 2048, P.M., *2048*, P.S. March 1906.

1371 __Guthrie,__ Adam White. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* Dis.G.Sup.W., East.Div., S.A. June 1887.

1372 __Guthrie,__ James. 11 *Weensland Road, Hawick, N.B.* 424. March 1894.

1373 __Guy,__ Harry. *Solentia, Yarmouth, I.W.* 145, P.M., *145.* Local Secretary for I.W. May 1905.

1374 __Haarburger,__ Ivan H. *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.* 1022, P.M. __Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.__ October 1895.

1375 *__Haarhoff,__ Daniel Johannes. *Kimberley, South Africa.* __Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.__ D.Dis.G.M., C.S. Africa. January 1889.

1376 __Haes,__ David. 28 *Bassett Road, North Kensington, London, S.W.* 1056. June 1898.

1377 __Haines,__ John Edgar. *Federal National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.* 390, P.M., *193.* March 1905.

1378 __Haines,__ Nigel Decimus. *Denmark Road, Gloucester.* 839, J.D. January 1907.

1379 __Hale,__ Albert H. 3 *York Street, Broadstairs, Kent.* P.Pr.G.A.D.C. November 1892.

1380 __Halford,__ Edward E. 42 *Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, London, W.* 134. March 1903.

1381 __Halford,__ Major Frederick Benjamin. 2 *Woodchurch Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* 1. June 1904.

1382 __Hall,__ Albert Ernest, F.E.S. *Cranfield House, Southwell, Notts.* 296, *296.* May 1898.

1383 __Hall,__ Charles Robert. 32 *Moyser Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 1815, *1507.* June 1899.

1384 __Hall,__ Edward. 4 *Glenton Road, Lee, London, S.E.* 1793, P.M., Pr.G.D.C., Middlesex. March 1899.

1385 __Hall,__ Fred. *Eastlands, Court Lane, Dulwich, London, S.E.* 569, P.M. January 1905.

1386 __Hall,__ Henry. 58 *Oakley Road, Canonbury, London, N.* 2795, 3144. June 1907.

1387 __Hall,__ James J. 47 *Adolphus Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 1278, P.M. November 1892.

1388 __Hall,__ John Basil, M.A., B.Ch. 116 *Manningham Lane, Bradford.* 974, P.M. January 1906.

1389 __Hall,__ John William. *The Precincts, Peterborough.* 2533. October 1905.

1390 __Haller,__ Z. George. 18 *Park Village West, Regent's Park, London, N.W.* 65, P.M. January 1908.

1391 __Hallett,__ Frederick Charles. 23 *Brunswick Street, Teignmouth, Devon.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.S.B. (R.A.) March 1890.

1392 __Halsey,__ The Right Hon. Thomas Frederick. *Gaddesden Place, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.* __Deputy Grand Master. Grand Haggai.__ May 1907.

1393 __Hamburg,__ Alexander Louis. Box 703, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 770 (S.C.) March 1906.

1394 __Hamel,__ Fergus Edward. *Chilterns, Eastbury Avenue, Northwood, Middlesex.* 2408. June 1897.

1395 __Hamilton,__ George M. E. 43 *St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.* __Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies__ (R.A.) Oct. 1900.

1396 __Hamilton,__ John. *Grand Secretary's Office, Elizabeth Street, Hobart, Tasmania.* __Grand Secretary.__ October 1907.

1397 __Hamilton,__ Capt. W. G. *c/o Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.* 2546. June 1906.

1398 __Hamilton,__ William Munroe. *Frisk Building, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.G.M. *193*, P.H.P. March 1905.

1399 __Hamlyn,__ John D. 221 *St. George's Street East, London, E.* 1695. October 1903.

1400 __Hamm,__ Johannes M. 57 *Lordship Park, Stoke Newington, London, N.* __Assistant Grand Secretary for German Correspondence.__ March 1891.

1401 __Hammerich,__ Sophus Johannes August. *Durban, Natal.* 1747 (E.C.), *175* (S.C.), P.Z. June 1896.

1402 __Hammond,__ John Carpenter. 1 *Third Avenue, Walthamstow, London, N.E.* 2474, *2256.* Oct. 1907.

1403 __Hammond,__ Joseph Samuel. *Hill House, Romford, Essex.* 1437, P.M., *1437*, P.Z. January 1904.

1404 __Hammond,__ William. *Bolingbroke Lodge, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.* 209. Oct. 1899.

1405 __Hammond,__ Dr. William. *Stuart House, Liskeard, Cornwall.* Pr.G.Sec., Pr.G.S.E. March 1888.

1406 __Hamsher,__ William. 1 *Park Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 1139, P.M., L.R., 3006, *180*, P.Z. Jan. 1898.

1407 __Ham-Smith,__ W. J. 71 *The High Street, South Norwood, London, S.E.* 2096. May 1899.

1408 __Hanckel,__ Robert Stuart. *Casilla 362, San José, Costa Rica.* __Past Deputy Grand Master.__ Representative Grand Lodge of Utah. Representative Grand Lodge of Ireland. Nov. 1901.

1409 __Hancock,__ Alexis Redmore. *Western Telegraph Co., Caixa 120, Pará, Brazil.* 239 (Portugal), W.M. June 1908.

1410 __Hancock,__ F. W. 6 *Newstead Road, Lee, London, S.E.* __Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.__ March 1898.

1411 **Hancock,** Walter, M.I.E.E. 10 *Upper Chadwell Street, London, E.C.* 2191, P.M., L.R., *91*, P.Z. May 1898.

1412 **Hand,** J. Denyer. 5 *Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.* 1928, 1597, W.M. October 1906.

1413 **Hands,** John Joshua. 119 *London Wall, London, E.C.* 2488. March 1907.

1414 **Hands,** Joshua. 57 *Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, London, W.* 188. May 1899.

1415 **Hankin,** Herbert Ingle. *The Firs, St. Ives, Hunts.* P.Pr.G.W. January 1900.

1416 **Hanks,** Walter Samuel. *Homedale, Pembroke Road, Erith, Kent.* 2466. March 1893.

1417 **Hann,** Herbert Frederick. 82 *Underhill Road, East Dulwich, London, S.E.* 1297. May 1905.

1418 **Hannah,** Robert. 371 *Victoria Road, Aston Manor, Birmingham.* 446, Sec. March 1907.

1419 **Hansard,** George Albert. *The School House, Otakon, Dunedin, New Zealand.* 696 (S.C.), P.M., 7. May 1906.

1420 **Hansen,** Johan Henrik. *Oxböl Mejeri pr. Varde, Denmark.* June 1901.

1421 **Hanson,** W. A. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1908.

1422 **Hantke,** Theodore John Charles. 82 *Rundle Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* **Deputy Grand Master, Grand Haggai, South Australia.** November 1889.

1423 **Harben,** Henry Andrade. 107 *Westbourne Terrace, London, W.* 2408. May 1899.

1424 **Harcke,** Carl F. 20 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 238. June 1904.

1425 **Hardiman,** John Percy. 542. May 1901.

1426 **Harding,** James Cooper, M.I.Mech.E. *Cherryhurst, Knock, Belfast.* 2462, P.M., *764*. Nov. 1898.

1427 **Harding,** Laurence. *Cotehill, Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Herts.* 2127. January 1906.

1428 **Harding,** Thomas James. *West Street, West Durban, Natal.* 738, P.M. March 1902.

1429 ***Hardwich,** James Edward. 14 *Azalea Terrace South, Sunderland.* 97. October 1908.

1430 **Hardy,** Andrew Allen. 7 *St. John's Terrace, Southall, Middlesex.* 2163, P.M., *1549*. May 1899.

1431 **Hardy,** Charles Albert Creery. *Rakaia, Canterbury, New Zealand.* **Deputy Grand Master.** June 1900.

1432 **Hargreaves,** C. L. *Christchurch, Oxford.* 357. May 1908.

1433 **Hargreaves,** J. E. *Printing Works, Euston Street, Blackpool.* October 1903.

1434 **Hare,** Sholto Harry, F.R.Hist.S. *Montebello, Weston-Super-Mare.* P.Pr.G.D., Cornwall. Jan. 1892.

1435 **Harmsworth,** George. 220 *Stockwell Road, London, S.W.* 2455. October 1907.

1436 **Harrer,** Dr. Carl. 34 *City Road, London, E.C.* 238, P.M., L.R. January 1898.

1437 **Harris,** Charles Danderdale. 10 *Delacourt Road, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 140. October 1904.

1438 **Harris,** Edward Bernard. 1 *Holy Innocents' Road, Hornsey, London, N.* 2580. June 1900.

1439 **Harris,** Francis W. *Ravensdale, Wash., U.S.A.* 20. June 1907.

1440 **Harris,** G. A. *Albert House, Fillebrook Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 1306, S.W. October 1907.

1441 **Harris,** George William. *The Grange, Harbledown, Canterbury.* 1449. November 1907.

1442 **Harris,** H. G. 32 *Commercial Road, Bournemouth.* 2208, S.D. June 1907.

1443 **Harris,** Henry, J.P. 2 *Bancroft Road, London, E.* 1349. March 1894.

1444 **Harris,** James. *Mosman Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 655 (S.C.), *206* (S.C.). Nov. 1901.

1445 **Harris,** Richard. *Aliwal North, Cape Colony.* P.Dis.G.W., E.Div., South Africa. May 1891.

1446 **Harris,** Thomas. *Claremont, Dee Banks, Chester.* 425. October 1905.

1447 **Harris,** William Henry. 95 *Elspeth Road, Clapham Common, London, S.W.* 2795. Pr.G.Stew., Surrey, *1329*. June 1906.

1448 **Harrison,** G. A. 16 *Warwick Square, Carlisle.* 85. October 1902.

1449 **Harrison,** J. 192 *Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.* P.G.Stwd., Pr.G.J., Surrey. Oct. 1905.

1450 **Harrison,** John. 3 *Trafalgar Terrace, Coatham, Redcar, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.). June 1898.

1451 **Harrison,** Percy, I.C.S. *Naina Tal* and *Allahabad, India.* P.Dis.G.R., Bengal. March 1897.

1452 **Harrison,** Richard John. 26 *Little Earl Street, Soho, London, W.C.* 65. March 1906.

1453 **Hart,** Charles Sumner. 289, *Belmont Street, Fall River, Mass., U.S.A.* District Deputy Grand Master. Walden Chapter. May 1898.

1454 **Hart,** George. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 863, P.M. June 1898.

1455 **Hartwell,** Alfred. 13 *Bonham Road, Brixton, London, S.W.* 1607. January 1907.

1456 **Harvest,** Lieut.-Col. William Sidney Smith, R.M. *R.M. Barracks, Plymouth.* 2721, P.M., *1269*. January 1901.

1457 **Harvey,** Edward George. 2 *Staple Inn, Holborn, London, W.C.* 1365, Sec., 3115, W.M., 2024, *1471*. October 1907.

1458 **Harvey,** William James. *Holly Lodge, Gunnersbury, London, W.* 2191, P.M., L.R., *1319*, H. January 1906.

1459 **Harwood,** Charles William. 56 *Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S.E.* 2744. March 1903.

1460 **Hascall,** Lee Claflin. 36 *Bromfield Street, Boston, Massachusetts.* Mt. Hermon Lodge. Jan. 1891.

1461 **Haselden,** Horace. *Maesinela, Rhyl, North Wales.* 1674, W.M. May 1904.

1462 **Haslam,** Professor Francis William Chapman. *Canterbury College University, Christchurch, New Zealand.* P.Dis.G.W. January 1897.

1463 **Haslop,** Charles Edwin. *Colombo, Ceylon.* 2170. October 1904.

1464 **Hasluck,** Paul N. *c/o Messrs. Cassell & Co., Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.* 2909, P.M., L.R., 3095, W.M. 2190, S.W., 2956. May 1907.

1465 **Hatfield,** Robert James. 676 *Commercial Road, London, E.C.* 2749, P.M. L.R., 1765, P.M. June 1907

1466 **Haviland,** Ven. Archdeacon F. E. *St. Paul's Rectory, Cobar, New South Wales.* 97. Nov. 1907.

1467 **Haviland,** John, M.A. *The Dutch House, Bognor.* **Past Grand Deacon.** November 1904.

1468 **Hawkins,** Arthur Alexander. 23 *Wellington Road, Wrexham, North Wales.* 233. October 1905.

1469 **Hawkins,** Olive Augustine. Room 8, *City Hall, Richmond, Va., U.S.A.* P.D.Dis.G.M., *32.* January 1908.

1470 **Hawkins,** William Isaac. *Bank House, Brentwood, Essex.* 31. March 1898.

1471 ***Haworth,** Wallace Ellwood, M.B., C.M., B.Sc. *Penhalonga, Rhodesia.* 2678, P.M., *2678* P.Z. June 1899.

1472 **Hawthorne,** Sydney Charles James. *Kimberley, South Africa.* November 1903.

1473 **Hawtrey,** Wilfred R. J. *Assistant Superintendent Police, Penang.* 1555. June 1902.

1474 **Hayes,** George S. 1123 *Broadway, New York City, U.SA.* 454. May 1902.

1475 **Hayward,** Arthur. 25, *Alexandra Road, Addiscombe, Croydon.* 1068. March 1908.

1476 **Hazel,** Frank Gidley, F.C.I.S. Secretary, *Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.* 93. May 1908.

1477 **Hazel,** H. J. *Gloucester Lodge, Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, London, N.* 1693 P.M., P.Z. Oct. 1901.

1478 **Hazzledine,** F. A. *Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.* 2098, P.M., L.R., *141,* P.Z. March 1899.

1479 **Headlam,** John Emmerson Wharton, Col., R.H.A., D.S.O. *Army Headquarters, Simla, India.* 1789. Oct 1897.

1480 **Heald,** Charles B. *Southlands, Weybridge, Surrey.* 859. March 1908.

1481 **Heap,** John Henry. *High Bank, Blackburn Street, Radcliffe, near Manchester.* P.Pr.G.Tr. March 1903.

1482 ***Heap,** Herbert Ryder. 8 *Bedford Road, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.* P.Pr.G.D., N. Wales. Mar. 1895.

1483 **Heard,** Henry Charles. *Thatcham, Newbury, Berks.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. May 1890.

1484 **Heath,** Fred R. 10 *Dahomey Street, Streatham, London, S.W.* 1107. May 1906.

1485 **Heath,** Meyrick William. *Mortimer House, Clifton, Bristol.* Pr.G.D.C., Bristol. May 1893.

1486 **Heath,** Rev. William Mortimer. *Lychett Matravers, Poole, Dorset.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** November 1887.

1487 **Hehner,** Otto. 11 *Billiter Square, London, E.C.* 238, P.M. February 1887.

1488 **Heimann,** C. A. 10 *Sussex Gardens, London, W.* P.Dis.G.Tr., Japan. March 1898.

1489 **Heisch,** Edmund. 33 *Cheyne Court, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 99. October 1908.

1490 **Heitzman,** Charles C. *Heathfield, East Drive, Queen's Park, Brighton.* 2395. January 1898.

1491 **Hellmuth,** Carl August. *Ladybrand, Orange River Colony.* 2522, P.M. March 1899.

1492 **Hemmann,** John Christian Theodore. *Banco Anglo, San José, Costa Rica.* 3 (C.R.C.) Oct 1903.

1493 **Hemmings,** Frank. Box 411, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 2792. June 1906.

1494 **Henderson,** Herbert Arthur. 9 *Withington Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.* 2447, P.M. June 1906.

1495 **Henderson,** Isaac Vickers. 101 *Clayton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1342, *2557.* June 1904.

1496 **Henderson,** John Robson. 34 *St. Alban's Terrace, Gateshead.* 2520. October 1899.

1497 **Henderson,** William. 18 *Wilton Drive, Glasgow.* 510, W.M., *296.* January 1906.

1498 **Hendry,** Major John Burke. 7 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* 396 (N.Y.C), *173* (N.Y.C). June 1889.

1499 **Henley,** John Francis. *The Cottage, Cholsey, near Wallingford, Berks.* 2647. P.M., *2416.* Jan. 1897.

1500 **Henning,** Albert. *West Lincs, Sunset Avenue, Woodford Green, Essex.* 2769, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Surrey. January 1898.

1501 **Hennings,** Richard J. 13 *Upstall Street, Myatts Fields, Camberwell, London, S.E.* 1706, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Essex. March 1904.

1502 **Henry,** George. *Lyndhurst, Claremont Avenue, Woking, Surrey.* 1139, P.M. *180,* P.Z. January 1898.

1503 **Henry,** Joseph Carruthers. 1895 *Iglehart Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 190 P.M., *55,* P.H.P. January 1899.

1504 **Henshall,** G. H. 11 *Delacourt Road, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 2980, *140.* January 1908.

1505 ***Henshall,** Louis. *Runnymede, Stockton Heath, Warrington.* 2651. March 1904.

1506 **Herman,** Henry Edward. 2 *Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, London W.C.* 2501, P.M. Oct 1894.

1507 **Hermann,** Rudolph. 59 *Mark Lane, London, E.C.* 96. May 1904.

1508 **Hermans,** Henry William, J.P. *Resident Magistrate's Office, Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony.* 3086, S.W., L. de Vereeniging, P.M., D.Pr.G. St.B. *2538.* May 1906.

1509 **Hertslet,** Godfrey Edward Procter, F.R.G.S. 35 *Grove Park Gardens, Chiswick, London, W.* October 1899.

1510 **Hesketh,** John. *Postmaster General's Department (Central Office), Melbourne, Victoria.* 2286 P.M. January 1904.

1511 **Hett,** Frank Crowder. *St. Helen's, Brigg, Lincolnshire.* 1282, P.M , P.Pr.G.J.W. June 1904.

1512 **Hewett,** Graham. *Cunnamulla, Queensland.* 835 (S.C.), *248* (S.C.). October 1901.

1513 **Hewitt,** David Lythall. 2 *Hough Green, Chester.* 721, P.M., *721,* H. March 1905.

1514 **Hewitt,** Tom Harry. 13 *St. Paul's Road, Manningham, Bradford.* 1648 I.G., *302,* S.N. November 1907.

1515 **Hewlett,** Ernest Frederick John Holcombe, M.I.E.E., M.Amer. I.E.E. *One Gable, Mansfield, Notts.* 1852, *1852.* June 1904.

1516 **Hextall,** W. B. 2 *Garden Court, Temple, London, E.C.* 2128, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Derby. Jan. 1904.

1517 **Hibberdine,** William. 8 *Gordon Mansions, Gower Street, London, W.C.* Pr.S.G.D., P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.), Middlesex. June 1905.

1518 **Hick,** Dr. Herbert E. *Volksrust, Transvaal.* 2479. May 1902.

1519 **Hide,** George John. 682 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires.* 617. June 1901.

1520 **Hider,** Ernest J. W. 8 *Clifford's Inn, Temple Bar, London, E.C.* 1627. November 1906.

1521 **Higgins,** Dr. Alexander George. *Bury Bar House, Newent, Gloucestershire.* 751. October 1907.

1522 **Higgins,** Henry. *Cranleigh,* 63 *Stockwell Park Road, Brixton, London, S.W.* May 1905.

1523 **Higgs,** Charles James. *c/o Higginbotham & Co., Mount Road, Madras.* P.Dis.S.G.W.,P.Dis.G.Sc.E. October 1893.

1524 **Higgs,** William. *Basing Road, Basingstoke.* 694, S.D. March 1906.

1525 **Hildesley,** Ralph Ernest A. *Benthall House, Benthall Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1679. March 1908.

1526 **Hildesley,** Rev. Walter S. 12 *Stanley Street, Ormskirk, Lancs.* Pr.G.Ch., W.Lancs. Local Sec. for W. Lancs. October 1904.

1527 **Hill,** Arthur Robert. *Guest Road, Mill Road, Cambridge.* 88, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Cambridge. March 1904.

1528 **Hill,** Elliott. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.D., Dis.G.A.So. June 1895.

1529 **Hill,** Ernest William. *Molescroft, Avenue Crescent, Mill Hill Park, London, W.* 2394. March 1905.

1530 **Hill,** George H. 4 *Limerton Street, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 1977. May 1905.

1531 **Hill,** George Henry. 255 *Twelfth Street, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.* 2, *3,* March 1904.

1532 **Hills,** David. *Rosetta, Brackley Road, Beckenham, Kent* 185, P.M., L.R. May 1899.

1533 **Hills,** Gordon Pettigrew Graham, A.R.I.B.A. 7 *New Court, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* 2416, P.M., *2416,* P.Z. May 1897.

1534 **Hilton,** James. *F.C.B.B. y N.O., Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 3196, S.W. October 1907.

1535 **Hinchcliffe,** J. H. *Springsyde, Otley, Yorkshire.* 3210. May 1907.

1536 **Hinds,** John. 30 *Lee Park, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 1671, P.M., *1671,* Sc.N. May 1906.

1537 **Hinds,** Tom. 10 *Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.* 1671 P.M. November 1905.

1538 **Hinds,** Thomas Walter. 107 *Harwood's Road, Watford, Herts.* 1443, S.W., *303.* November 1905.

1539 **Hinxman,** Ernest. *Kitnocks, St. Thomas Street, Winchester, Hants.* 76, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W. October 1895.

1540 **Hiskens,** Joseph John. *Dee Street, Invercargill, New Zealand.* 9 (N.Z.C.), P.M., *3* (N.Z.C.), Z. October 1903.

1541 **Hitchcock,** John Franklin. 339 *Broadway, New York.* 197, P.M., *160.* May 1893.

1542 **Hitchin,** Albert Ernest. 50 *Tytherton Road, Tufnell Park, London, N.* 3089, Sec. June 1908.

1543 **Hoare,** George. 105 *Mount View Road, Stroud Green, London, N.* 1950. March 1901.

1544 **Hobbs,** Hugh Marcus. *Lloyd's, London, E.C.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Surrey. January 1890,

1545 **Hobbs,** Joseph Walter. 38 *Childeberd Road, Balham, London, S.W.* 2550, J.D. Mar. 1907.

1546 **Hobbs,** Thomas H. *Thurston Cottage, Park Road, Teddington.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.) Bucks. May 1899.

1547 ***Hobbs,** W. Cooper. *The Hollies, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London, S.W.* 901. Nov. 1899

1548 **Hobbs,** W. G. *Capital & Counties Bank, Cambridge.* 1911, P.M. June 1904.

1549 **Hoblyn,** Edward Robert. 97 *Union Street, Plymouth.* 39, *247.* May 1899.

1550 **Hobson,** Frederick George. *Villa Delta, Beverley, Yorks.* 294, P.M., *294*, H. March 1906.

1551 **Hodge,** William John. 785 *Rivadavia, Buenos Aires.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.Prin. June 1901.

1552 **Hodges,** The Ven. Archdeacon George. *St. James' Vicarage, Bury St. Edmund's.* **Grand Chaplain.** May 1907.

1553 **Hodgson,** Alfred Edward. P.O. Box 93, *Germiston, Transvaal.* 887 (S.C.), Treas. June 1908.

1554 **Hodson,** James. *Mill House, Robertsbridge, Sussex.* 1184, P.M. May 1892.

1555 **Hoffman,** Gert Joel. P.O.B. 86, *Capetown.* Lodge Oranje, P.M., *103*, P.Z. January 1899.

1556 **Hogan,** Francis. *Carbonic, Bombay.* 498, P.M., S.G.W. (S.C.) May 1906.

1557 **Hokanson,** Carl Gustav. 34 *Hans Road, Hans Place, London, S.W.* 1513. May 1894.

1558 **Hole,** Hugh Marshall, J.P. *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 2479, P.M., *2566*, P.Z. January 1898.

1559 **Holland,** Job. *Eclipse Ganister Works, Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.* P.Pr.D.G.D.C. May 1898.

1560 **Holland,** W. C. *Heathcote, Harefield Road, Brockley, London, S.E.* 140, P.M. November 1907.

1561 **Hollander,** Felix Charles. Box 228, *Durban, Natal.* Dis.G.Sec. (S.C.) May 1903.

1562 **Hollingbery,** Charles William Paulet. *Derwent,* 75 *Hindes Road, Harrow.* 435. Nov. 1906.

1563 **Hollway,** John Majendie. *Herberton, Queensland.* 1978, P.M., *206* (S.C.) November 1896.

1564 ***Holme,** Henry Edward. *Jhansi, U.P., India.* 391, *391.* October 1896.

1565 **Holme,** Richard Hopper. 6 *Chester Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* P.Pr.J.G.W., Northumb., P.Pr.G.S.N., Durham. Local Secretary for Northumberland. October 1890.

1566 **Holmes,** Andrew. 71 *London Street, Greenwich, London, S.E.* 548, P.M., P.Z. March 1895.

1567 **Holmes,** James Edmund. *Ripple, Whangarie, Auckland, New Zealand.* 78, P.M., *9*, P.Z. October 1907.

1568 **Holmes,** W. J. 122 *Hillside Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 1981, P.M. January 1903.

1569 **Holmes,** William Josiah Hartley. P.O. Box 493, *Kaslo, British Columbia.* 25, P.M., *120.* October 1906.

1570 **Holt,** John. *Yarm-on-Tees, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.H. June 1900.

1571 **Holt,** William Henry. 17 *Ashville Road, Birkenhead.* P.Pr.G.W. November 1894.

1572 **Holzapfil,** W. C. A. 4 *Summerhill Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 48, *48.* June 1907.

1573 **Hood,** Capt. Charles Ernest. *Harbour Master, Plymouth, New Zealand.* 48 (N.Z.C.) May 1906.

1574 **Hood,** James. *Mary Street, Gympie, Queensland.* 329 (I.C.), P.M., *260* (S.C.) May 1898.

1575 **Hood,** Walter Richard, F.S.I. 37 *Walbrook, London, E.C.* 194, P.M. January 1908.

1576 **Hooke,** U. L. 29 *Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C.* 1556. June 1907.

1577 **Hooper,** Arthur Henry. 5 *Conway Road, Southgate, London, N.* 2589, 72. March 1908.

1578 **Hooper,** C. F. *c/o Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.* 232. May 1906.

1579 **Hope,** Andrew. 38 *Prospect Park, Exeter.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.A.So. November 1889.

1580 **Hope,** H. Curling. *Portland House, Guildford, Surrey.* 1395, W.M. January 1903.

1581 **Hopkins,** A. Bassett. 49 *Union Road, Clapham, London, S.W.* 2108, P.M. May 1901.

1582 **Hopley,** J. H. 6 *Northgate Street, Chester.* 425, *425.* Oct. 1904.

1583 **Horley,** Percy H., F.C.I.S. *Griqualand, Woodside, South Norwood, London, S.E.* 1139, P.M. January 1898.

1584 **Horn,** Albert Frederick. *Messrs. Whitehead, Morris & Co., Box* 978, *Cairo, Egypt.* 71 (E C.) March 1906.

1585 **Hornblower,** George. *Strathaven, Hendon, London, N.W.* 2416. June 1906.

1586 **Horne,** Walter Jobson, M.A., M.D. 23 *Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.* 2546. January 1908.

1587 **Hornsby,** Thomas Nightingale. 3493 *Echeverria, Belgrano, Buenos Aires.* 617, J.W. Oct. 1900.

1588 **Horst,** Christian. *Fairmount, Church Hill, Walthamstow, London, N.E.* 1471. March 1898.

1589 **Horton,** Edward. *Woodville, Carrington Street, Homebush, Sydney, N.S.W.* 932. January 1892.

1590 **Horwill,** Hughes. *Shawford, Winchester.* 694, *694*, Sc.E. January 1898.

1591 **Hotchkin,** William Lambert. 20 *Egmont Road, Sutton, Surrey.* 1201. November 1907.

1592 **Houghton,** Henry Charles. *Claremont, Vicars Cross, Chester.* 721, *721.* October 1905.

1593 **Houghton,** R. V. S. *Ivy Cottage, Helmshore, Manchester.* 283, P.M., Pr.G.P., E. Lancs. May 1905.

1594 **Houndle,** Henry Charles Herman Hawker. *3 Paper Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.* P.Pr.G.W., Surrey. January 1890.

1595 **Hovell,** Oriel Hilton Morden. 434. January 1906.

1596 **Howard,** Joseph H. *The Meadows, Mount Pleasant Road, Tottenham, London, N.* **1707.** November 1906.

1597 **Howard-Flanders,** William. *Tyle Hall, Lachingdon, Essex.* 1024, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B., *1024*, J. October 1906.

1598 **Howarth,** James Henry, J.P. *Somerley, Halifax, Yorks.* 974. October 1904.

1599 **Howe,** George Allaire. *Midfield, Cobourg, Ontario, Canada.* 221, PM., *268*, P.H.P. Oct. 1904.

1600 **Howell,** Alexander Nathaniel Yatman. *24 Albany Road, Southsea.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.O. (R.A.), Hants. March 1888.

1601 **Howell-Jones,** David. *48 Bushy Park, Wells Road, Bristol.* 103, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Bristol. January 1903.

1602 **Howlett,** Arthur G. *29 Bracondale, Norwich.* 93, P.M. October 1902.

1603 **Howlett,** John Kitton. *East Dereham, Norfolk.* 996, S.W., *996*. October 1908.

1604 **Hubbard,** Frederick Joseph. *Halton, Tring, Herts.* P.Pr.G.D., West Lancs., P.Pr.G.Tr., Bucks. March 1899.

1605 **Huckle,** Claud Hamilton. *55 Bromley Road, Catford, London, S.E.* 341, P.M. May 1907.

1606 **Hudson,** Nathan Cousen. *13 Severn Street, Birmingham.* 2724, S.D. May 1907.

1607 ***Hudson,** Alan Murray. *Casilla 18, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* 2960, *1553.* November 1906.

1608 **Hudson,** Robert James. *Rathfriland, Ireland.* 80, P.M., *80*, P.K. October 1899.

1609 **Hughes,** Frank. *Lea Bridge House, Handsworth.* 482, P.M., Pr.S.G.W., Staffs. Local Secretary for Staffordshire. March 1898.

1610 **Hughes,** George W. *52 Island Road, Garston, near Liverpool.* 220, P.M., *220*, P.Z. March 1901.

1611 **Hughes,** Robert Percy. *The Old House, East Finchley, London, N.* 99.P.M. June 1906.

1612 **Hughes,** Vincent. *The Lindens, Raglan Road, Smethwick, Staffordshire.* 2582. June 1905.

1613 **Hughes,** William. *66 High Street, Sandgate, Kent.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.J., Malta. May 1892.

1614 **Hughes-Hallett,** Colonel Henry Thomas. *27 Strada Stretta, Valetta, Malta.* **District Grand Master, Malta.** *407*. January 1902.

1615 **Hughes-Hunter,** Sir William Bulkley Hughes. *Plas Coch, Llanfairpwll, Anglesea.* 1849, P.M. June 1907.

1616 **Hullett,** Alfred Charles. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* **Grand Janitor.** May 1899.

1617 **Hully,** Francis. *70 Strada Fosse, Floriana, Malta.* 2755, P.M., *407*, P.Z. January 1902.

1618 **Humphreys,** Alfred W. *46 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.* 1677. June 1892.

1619 **Humphries,** Henry. *4 Prior Park Buildings, Bath.* 906, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B., 41, P.Z., P.Pr.G.1st A.So. May 1908.

1620 **Humphries,** William Andrew Sims. *91 Farleigh Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 45, P.M. June 1906.

1621 **Hunt,** A. H. *Clovelly House, Marine Terrace, Lowestoft.* 71, P.M., *3291*, P.Z. June 1898.

1622 **Hunt,** Frank. *c/o J. Kirschbaum & Co., Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1901.

1623 **Hunt,** Rev. Jasper Benjamin. Dis.G.Ch., *1553*. May 1901.

1624 **Hunter,** Andrew. *National Bank Buildings, Falkirk, N.B.* 16 (S.C.), P.M., *210* (S.C.) Oct. 1907.

1625 ***Hunter,** William Sutherland. *Kildonan, Maxwell Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) **Scotland.** March 1890.

1626 **Husbands,** Joseph. *7 Little Britain, London, E.C.* 23, P.M. October 1902.

1627 **Hutchins,** Clinton James. *354 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.* 822 (S.C.). Nov. 1905.

1628 **Huxtable,** William Charles. *Sanquhar Road, Forres, N.B.* 617. June 1903.

1629 **Hyam,** David. Box 1347, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 952 (S.C.). January 1906.

1630 **Hyde,** Henry. *67 Mornington Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 1227, P.M., *1227*, J. November 1904.

1631 **Hyde,** Henry. *Silverbirch, Ashleigh Road, Leicester.* 523, W.M.. *279*. June 1908.

1632 **Ibbotson,** Willis. *Bury St. Edmund's.* 1008, W.M. May 1907.

1633 **Iles,** Major Henry Wilson, R.A. *D.A.A.G.. Burma Division, Maymyo, Burma.* 2924, P.M., *1268*, P.Z. June 1905.

1634 **Inches,** Robert Kirk. *2 Strathern Road, Edinburgh.* **Past Grand Jeweller.** June 1900.

1635 **Inglis,** Joseph. *British Consular Agent, Tantah, Egypt.* Dis.J.G.W., *44*. November 1907.

1636 **Inglis,** Joseph, W. S. *110 George Street, Edinburgh.* 757, *56*, J. June 1899.

1637 **Ingram,** Rev. Prebendary Arthur John. *The Rectory, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** May 1908.

1638 **Innes,** John Albert. 14 *Chapel Park Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.* 1842. January 1907.

1639 **Inskipp,** Frederick. 2 *Paternoster Square, London, E.C.* 1997, P.M., L.R., *141*, P.Z. Oct. 1904.

1640 **Iredale,** Charles Winsloe. *Mill Valley, California.* 166, *5*. October 1906.

1641 **Irvine,** Thomas William. *East London, Cape.* 1800. May 1898.

1642 ***Irving,** William. *Thorebarn Park, Lover's Walk, Dumfries, N.B.* 63 P.M., Pr.G.Treas, Dumfries, *174*. November 1896.

1643 **Isebree-Moens,** Joost. *Villa Bloois, Rotterdam, Holland.* L. Frederick Royal, P.M. **Past Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of the Netherlands.** October 1890.

1644 **Isherwood,** Thomas Frederick. *Westwood, Hewelsfield, Coleford, Glos.* 1446, 3097, P.M., *820*, P.Z. October 1907.

1645 **Isler,** C. *Speranza, Victoria Drive, Bognor.* 1471. October 1897.

1646 **Israel,** Albert. *Nausori, Fiji.* 2238, W.M. January 1907.

1647 **Jack,** Evan M., Capt. R.E. *Anglo-Congolese Boundary Commission, Uganda, via Mombasa, British East Africa.* 488. January 1903.

1648 **Jackman,** Joseph. 4 *Kenwood Park Road, Sharrow, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.D. June 1891.

1649 **Jackson,** A. H. 100 *Englefield Road, Canonbury, London, N.* 1981. June 1904.

1650 **Jackson,** George John, 41 *Park Row, New York City, U.S.A.* 454, P.M., *8*. May 1905.

1651 ***Jackson,** Herbert W. 75 *Gainsboro Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* March 1905.

1652 **Jackson,** Robert. 16 *Dixon Avenue, Crosshill, Glasgow.* 313, P.M. **Third Grand Sojourner.** January 1895.

1653 **Jackson,** Thomas Clepham. *Caixa* 115, *Rio de Janeiro.* 3. January 1897.

1654 **Jackson,** Thomas John. *Chelston, Overbury Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.* 1839, P.M. June 1907.

1655 ***Jackson-Jones,** W. 222 *Chepstow Road, Maindee, Newport, Monmouth.* March 1894.

1656 **Jacobs,** Benjamin Septimus. 2 *Westbourne Avenue, Hull.* 1010, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W. March 1905.

1657 **Jacobs,** L. L. 23 *Belsize Park Gardens, South Hampstead, London, N.W.* October 1904.

1658 **Jacobs,** Reginald Samuel. 59 *Gower Street, London, W.C.* 25. June 1907.

1659 **Jacobsen,** W. 9 *Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.* 238, P.M. March 1902.

1660 **Jacobson,** Charles H. 39 *Masonic Temple, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary, Grand Scribe Ezra.** November 1906.

1661 **James,** Cholton. *Shirley, Richmond Road, Cardiff.* P.Pr.G.S.B., *960*. March 1907.

1662 **James,** Frederick Hubert. *Maindee Lawn, Newport, Mon.* 364, P.M., P.Pr.J.G.D., *471*, Z. October 1908.

1663 **James,** Henry J. *Ahaura, Grey Valley, West Coast, New Zealand.* 40 (N.Z.C.) October 1900.

1664 **James,** Henry Nelson. 124 *Balfour Road, Ilford, Essex.* 1716. March 1906.

1665 **James,** Herbert Thomas. *Central Chambers, West Hartlepool, Durham.* 764, P.M., *764*. June 1906.

1666 **James,** Hugh. *Royal Societies' Club, St. James's Street, London, S.W.* 1441, P.M., P.G.Reg. (R.A.), Middlesex. June 1898.

1667 **James,** R. Denley. P.O. Box 212, *Durban, Natal.* 1778, *1778*. October 1904.

1668 **James,** Reginald William. *St. Mildred's, Cambridge Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1820, W.M., 1924, P.M., *140*, P.Z. May 1907.

1669 **Jarrett,** Frank. *Rye, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.D.C. November 1907.

1670 **Jauncey,** John. 2 *Bridgewater Street, London, E.C.* 1471. March 1898.

1671 **Jefferis,** Arthur Henry. 4 *St. Peter's Square, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. September 1887.

1672 **Jeffrey,** John. *De Beers Con. Mines, Ltd., Kimberley, South Africa.* 1832, W.M. March 1905.

1673 **Jenkin,** John. 101 *Thornlaw Road, West Norwood, London, S.E.* 890, *1601*. May 1905.

1674 **Jenkins,** Charles Herbert. *Albert Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* Dis.A.G.D.C , *1338*, P.S. May 1907.

1675 **Jenkins,** Henry. 5 *Henry Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 860, P.M., L.R., *860*, P.Z. June 1894.

1676 **Jenkins,** J. C. *St. Petersburg, Florida, U.S.A.* 139. June 1904.

1677 **Jenkins,** Sir Lawrence, K.C.I.E. *Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.* **District Grand Master.** March 1905.

1678 **Jewson,** Frank. 4 *Alexandra Mansions, Norwich.* 93, P.M. March 1907.

1679 **Jillings,** Martin John. 27 *Elm Bank Gardens, Barnes, London, S.W.* 1658. June 1907.

1680 **Jobberns,** Rev. Joseph Brewer. *The Rectory, Carnoustie, N.B.* 679. November 1905.

1681 **Joel,** Dr. Simon Crownson. *Bunbury, West Australia.* 4, P.M. October 1908.

1682 ***John,** Reginald Marshall. *Colombo, Ceylon.* 2170. October 1904.

1683 **Johns,** Frederick. *South Australian Register Office, Adelaide.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, South Australia.** Local Secretary for South Australia. November 1891.

1684 **Johnson,** H. T. C. 346 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* 110. May 1898.

1685 **Johnson,** Hubert. *St. Botolph's, The Park, Hull.* 57, J.W., *57.* May 1907.

1686 **Johnson,** Joseph, A.R.I.B.A. 47 *Mark Lane, London, E.C.* 2191. May 1906.

1687 **Johnston,** Professor Swift Paine, M.A. 6 *Trinity College, Dublin.* 357, P.M. June 1898.

1688 **Johnstone,** Dr. James. 26 *Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey.* 2032, P.M., *2190,* P.Z. May 1906.

1689 **Johnstone,** John Thomas. *St. Andrew's, Gillingham, Dorset.* 2689. October 1906.

1690 **Jolley,** Philip Henry. *Waipukurau, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.* **Past Assistant Grand Sword Bearer, New Zealand.** May 1894.

1691 **Jones,** Arthur Cadbury. 22-24 *Glasshouse Street, London, W.* 2948, *1507,* P.Z. January 1904.

1692 **Jones,** Ben. *Grove Street, Wilmslow, Cheshire.* 2961. March 1906.

1693 **Jones,** Charles Gee. 109 *Ewart Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.* 2948, W.M. January 1904.

1694 **Jones,** Cyrus. *Cintra House, Fulwood, Sheffield.* 296, *296.* January 1908.

1695 **Jones,** Ernest Harold 67 *Wheeley's Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham,* 2897. March 1906.

1696 **Jones,** Lieut.-Col. Frederick William C., R.A.M.C. *Kamptee, Central Provinces, India.* 2307, W.M. May 1906.

1697 **Jones,** Herbert Edwin. *Ewias Harold, Hereford.* 120. May 1903.

1698 **Jones,** Dr. H. J., M.R.C.S. 30 *Lillie Road, West Brompton, London, W.* 2512. May 1903.

1699 **Jones,** John Archyll, B.Sc., F.C.S. *Reethville Park Road, West Hartlepool.* 1848, P.M., *602.* November 1895.

1700 **Jones,** Thomas. 41 *Prospect Hill, Walthamstow, London, N.E.* 1607, P.M. January 1890.

1701 **Jones,** William Henry. *Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.* 44, W.M., *2,* S.E. June 1908.

1702 **Jordan,** Andrew Jackson. 19 *Furnival Street, Sheffield.* 296, W.M. March 1905.

1703 **Jordan,** Bertram Ferneaux. *Granton, King's Norton, nr. Birmingham.* 2724, W.M., *938.* May 1907.

1704 **Joseph,** Dr. Hugh Percival. *Medical Officer, Maturata, Ceylon.* 611 (S.C.), J.D. March 1906.

1705 **Joseph,** J. *Jansenville, Cape Colony.* October 1906.

1706 **Joseph,** Walter. 4 *St. Faith's Lane, Norwich.* 313, S.W. March 1907.

1707 **Joy,** J. T. *Beaconsfield House, The Avenue, Linthorpe, Middlesborough, Yorks.* 2391. January 1901.

1708 **Joyce,** Alfred. *c/o Messrs, Grindlay & Co., Parliament Street, London, S.W.* 2356, P.M. October 1900.

1709 **Justice,** Col. Charles le Gendre. *c/o Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 54 Parliament Street, London, S.W.* 1843, P.M., *552.* October 1902.

1710 **Kalker,** E. 23 *Much Park Street, Coventry.* 2811, S.W. March 1906.

1711 **Kalish,** Abner. 92 *Market Street, Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 51, P.M. *9.* March 1906.

1712 **Kayser,** T. 43 *Buckley Road, Brondesbury, London, N.W.* 38. May 1907.

1713 **Keating,** Edward William. *Beaconsfield, South Africa.* 1574, W.M. March 1905.

1714 **Keator,** The Right Rev. Bishop Frederic William. *Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 104, Ch., *4.* June 1908.

1715 **Keble,** Harman, J.P. *Albyfield, Cliftonville, Margate.* 183. March 1894.

1716 **Keddell,** William Frederick. *Drayton House, Bulwer Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 1185, P.M., L.R., *1598,* P.Z., *2648.* June 1907.

1717 ***Keighley,** Lieut.-Col. C. M., C.B., D.S.O. *The Elms, North Curry, Somerset.* **Past Grand Deacon.** January 1897.

1718 **Keith,** John Meiggs. *San José, Costa Rica.* **Past Grand Master.** Representative Grand Lodge, New York. November 1901.

1719 **Keith,** R. D. Lawson. 14 *Barrack Street, Dundee, N.B.* 486 (S.C.), P.M., *164* (S.C.), Z. Jan. 1907.

1720 **Kekwick,** Alfred Allen. 47-48 *Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.* 2093. January 1907.

1721 **Kellett,** Arthur Chadwick. *Malvern House, Trafalgar Road, Moseley, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.D.C., Pr.G.P.So. January 1905.

1722 **Kellevink,** H. J. D. 44 *Vossius Straat, Amsterdam.* La Paix. June 1905.

1723 **Kelley,** John Goshorn. *Tobyhanna, Monroe Co., Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* 368, *250.* May 1897.

1724 **Kelly,** John Robert. *Mount Morgan, Queensland.* 2820. May 1901.

1725 **Kelly,** Penumbra. 609 *Clinton Street, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.* 46, P.M., *18,* P.H.P. May 1907.

1726 **Kelly,** W. Redfern. *Dalriada, Malone Park, Belfast.* P.Pr.S.G.W., G.Sup. (R.A.). Antrim. March 1904.

1727 **Kemball,** Henry Vero Rooke. *Byculla Club, Bombay.* 549, *549.* January 1904.

1728 **Kemmis,** Arthur Charles. *Pincher's Creek, Alberta, Canada.* 6. March 1907.

1729 **Kemmis,** John Henry William Shore. *Cowley P.O., Alberta, Canada.* 45,P.M., S.G.D., Alberta, P.Dis.D.G.M., Man. March 1901.

1730 **Kemp,** William David. 32 *Academy Street, Inverness.* 339, *115.* May 1894.

1731 **Kemsley,** William C. P.O. Box 174, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* 863, P.M., *711,* P.Z. Dis.G.Sc., S.A., E.Div. October 1907.

1732 **Kendall,** Edward Austin, I.C.S. *Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.* P.Dis.G.J.D., Bengal. January 1899.

1733 **Kendrick,** George W., Jun. 8 *South Broad Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 59, *52.* **Past Grand Master.** P.H.P. March 1906.

1734 **Kennan,** Henry Laurens. *Spokane, Washington, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** Jan. 1900.

1735 **Kennedy,** Alfred C. *Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 3. June 1902.

1736 **Kennedy,** John. *Kookynie, West Australia.* 932 (S.C.), P.M. November 1904.

1737 **Kennedy,** James Edward. *Ba River, Fiji.* 1391. May 1902.

1738 **Kenning,** Frank Reginald. *Little Britain, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.* 192, *192.* March 1894.

1739 **Kent-Johnston,** Charles John. *Featherston, Wairarapa, New Zealand.* 19, P.M., P.G.Stew., *10,* P.Z. May 1904.

1740 **Kenworthy,** Robert Judson. 41 *Park Row, New York.* P.Dis.D.G.M. January 1898.

1741 **Kenyon,** George Henry, A.M., M.D. 606 *Lapham Buildings, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Rhode Island.** Representative Grand Lodges of Ireland, Canada and Florida; and Grand Chapters of Massachusetts and Georgia. October 1890.

1742 **Kenyon,** William John Charles. 179 *Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.* 25 (Neb. C.), *45.* Jan. 1893.

1743 **Keown,** Thomas H. 23 *Donegall Place, Belfast.* P.Pr.G.S.W., Down, **Grand Captain of Host,** Ireland. March 1905.

1744 **Kerr,** John Norman. 2439 *Webster Street, Berkeley. Cal., U.S.A.* 268. January 1908.

1745 **Kerr,** Robert England, M.B., M.A. Box 2909, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 339. June 1895.

1746 **Kerr,** Rev. William John Bewglass. *Irchester Vicarage, Wellingborough, Northants.* 3039, P.M., P.Pr.G.Ch., Notts. October 1904.

1747 **Kersey,** Harry Augustus. 39 *Grosvenor Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 24. May 1903.

1748 **Kessler,** Fred William. 46 *Nether Street, North Finchley, London, N.* 1897, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Middlesex. May 1906.

1749 **Kettlewell,** Dr. George Douglas. *Capstone Lodge, Ilfracombe.* 1266. October 1903.

1750 **Key,** Thomas E. *Kent House, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.* 936, *376.* May 1899.

1751 **Keys,** W. Hall. *Lyndon House, West Bromwich, Staffs.* 2784, P.M., Pr.G.Reg. October 1901.

1752 **Keyser,** Charles Edward. *Aldermaston Court, Reading.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). January 1893.

1753 **Khambatta,** Dorabji D. *Bank of Bombay, Poona, India.* 343 (S.C.), P.M., *68* (S.C.) P.K. G.Treas. May 1906.

1754 **Khory,** Edalji Jamsedji. *Baleave, York Road, Guildford, Surrey.* P.Dis.G.W., Eastern Archipelago. October 1890.

1755 **Kiallmark,** Henry Walter. 5 *Pembridge Gardens, London, W.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R A.). October 1895.

1756 **Kidd,** John Alfred. *Morley, Alberta, Canada.* 60. June 1905.

1757 **Kiddle,** Edward Elmer. *Island City, Union Co., Or., U.S.A.* **Deputy Grand Master, Grand King.** November 1907.

1758 **Kielland,** Dr. K. *Trondhjem, Norway.* St. Olaf t.d.g. Tempel. January 1904.

1759 **Kiesow,** Robert. 25 *Fore Street Avenue, London, E.C.* 2020. June 1903.

1760 **Kilham,** John. *Gowrie Estate, Kingsthorpe, Queensland.* 1315 P.M., *194* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1891.

1761 **Kindness,** William. *Te Kowai, Mackay, Queensland.* 737 (S.C). May 1902.

1762 **King,** Andrew. 62 *Market Place, Hull.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. March 1902.

1763 **King,** Arthur William. *Aysgarth, R.S.O. Yorks.* 345, P.M., *345.* January 1896.

1764 **King,** Rev. Charles Henry, A K.C., Lond. *St. James's Vicarage, Bolton, Bradford.* 3210, Pr.G.Ch. January 1908.

1765 **King,** Frank. *Fairlawn, Broom Road, Teddington, Middlesex.* 1607. January 1890.

1766 **King,** George Anthony, M.A. *Penn Road House, Croydon.* 463, P.M., P.Pr.J.G.W., *463*, **P.Pr.G.J.** June 1908.

1767 **King,** George Seymour. 114 *Fore Street, London, E.C.* 765. November 1898.

1768 **King,** Henry. 100*a* *Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.* 1329, P.M., *1339*. May 1902.

1769 **King,** Henry William. 25 *Albert Street, Bury St. Edmund's.* 1008. October 1907.

1770 **King,** Herbert. *Upper Bangor, North Wales.* 384. March 1901.

1771 **King,** Horatio Alfred. 38 *Exchange Street, Norwich.* 93, P.M., *807*. March 1904.

1772 ***King,** Olenthus William. 7, *Fortescue Place, Higher Compton, Plymouth.* 552, P.M., *552*, P.H. October 1904.

1773 **King,** Major Thomas Fraser. 23, *Brookfield Road, Bedford Park, London, W.* 1068. January 1903.

1774 **King-Church,** John Eyre. *1st West I. Regiment, Sierra Leone, W. Africa.* 3175. October 1907.

1775 **Kipps,** William. 93 *Lewisham High Road, London, S.E.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) June 1894.

1776 **Kiralfy,** Imre. *Tower House, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.* **Past Grand Deacon.** June 1906.

1777 **Kirkham,** Alfred Edward. *Wood Hill, Grimesthorpe Road, Sheffield.* 1239, P.M., *139*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.D , P.Pr.G.O. November 1907.

1778 **Kirkpatrick,** Samuel. *Nelson, New Zealand.* P.Dis.G.So. May 1897.

1779 **Kirkwood,** R. A. *The British India Engineer Club, Calcutta, B.I.* 834 (S.C.) January 1907.

1780 **Kitney,** Edmund Robert. 1, *Durrant Villas, Avenue Road, Bournemouth.* 386. October 1907.

1781 **Klee,** Adolph. 249 *West 99th Street, New York City, U.S.A.* 154, P.M., P.Dep.Dis.G.M. March 1906.

1782 **Klein,** Dr. Valdemar. *Oster Söjade* 32, *Copenhagen.* June 1901.

1783 **Klinch,** Jacob Charles. 319 *Stirling Place, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.* **Grand Steward.** June 1907.

1784 **Knaggs,** William Thomas. *Willow Lodge, Walsingham S.O., Co. Durham.* 2791, J.W., *1121*, 2nd A.So. May 1908.

1785 **Knifton,** Ernest F. *Avoca*, 57 *Fore Street, Upper Edmonton, London, N.* 1278. October 1906.

1786 **Knight,** Alfred Wellington. 190, S.D. May 1907.

1787 **Knight,** Arthur. *Singapore.* P.Dis.D.G.M., Eastern Archipelago. May 1896.

1788 **Knight,** Charles Neil. 36 *Kennington Park Road, London, W.* 1036. May 1895.

1789 **Knight,** Frank. 49 *Fairmount Road, Brixton Hill, London, S.W.* 2395, J.D. June 1907.

1790 **Knight,** Herbert Manning. *Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand H.** Local Secretary for Victoria. June 1892.

1791 **Knight,** John Mackenzie. *Bush Wood, Wanstead, London, N.E.* 95, P.M. June 1908.

1792 **Knobel,** Alfred. *Mackay, Queensland.* 1554. October 1897.

1793 **Knoltze,** Frederick Johannes. *Jansenville, Cape Colony.* 1590. January 1907.

1794 **Knopp,** George Leonard. *St. Leonard's, Malden Road, Colchester.* 697. June 1905.

1795 **Knox,** Herbert. *Secunderabad, Madras.* 434. January 1906.

1796 **Knuth,** C. H. 33 *Fann Street, Golden Lane, London, E.C.* 1839, P.M. March 1906.

1797 **Knyvett,** C. F. *Trinity College, Oxford.* 357, *357*. June 1907.

1798 **Koester,** Carl. 22 *Knesebeck Strasse, Charlottenberg, Berlin.* Friedrich Wilhelm zur Morgenröthe. June 1903.

1799 **Kohlberg,** C. *Rouxville, Orange River Colony.* 2089. January 1907.

1800 **Koop,** E. C. *Stalheim, Finchley Lane, Hendon, London, N.W.* 238. January 1903.

1801 **Kottman,** Herman Philip. *Dreibergen, Holland.* Lodge de Ster in t'Oosten, Batavia. June 1907.

1802 **Kotze,** Gysbert Willem. *Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* Lodge San Jan, P.M. May 1898.

1803 **Krall,** C. 40 *Park Hill Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 238. June 1903.

1804 **Krasa,** Ferdinand. 9 *Garlinge Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* 1504. January 1899.

1805 **Krauss,** A. E. 30 *Langham Road, West Green, London, N.* 92. October 1905.

1806 **Krog,** Georg Frederick. *Jansenville, Cape Colony.* 1590. January 1907.

1807 **Krueger,** Albert J. 45 *Leopold de Wael Street, Antwerp.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies.** November 1899.

1808 **Kuehn,** M. *West Heath Lodge, Branch Hill, Hampstead Heath, London, N.W.* 238. March 1902.

1809 **Kundig,** Henry. 23 *Boulevard Montparnasse, Paris, 6e.* Union des Cœurs. March 1900.

1810 ***Kyle,** James, sen. 152 (I.C.), P.M., *198* (I.C.) March 1895.

1811 **Ladbrook,** Hubert George. *Geraldton, North Queensland.* 2887, S.D., *2139*. October 1908.

1812 **Laird,** A. Henry. *Courtney House, Humber Road, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 2424. March 1907.

1813 **Lake,** William. *Kenwyn, Queen's Road, Beckenham.* **Assistant Grand Secretary.** May 1887.

1814 **Lakin,** Ernest A. N. *42 High Street, Launceston, Tasmania.* 10. March 1904.

1815 **Laking,** Cook. *Eastbourne Road, Hornsea, near Hull.* 1511, P.Pr.G.P., N. & E. Yorks. March 1906.

1816 **Lambert,** Charles Alexander. *Warwick, Queensland.* 818 (S.C.), P.M., *200* (S.C.), P.Z. June 1896

1817 **Lambert,** C. W. *51 King Street, Manchester.* 1345. May 1906.

1818 **Lambert,** Richard. *Room 21, Masonic Temple, New Orleans, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary, Past Grand High Priest, Louisiana.** Local Secretary for Louisiana. May 1887.

1819 **Lambert,** Albert Edward. *22 Park Road, Nottingham.* 2890. March 1908.

1820 **Lambert,** Thomas. *Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand Zerubabbel.** October 1899.

1821 **Lamberton,** James McCormick. *216 Market St., Harrisburg, Pennsylvannia.* **Junior Grand Deacon.** *21.* January 1897

1822 **Lambton,** John William. *5 Front Street, Preston, North Shields.* P.Pr.G.St.B. January 1897.

1823 **Lamonby,** William Farquharson. *Ballarat, Kitto Road, St. Catherine's Park, London, S.E.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, England; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.)**; Past Deputy Grand Master, Victoria.** November 1889.

1824 **Lancaster,** George Felton. *St. John's Cottage, Forton, Gosport.* **Past Grand Pursuivant, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). May 1887.

1825 **Lander,** R. E. F. *8 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.* 2545, P.M. November 1905.

1826 **Landesmann,** Robert Ernest. *20 Castle Street, Falcon Square, London, E.C.* 22. March 1908.

1827 **Lang,** William. *The School House, Laurencekirk, N.B.* 136 (S.C.), *265* (S.C.). January 1907.

1828 **Lange,** Christian Suhr. *Brolaeggerstraede 2, Copenhagen.* Lodge Christian. October 1906.

1829 **Lange,** Paul. *Senekal, Orange River Colony.* Lodge Unity (D.C.). May 1893.

1830 **Langermann,** Max. *P.O. Box 1365, Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 1409. March 1902.

1831 **Langford,** Frederick P. *Ladbroke Hall, North Kensington, London, W.* 1571, P.M. March 1903.

1832 **Langton,** John Gordon. *30 Linden Gardens, Notting Hill, London, W.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies,** Craft and R.A. October 1898.

1833 **Lansdell,** Edwin. *452 West Street, Durban, Natal.* 799 (S.C.). March 1895.

1834 ***Lapham,** Thomas Uriah. *P.O. Livingston, North-West Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1902.

1835 **Lardner,** Henry Joseph. *Highdene, Ridgeway, Enfield.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). May 1890.

1836 **Larkam,** Edward. *Birchfield, Alcester Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.* 2654, *2034.* Nov. 1906.

1837 **Larsen,** August. *117 Holborn, London, E.C.* 2105, P.M., *720,* P.Z. May 1898.

1838 **Larsen,** A. E. *Esbjerg, Denmark.* Lodge Mary in Odense. October 1906.

1839 **Last,** J. T., F.R.G.S. *Zanzibar.* 3007, P.M. January 1900.

1840 **Last,** Robert Samuel. *St. Edmund's, Aylsham, Norfolk.* 213, *213.* May 1908.

1841 **Latham,** Frank. *15 Chapel Street, Penzance.* 121, J.W. January 1907.

1842 **Laurie,** Henry William. *Stock Exchange, London, E.C.* 90, W.M. January 1906.

1843 **Lautebach,** Ernst. *Zetland House, Monkwearmouth, Sunderland.* 949 P.Pr.G.S.B., *949,* P.Pr.G.J October 1908.

1844 **Lavery,** Hugh. *Survey House, Bendigo, Victoria.* 64, P.M. **Past Grand Scribe N.** Oct. 1892.

1845 **Lawler,** George. *1001 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 22, W.M. June 1906.

1846 **Lawn,** George William. *99 Regent Street, London, W.* 1425. January 1908.

1847 ***Lawrance,** Walter, F.S.I. *13 Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.* **Past Asst. Grand Sup. Wks., Past Assistant Grand D.C.** (R.A.) October 1899.

1848 **Lawrence,** George Thomas, F.C.I.S. *Finsbury Lodge, Hatherley Road, Sidcup, Kent.* 2741, *1446.* March 1904.

1849 ***Lawrence,** General Samuel Crocker. *18 Tremont Street, Room 803, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Massachusetts.** March 1888.

1850 **Lawson,** J. W. *Newtown, Peterborough.* 2996, *442.* March 1905.

1851 **Lawton,** William Arthur. *1 Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.* 1928. June 1905.

1852 **Lax,** George. *Allerton Park, Chapel-Allerton, Leeds.* 2922. January 1905.

1853 **Lazenby,** Joseph. *Cromwell Road, Peterborough.* 2966, *442.* March 1905.

1854 **Lea,** Edwin, J.P. *Wilderley, Heathfield Road, Gloucester.* P.Pr.J.G.W. October 1900.

1855 **Lean,** George Gilbert. *Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.* 9. November 1906.

1856 **Lee,** James. *18 Humbledon View, Sunderland.* 2039, P.M., P.Pr.G. Treas., *97,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.J. May 1908.

1857 **Lee,** Thomas Sterling. *The Vale, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 2233, P.M. January 1906.

1858 **Lees,** Henry Andrew. *22 Springfield, Dundee, N.B.* 679 (S.C.) January 1907.

1859 **Leete,** Thomas. 9 *Church Street, Kensington, London, W.* 901 P.M. January 1904.

1860 **Le Feuvre,** Major John Emilius, J.P., V.D. 19 *Carlton Street, Southampton.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) September 1887.

1861 **Le Feuvre,** Dr. William Philip. Box 150, *Buluwayo, Rhodesia.* 1603. January 1899.

1862 **Legge,** Rev. Hugh. 60 *Romford Road, Stratford, London, E.* 357. January 1908.

1863 **Legge,** Percy Arthur. *Dunorlan, Tavistock Road, South Woodford, London, N.E.* 1607, W.M. May 1907.

1864 **Leggett,** John Chambers. *Ripley, O., U.S.A.* 71, P.M., P.H.P. October 1908.

1865 **Lehmann,** Ludwig. 68 *Basinghall Street, London, E.C.* 2705. June 1903.

1866 **Leigh,** Edwin C. 63 *Cambridge Road, King's Heath, Worcestershire.* 2654. May 1907.

1867 **Leigh,** George. 52, *George Street, Hull.* P.Pr.G.St.B., North and East Yorks. May 1897.

1868 **Leighton,** Albert. *West Harding Street, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.* 263 P.M.,*1326*,P.Z. May 1897.

1869 **Leighton,** Alexander Robert. 514, *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires.* P.Pres.Dis.B.G.P. Oct. 1898.

1870 **Leins,** Dr. H. 177 *Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud Green, London, N.* 238. June 1903.

1871 **Leipold,** John. *State Battery, Niagara, West Australia.* 432, (S.C.) P.M., *284*, (S.C.) Z. Nov. 1905.

1872 **Lemon,** Frank E. *Hill Crest, Redhill, Surrey.* 2033, P.M., L.R. October 1905.

1873 **Lemon,** Rev. Thomas William, D.D., Oxon. *Vicarage, Poughill, nr. Bude, North Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Devonshire. September 1887.

1874 **Le Neve-Foster,** Ernest. 39, *Masonic Temple, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.* 84, P.M., *29*, P.H.P. November 1906.

1875 **Letts,** Alfred Woodley. 2 *St. Wilfred's Road, New Barnet, Herts.* 2509, L.R. October 1898.

1876 **Levander,** Frederick William, F.R.A.S., Past Pres.Brit.Astron Assoc. 30 *North Villas, Camden Square, London, N.W.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.Treas., (R.A.), Middlesex. Local Secretary for Middlesex and North London. January 1890.

1877 **Leversedge,** Robert Coram. *Evercreech, Bath.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.A.G.S , Middlesex. June 1900.

1878 ***Leveson,** Edward John. 3 *Southwick Crescent, Hyde Park, London, W.* 26, P.M. January 1901.

1879 **Levin,** Emile. Box 87, *Potchefstroom, Transvaal.* 766 (S.C.), W.M. March 1906.

1880 **Levoy,** Lewis G. *Webster, South Dakota, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, South Dakota.** Local Secretary for South Dakota. October 1893.

1881 **Levy,** Jenő. 2 *Podmaniczky utca, Budapest.* Member of the Council, Symb.G.L. of Hungary. Dep W.M. Lodge Madach. June 1906.

1882 **Levy,** Lawrence, junr. 32 *Canfield Gardens, London, N.W.* 185, W.M. May 1907.

1883 **Lewis,** Arthur G. P., M.A. *Trenewydd, Llandaff, Cardiff.* **Past Grand Deacon.** *36* P.Z. May 1904.

1884 **Lewis,** Elias St. Elmo. 131 *Lothrop Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.* 357. November 1906.

1885 **Lewis,** Frank B. 11 *Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C.* 822. March 1907.

1886 **Lewis,** Rayner Blount. 37 *Anerley Park, London, S.E.* P.Pr.G.D., Hereford. November 1897.

1887 **Liebheim,** Dr. E. *Poetenweg* 8, *Liepzig-Gohlis, Saxony.* Akazie am Saalestrande. Nov. 1903.

1888 **Light,** George Inglefield. 129 *Aldborough Road, Seven Kings, Ilford.* 3027, *3096.* January 1908.

1889 **Lightfoot,** Richard Henry. *Herberton, Queensland.* 737 (S.C.), P.M. May 1894.

1890 **Liisberg,** H. C. Bering. *Oster Voldgade,* 10-3 *Copenhagen.* Lodge Christian. October 1906.

1891 **Lincoln,** W. S. 2 *Holles Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.* 2191, P.M., *1201.* October 1905.

1892 **Lindsay,** R. H. 11 *Southbrook Terrace, Horton Road, Bradford.* 1648, P.M., *1018*, A.Soj. Local Secretary for Bradford. January 1907.

1893 **Lindsay,** Thomas. 7 *Lauderdale Avenue, Earlspark, Newlands, Glasgow.* **Grand Marshal, Past Junior Grand Warden,** Representative of Grand Lodge, Louisiana, *69*, Dep. Z. October 1897.

1894 ***Lindsay,** Thomas A. *Carnoustie, N.B.* P.Pr.G.H. Angus and Mearns. May 1894.

1895 **Linsell,** William Goode. *Little Waltham, Essex.* 1543. October 1900.

1896 **Lipscomb,** William Gull, M.A. *Hopefield, Chorley New Road, Bolton, Lancs.* 1479. March 1901.

1897 **Lister,** Colville William. *Monkland, Queensland.* 755 (S.C.), *194* (S.C.) May 1893.

1898 **Lister,** John Henry. *Newton House, Bradford.* 1648 W.M. *1018*, A Soj. June 1907.

1899 **Lister,** Joseph Fielding. *Hill Club, Nuwara Eluja, Ceylon.* 2991. October 1907.

1900 **Littleton,** Joseph. 28, *Archfield Road, Cotham, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.St.B. March 1901.

1901 **Livingston,** Donald McKenzie. *B. & M. Railway, Beira, Portuguese East Africa.* 2678. May 1902.

1902 **Llewellyn,** W. Melville. 57 *Barker Road, Nether Edge, Sheffield.* 2647. May 1902.

1903 **Lloyd,** F. P.O. Box 525, *Durban, Natal.* 2426. October 1902.

1904 **Lloyd,** Francis William. 85 *Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.* 2650. May 1905.

1905 **Lloyd,** James John. *Roodepoort, Transvaal.* 2486. January 1897.

1906 **Lloyd,** Dr. Samuel. *Waltham, Deal, Kent.* 1201, P.M. June 1898.

1907 **Lloyd,** William Thomas. *Roodepoort, Transvaal.* 2539, P.M. October 1894.

1908 **Lobingier,** Charles Sumner. *Manila, Philippine Islands.* 25. Local Sec. for Philippine Islands. May 1900.

1909 **Lockwood,** William. 12 *Sherwood Street, London, W.* 795. May 1903.

1910 **Lodge,** Alexander John. *Gordon Cottage, Trentham, Stoke-on Trent.* 2149, W.M., *418.* May 1902.

1911 **Loesch,** Frederick Ogden. *Goldfinch, Heathfield, Sussex.* 1184. October 1903.

1912 **Loewy,** Benno. 206 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* 209 W.M., *220,* P.H.P. Representative Grand Lodge of Hamburg. May 1894.

1913 **Lofthouse,** George William. 3 *Island Road, Garston, Liverpool.* 220, P.M. *220* P.Z. January 1906.

1914 **Logan,** William Charles. *Hendre, Penrhyndeudraeth, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. June 1895.

1915 **Lole,** Alfred. 39 *Abingdon Road, Leicester.* 2811, P.M. November 1907.

1916 **Lombard,** Rev. Bousfield S., M.A. *All Hallow's Vicarage, Courthorpe Road, London, N.W.* 889. June 1904.

1917 ***Long,** Geoffrey Rogers. *c/o Messrs. T. Cook & Sons, Rangoon, Burma.* 542, *542.* November 1896.

1918 **Long,** Sadler. 67 *Maryon Road, Charlton, London, S.E.* 913. October 1905.

1919 **Longman,** Henry, J.P. *Laurel Bank, Lancaster.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.So. January 1896.

1920 **Longmore,** Thomas. *Vryburg, Cape Colony.* 2232, W.M. May 1907.

1921 **Lonnon,** William, R.N. 93 *London Road, Portsmouth.* 349. May 1903.

1922 **Lopez,** Manly Thomas. *Chapelton, Jamaica.* 1933. March 1905.

1923 **Lord,** David Arthur. 2 *Balfour Road, Ilford, Essex.* 1687. May 1904.

1924 **Lord,** Paul Francis. 25 *Ramshill Road, Scarborough.* 1248. October 1902.

1925 **Lotz,** William Christian. *Midhurst, New Zealand.* 786 (S.C.) Sec. March 1907.

1926 **Lovegrove,** Henry, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A. 18 *Foxgrove Road, Beckenham, Kent.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** November 1887.

1927 **Lovell,** Arthur. 94 *Park Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.* 1425. October 1898.

1928 **Lowder,** E. Gordon. 1912, *570.* May 1903.

1929 **Lowe,** Dr. C. W. 768 *Johnson Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* May 1908.

1930 **Lowe,** William Wallace. 16 *Pine Avenue, Long Beach, California, U.S.A.* 327, P.M. June 1903.

1931 **Lucas,** Claude Davis. Box 45, *Ermelo, Transvaal.* 2685. March 1906.

1932 **Lucas,** W. E. *Park House, Bexley, Kent.* 1837, P.M. October 1907.

1933 **Luetchford,** George Harry. 16 *Beaumont Road, Hornsey Rise, London, N.* 1677. January 1903.

1934 **Lukach,** Harry Charles, B.A. 7 *Cleveland Row, St. James's, London, S.W.* 357, P.Pr.G.Stew., *357.* March 1907.

1935 **Luke,** S. A. 59 *Rideau Street, Ottawa, Canada.* Past Deputy District Grand Master. May 1905.

1936 **Lund,** L. K. 134 *Toller Lane, Bradford.* 2321. October 1907.

1937 **Lunn,** Samuel Edward, F.R.G.S. 5 *Endsleigh Gardens, London, N.W.* 2192. June 1908.

1938 **Lyell,** J. C. 55 *Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.* 2508. March 1902.

1939 **Lynch,** Peter J. *Manila, P.I.* June 1908.

1940 **Lyons-Montgomery,** Capt. Foster Kynaster Walter. P.O. Box 22, *Te Aroha, Thames, New Zealand.* 1331. January 1898.

1941 **MacAlister,** Robert. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* 701, (S.C.), P.M. October 1895.

1942 **McAllaster,** Ralph Clapp. *c/o Trustee Co., Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.* **Junior Grand Warden.** *19.* June 1904.

1943 **Macan,** Francis W. 8 *Laurence Poutney Hill, London, E.C.* 26, 773, P.M. June 1906.

1944 ***Macartney,** Samuel Robert. *Meadowlands, Pelham Road, Gravesend.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.). June 1902.

1945 **MacBride,** Andrew Summerville. 12 *Crompton Avenue, Cathcart, Glasgow.* Dep.Pr.G.M., Dumbarton. May 1893.

1946 **McCalman,** Adrian. 715 *East Burnside Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 2, P.M. November 1907.

1947 **McCaw,** J. Dysart, M.D., F.R.C.S. *St. Levan, Wallington, Surrey.* 211 (I.C.). May 1897.

1948 **McClare,** Dr. Charles Thomas. *Koffyfontein, Orange River Colony.* 1574. October 1908.

1949 **McCord,** Dr. Eugene Woodworth. 963 *W. 7th Street, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 217, P.M., *45.* June 1908.

1950 **McCullagh,** John Charles. *Abbey House, Waterford.* 935, *935.* May 1904.

1951 **MacCullough,** William. *Thames, New Zealand.* Pr.G.M., Dep.G.Sup. (R.A.), North Island. March 1891.

1952 **McCutcheon,** Charles. *Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 22, S.W., *4*. June 1908.

1953 **MacDonald,** Alexander. *Thornwood, Ardrishaig, Scotland.* 753, P.M., *69*. January 1893.

1954 **MacDonald,** John. *Longreach, Queensland.* 1175, P.M., 127 (S.C.), P.Z. November 1896.

1955 **MacDonald,** John Christopher. 21 *Nixon Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 541. March 1898.

1956 **MacDonald,** Robert. 37 *Marquis Street, Glasgow.* P.Pr.G.D.C. June 1891.

1957 **Macdonald,** Andrew. 264 *San Martin, Buenos Aires.* Dis.G.St.B., Dis.A.G.S.E. March 1905.

1958 **Macdonald,** Charles Donald. *c/o Anglo-South-American Bank, Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 3196, I.G., 2517, Sec. October 1907.

1959 **Macdonald,** George, M.D. *Calgary, Alberta, Canada.* **Grand Master.** *106*, P.Z. Local Secretary for Alberta. May 1904.

1960 **MacDonnell,** Adam John Pettigrew, B.A. *Cairns, North Queensland.* 2139. May 1901.

1961 **McDowall,** Alexander. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678. October 1901.

1962 **McDowall,** Andrew. *Beaconsfield, Kirkcudbright, N.B.* Dep.Pr.G.M. Galloway, P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Berks and Bucks. March 1893.

1963 **Mace,** Albert E. *Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.* 1036. March 1894.

1964 ***Macfarlane,** Duncan Arrol. *Moreno* 351, *Buenos Aires.* 617, *617*. October 1905.

1965 **MacGee,** Robert. 34 *South Castle Street, Liverpool.* 1675, P.M. May 1892.

1966 **McGrath,** Edward Henry, M.A. *c/o A. Henning, Esq., West Links, Sunset Avenue, Woodford Green, Essex.* 2769. November 1904.

1967 **McGregor,** Austen H. 850 *Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 51, P.M. **Past Grand Master.** March 1906.

1968 ***Macgregor,** James. *Invercargill, New Zealand.* 471 (S.C.), P.M., *3* (N.Z.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Southland, New Zealand. November 1906.

1969 **Machin,** Harry. *Fircroft, Walton-on-Thames.* 231, P.M., *2489*, P.Z. March 1901.

1970 ***McIntyre,** Alexander Gordon. *Kokstad, East Griqualand.* 2299. October 1903.

1971 **Mackay,** Adam Muir. 13 *Cornwall Street, Edinburgh.* 36 (S.C.), P.M., *56* (S.C.). October 1907.

1972 **Mackay,** Daniel. P.O. Box 1101, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 3203, P.M., 712 (S.C.), *175* (S.C.), Dis.G.St.B. November 1904.

1973 **Mackay,** John. 42 *Lower Kennington Lane, London, S.E.* 1658. November 1906.

1974 **Mackay,** Wallace. 36 *High Street, Exeter.* 1254. June 1899.

1975 **Mackenzie,** Alexander F. 15 *Union Street, Inverness.* 339, P.M., *115*, Z. Local Secretary for Inverness. November 1893.

1976 **Mackenzie,** Arthur Colin, M.D. *Inverness House, Mount Morgan, Queensland.* 763 (S.C.), P.M., *227* (S.C.) October 1900.

1977 **Mackenzie,** Major A. F. *Wanowrie, Poona, India.* 30 (S.C.) June 1905.

1978 **Mackenzie,** D. *Allahabad Bank, Lucknow, India.* 483, P.M. June 1905.

1979 **Mackintosh,** Duncan. *Worcester House, Walbrook, London, E.C.* 2952, *1446*. June 1908.

1980 **Mackway,** Sydney Frederick. *Bottling Stores, Linsey Street & St. James' Road, London, S.E.* 2310, P.M., *1216*, P.Z. May 1901.

1981 **McLaren,** Joseph Henry. Box 1178, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 31 (W.A.C.) May 1901.

1982 **McLean,** George Hamilton. *Saw Mill, Loco. Works, C.S.A.R., Pretoria, Transvaal.* 87 (S.C.), W.M. May 1907.

1983 **McLees,** J. P. Box 114, *Middleburg, Transvaal.* 573 (S.C.) January 1905.

1984 **MacLennan,** Hope Vere. *Kimberley Water Works, Kimberley, South Africa.* 1574. Nov. 1907.

1985 **McLeod,** James Morrison, F.C.I.S. 19-21 *Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* Secretary R.M.I.B. **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** November 1890.

1986 **McMahon,** Colonel Sir Arthur Henry, C.S.I., C.I.E. *Chief Commissioner, Quetta, Baluchistan.* May 1902.

1987 **McMiken,** Samuel Douglas. *Komata, Upper Thames, New Zealand.* 107, S.W., *17*, Sc.N. January 1906.

1988 **McMillan,** Ernest Alexander. *Sladen's Gardens, Chetput, Madras.* 1198, *1198*. March 1906.

1989 ***MacMillan,** Major Frederick Douglas. *Geelbek, P.O. Langebaan, Saldanha Bay, Cape Colony.* **Past District Grand Master.** P.Z. November 1890.

1990 **McMurray,** Frederick Thomas. *Glencairn, Willis Road, Cambridge.* 2727, *88*. March 1901.

1991 **McNeill,** Bedford. 29 *North Villas, Camden Square, London, N.W.* 2127, 2878, P.M. Oct. 1903.

1992 ***MacNeill,** Percy Russell. 5 *Crossman Road, Kimberley, South Africa.* 1417. October 1894.

1993 **Macpherson-Grant,** Sir John, Bart. *Ballindalloch Castle, Ballindalloch, N.B.* Pr.Gr.Master, Inverness. **Substitute Grand Master, Scotland.** May 1894.

1994 **Maddocks,** Alfred Henry. 16 *Winifred Grove, Lavender Hill, London, S.W.* 2893, P.M., 1987. October 1907.

1995 **Maier,** Samuel. 7 *Cumberland Terrace, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 2432. June 1906.

1996 **Mair,** George John. *Dudden House, Millom, Cumberland.* 1390, P.M. November 1904.

1997 **Mair,** John Bagrie. *Chief Constable's Office, Elgin, N.B.* 45, P.M., *263*, Z. October 1905.

1998 **Makin,** Llewellyn William. *F.C. Pacifico, Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.

1999 **Malcolmson,** Ralph. 8 *Elgin Road, Allahabad, India.* 391. January 1907.

2000 **Mandleberg,** Joseph Harold. 859, *859*. March 1907.

2001 **Manfield,** Harry, M.P. *Moulton Grange, Northampton.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** May 1889.

2002 **Mangles,** William Waring. *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.* 811. June 1897.

2003 **Mann,** Edgar Montague. 7 *Clifton Hill, Exeter.* 39, *112*. March 1892.

2004 **Mannering,** William Clarence. *Hendon Asylum, Colindale Avenue, Hendon, London, N.W.* 2353, S.W., 3056, P.M., Pr.A.G.D.C., Middlesex. May 1904.

2005 **Mansell,** Edward Anson. 21 *Warrior Square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* 1842, S.W. October 1906.

2006 **Mansfield,** W. W. *Belle Vue House, Orange Hill, Edgware, Middlesex.* 1549, P.M., *1702*, P.Z. May 1893.

2007 **Manton,** James Odom. *Dis. Superintendent, Midland Railway,* 12 *Oxford Street, Manchester.* P.Pr.J.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. March 1892.

2008 **Manuel,** Robert. 5 *Essex Court, Temple, London, E.C.* 1196, P.M., L.R., *1196*, P.Z. Oct. 1893.

2009 **Mapleton,** Cuthbert Walter. 29 *Schubert Road, Putney, London, S.W.* 256, L.R. June 1890.

2010 **March,** Arthur N. *West Bank, Oakwood Avenue, Shortlands, Kent.* 1321. May 1898.

2011 **Marchand,** Alexandre Albert Victor Isidore. 8 *&* 9 *Pollen Street, Maddox Street, London, W.* 1572, P.M., P.Z. January 1908.

2012 **Margerison,** James Bell. 47 *Shear Brow, Blackburn, Lancashire.* 345, P.M., P.Pr.G.A.D.C. May 1897.

2013 **Markham,** Christopher A., F.S.A. *The Garth, Dallington, Northampton.* P.Pr.G.W. May 1892.

2014 **Marples,** Robert Moffatt. 153 *Farringdon Road, London, E.C.* 754. June 1900.

2015 **Marrian,** Charles J. 8 *Heathfield Park, Willesden Green, London, N.W.* 2489, P.M., *2489* P.Z. June 1895.

2016 ***Marriott,** Horace Bruce, Fleet Surg. R.N. *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.* 2612, *358*. October 1903.

2017 **Marriott,** H. P. Fitzgerald, F.R.G.S. *c/o H. S. King & Co., Pall Mall, London, S.W.* 5 (S.C.), *259* (S.C.). January 1897.

2018 **Marrs,** Henry John. *Casilla* 148, G.P.O., *Buenos Aires.* Dis.G.St.B., *2329*. June 1901.

2019 **Marrs,** John H. 28 *Highland Street, Concord Junction, Massachussetts.* Corinthian Lodge, P.M., Walden Chapter, P.H.P. October 1898.

2020 **Marsh,** Joseph William. *Wallingford and Neville Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.* 576, *257*. January 1906.

2021 **Marshall,** Kenneth McLean. *Farrar's Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.* 1610. June 1906.

2022 **Marshall,** Ronald. *St. Gennys, Warwick Road, Sidcup, Kent.* 2499, W.M. June 1907.

2023 **Marson,** James Thomas. *Sandon Road, Stafford.* P.Pr.S.G.W., *726*, P.Pr.G.N. November 1893.

2024 **Martin,** Albert Enderby. 420 *Calle Soler, Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.

2025 **Martin,** John. *Mornington Road, Woodford, London, N.E.* 1056. May 1899.

2026 **Martin,** John Osborne. 53 *Corn Street, Bristol.* 1296. P.M., *187*. October 1907.

2027 **Martin,** Josiah. *Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* 1338, P.M., P.Z., Dis.G.Reg. October 1904.

2028 **Martin,** Sir Richard Biddulph, M.A., M.P. 10 *Hill Street, London, W.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1902.

2029 **Martin,** William Thomas. *Station Villa, Comberton Road, Kidderminster.* 377, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B. Worcester. June 1906.

2030 ***Marty,** Francis Charles. *Casilla Correo* 32, *Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* Pres.Dis.B.G.P., P.Dis.G.S.E. May 1898.

2031 **Maskelyne,** John Nevil, jun., F.R.A.S. 17 *Elgin Crescent, London, W.* 181. May 1907.

2032 **Mason,** Albert Cecil. *Ellesmere, Clarence Road, Moseley, Birmingham.* 2034. October 1907.

2033 **Mason,** Horace. *Lemoinfontein, Aliwal North, Cape Colony.* 2089. March 1908.

2034 **Massey,** Louis Conrad. *Orlando, Florida, U.S.A.* **Deputy Grand Master.** P.G.H.P. March 1898.

2035 **Masson,** Sir David Parkes, K.C.I.E. *Lahore, Punjab, B.I.* P.Dis.G.Treas., Punjab. June 1888.

2036 **Masterton,** Frederick Charles. *Gefe del Muelle, Estacion Ing. White, F.C.S., Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.

2037 **Mathews**, Hamilton Bartlett. *King Street, East Maitland, New South Wales.* 215. October 1908.

2038 **Mathiesen**, Aage Henrik. 116 *Hop Exchange, London, S.E.* 23. June 1908.

2039 **Mathison**, James. Box 5, *Cleveland, Transvaal.* 570 (S.C.) March 1895.

2040 **Mathison**, Robert. *Westport Coal Co., Ltd., Wanganui, New Zealand.* 79 (N.Z.C.), W.M. June 1906.

2041 **Matier**, Charles Fitzgerald. *Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies.** P.G.S.W., Greece. June 1888.

2042 **Matthew**, John. Box 92, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* October 1896.

2043 **Matthews**, David. *Cyclops House, Rhymney, Mon.* 2226. January 1907.

2044 **Matthews**, H. J. 2 *Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.* 2509, P.M. Jan. 1899.

2045 **Matthews**, T. *Gwynfa, Fishguard, Pembrokeshire.* 364. November 1905.

2046 **Matthews**, William. 75 *Warham Road, Harringay, London, N.* 2913, W.M. October 1907.

2047 **Matveieff**, Basil. 36 *Victoria Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.* 176, P.M. May 1905.

2048 **Matzinger**, Captain Theodore. 174. May 1894.

2049 **Maunsell**, Col. G. W. 3 *Clarendon Place, Hyde Park Gardens, London, W.* P.Dis.G.D., Bengal. November 1897.

2050 **Maurice**, William. *Hucknall Torkard, Notts.* 2583. January 1905.

2051 ***Maxwell**, John M. 1432 *Gaylord Street, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Colorado.** May 1890.

2052 **May**, Dr. Charles Montagu Neale. *Dutoitspan Road, Kimberley, South Africa.* 1574. March 1905.

2053 **May**, Sydney. *King's Head Hotel, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.* 1658. May 1907.

2054 **Maye**, William Bennett. *Abham, Buckfastleigh, Devon.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.) January 1889.

2055 **Mayell**, Alfred Young. 76 *Westbourne Grove, London, W.* 2416. January 1904.

2056 **Mayell**, Herbert Young. 37-38 *Gutter Lane, London, E.C.* 227, *201*. January 1904.

2057 **Mayer**, Ernest Eugene. 6 *Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.* 1769, W.M., *55*. March 1907.

2058 **Mayers**, John. *Bold Square, Chester.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.St.B. March 1905.

2059 **Mayers**, William Henry Johnson. *Cairns, North Queensland.* P.Dis.G.D., Dis.G.So. Jan. 1904.

2060 **Mayhall**, John. *Springfield House, Horsforth, Leeds.* 304. October 1905.

2061 **Maylor**, William, jun., A.M.I.C.E. *The Grange, Hanley Castle, Worcesters.* 1125, P.M., P.Dis.G.D.C., Madras. June 1904.

2062 **Maynard**, John M. 10 *Mayfield Avenue, Cranbrook Park, Ilford, Essex.* 2795, P.M., *1364*, H. May 1903.

2063 **Maynard**, Lewis H. *Bundaberg, Queensland.* 752 (S.C.) November 1907.

2064 **Mead**, Arthur Charles. 9 *Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 2851, P.M. March 1900.

2065 **Mead**, William Rayment. 33 *Wellington Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 1694, P.M., *1694*. March 1902.

2066 **Meader**, Charles Henry. 935 *Banigan Building, Providence, R.I.* 37, *1*. January 1908.

2067 **Meadows**, Benjamin Frederick. *Tywardreath, Bexhill-on-Sea.* P.Pr.G.W., Sussex. Jan. 1907.

2068 **Measor**, Frederick Ernest. 46 *Forest Drive West, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 2795, *1329*. June 1907.

2069 **Medhurst**, Charles Spurgeon. 23 *Percy Circus, King's Cross, London, W.C.* 887 (S.C.) October 1907.

2070 **Medhurst**, F. *Hartfield, Elmfield Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1692, W.M. June 1907.

2071 **Meek**, J. M. 6 *Nelson Terrace, Coatham, Redcar, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.R., Durham. October 1898.

2072 ***Mehta**, Roostumjee Dhunjeebhoy, J.P., C.I.E. 55 *Canning Street, Calcutta.* P.Dis.G.D. June 1891.

2073 ***Meikle**, John. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678, P.M., *2566*. November 1900.

2074 **Mella**, Frederick. 36 *Aynhoe Road, Brook Green, London, W.* Lodge Zum Stillen Tempel. October 1902.

2075 **Mendelssohn**, Max. 244 *Camden Road, London, N.W.* 212, *1839*. January 1889.

2076 **Mendelssohn**, Sidney. 21 *Kensington Court Gardens, London, W.* 1409, P.M. January 1889.

2077 **Mercer**, Harry. 13 *Hartington Road, Ealing, London, W.* 382, P.M. November 1902.

2078 **Mercer**, William. 44 *Bedford Row, London, W.C.* 1677. May 1907.

2079 **Mercer**, William Hill. *Victoria Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* 87. January 1904.

2080 **Meredith**, Sir James Creed, LL.D. *Clonevin, Pembroke Road, Dublin.* **Deputy Grand Master, Ireland.** March 1898.

2081 **Meredith**, William Chubb. *Grey Institute, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711, Ch., *711*, 2d.A.Soj. June 1907.

2082 **Merrick**, Robert Warren, M.D. *The Cliddesden Road, Basingstoke.* 694. March 1906.

2083 **Merrill,** Arthur William. 671, *36th Street, Oakland, Cal., U.S.A.* 61. June 1908.

2084 **Mertens,** Constant. *Glenelg, Enfield, Middlesex.* 2686. May 1904.

2085 **Meserve,** Rev. Harry Chamberlain. *The Manse, Danbury, Connecticut, U.S.A.* Springfield Lodge, P.Ch., Morning Star Chapter. May 1907.

2086 **Metcalfe,** William. *Mount Pleasant, Cheshunt, Herts.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) November 1900.

2087 **Metzner,** Percy Estcourt. *Lancaster House, Richmond, Surrey.* 2029, W.M. May 1907.

2088 **Meyer,** Robert. 13 *University Square, Belfast.* 243, P.M. *36.* March 1906.

2089 **Meymott,** Sydney. *L. & S. W. Bank, Broadway, Ealing, London, W.* 847. November 1901.

2090 **Michael,** Dr. Gustave. *Bayham House,* 135 *West End Lane, London, N.W.* 185. March 1901.

2091 **Michell,** Theo. *Trewirgie, Wellington Road, Bournemouth.* 260, P.M., P.Dis.G.Sup.W., Madras. November 1903.

2092 **Micholls,** E. E. 39 *Princes Gate, London, S.W.* 227, J.W. March 1908.

2093 **Middlebrook,** William. 31-32 *Whitefriargate, Hull.* 250, *250.* May 1907.

2094 **Middleton,** Richard Stephenson. *Oakdene, Oaks West, Sunderland.* 2934, W.M., *97.* October 1908.

2095 **Middleton,** Thomas. *Adrian House, Falkirk, N.B.* 18 (S.C.), 120 (S.C.), 16 (S.C.), W.M. October 1907.

2096 **Mildren,** W. L. 1398, P.M. May 1905.

2097 **Miles,** Charles George. *Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope.* 711. March 1888.

2098 **Miles,** William Henry. 86 *Mile End Road, London, E.* 177, P.M. October 1907.

2099 **Millar,** George W. 64 *Duane Street, New York.* 271, P.M., *241.* May 1897.

2100 **Miller,** Edward Holl. 81 *Chardmore Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1395, J.D., *1395.* March 1908.

2101 ***Miller,** James Cram. *Chantry, Ugie, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.* 654 (S.C.), *291* (S.C.) January 1904.

2102 **Miller,** John. *Quinta San Juan, Quilmes, Buenos Aires.* P.Dis.G.R., Dis.A.G.So. January 1901.

2103 **Miller,** William. *Mount Edgcumbe, First Avenue, Denville, Havant.* P.Pr.D.G.D.C., P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Hants. March 1904.

2104 **Millett,** Robert Percy. 22 *Oakley Square, London, N.W.* 190. March 1907.

2105 **Millington,** James. *Station Road, Horsforth, near Leeds.* P.Pr.G.D.C. (Craft and R.A.) W. Yorks May 1893.

2106 **Mills,** John. *Yarmouth, I.W.* 2838. October 1908.

2107 **Mills,** Tom. *Union Hall, Chester.* 721. October 1905.

2108 **Milward,** Alfred A. 6 *St. George's Terrace, Primrose Hill, London, N.W.* 2168. May 1903.

2109 **Milne,** John Taylor. *Bridge Inn, Tarvin Road, Chester.* 667, W.M., *721.* May 1905.

2110 **Minchin,** Humphrey Alexander. *Trevandrum, Travancore, South India.* P.Dis.G.Sup.W., Madras. May 1907.

2111 **Miners,** James Frederick. *Klipdam Cape, Griqualand, South Africa.* 2486, P.M. January 1908.

2112 **Minhurst,** William. 2589. January 1906.

2113 **Minns,** John Hodgson. 1 *Warwick Square, Carlisle.* Pr.J.G.W., Cumb. and West. October 1907.

2114 **Mitchell,** Albert George. *Public School, Corrimal, New South Wales.* 59. June 1900.

2115 **Mitchell,** Frederick William. *Glenroy, Purley, Surrey.* 1013. January 1896.

2116 **Mitchell,** William Taylor. *Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.* Pres.Dis.B.G.P. October 1894.

2117 **Moar,** John Ingram. 6 *Moor Street, London, W.* 813, P.M., L.R. March 1898.

2118 **Moffatt,** Alexander. *Arnotdale, Falkirk, N.B.* 16 (S.C.), Dep.M., *210* (S.C.), J., *301* (S.C.), P.Z. October 1907.

2119 ***Mogren,** Adolf Joseph Wilhelm Mauritz. 88 *Thornhill Road, Handsworth, Staffs.* 2878, *482.* January 1905.

2120 **Mold,** Charles John. 69 *Carter Street, Walworth, London, S.E.* 1381, P.M. October 1906.

2121 **Mold,** Reginald. 682 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires.* **Past District Senior Grand Warden, District Grand Principal.** June 1901.

2122 **Molesworth,** Rev. Hugh Thomas. *Allora, Queensland.* P.Pr.G.W. (I.C.). October 1899.

2123 **Moll,** Clare D. *St. Peter, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 54. May 1906.

2124 **Molloy,** Eustace Harper. *District Supt. of Police, Kyankpyn, Burma.* 1095, P.M. May 1903.

2125 **Molloy,** Harry J. *c/o Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Bombay.* P.Dis G.Sup.W., Madras. May 1898.

2126 **Moncrieff,** James jun. *Carterton, Wairarapa, New Zealand.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies,** *10,* Z. November 1903.

2127 **Monk,** Albert. 21 *Church Street, Lower Edmonton, London, N.* 1237, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Middlesex. June 1906.

2128 **Montague,** George Vere. 63 *Croxted Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.* 2728. January 1908.

2129 **Montague,** John Henry. 69 *New Bond Street, London, W.* 2030, P.M. October 1896.

2130 **Monteith,** H. Campin. *Stanley House, Burlington Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.* P.Pr.G.W. June 1898.

2131 **Monteith,** John. *Stanleigh, Headingley, Leeds.* 1311, W.M. January 1905.

2132 **Monteith,** Robert. *State School, St. George, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.) October 1894.

2133 **Montesole,** E. W. *c/o King, King & Co., Bombay,* 2735, *64* (S.C.) June 1903.

2134 **Montesole,** Max. *Authors' Club,* 3 *Whitehall Court, London, S.W.* 1766. June 1901.

2135 **Moon,** Sir Francis S. Graham. *Junior United Service Club, St. James', London, S.W.* **Past Junior Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) June 1905.

2136 **Moor,** John Charlton. 28 *Azalea Terrace, Sunderland.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer,** Pr.G. Sec., Durham. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) November 1904.

2137 **Moore,** Lieut.-Colonel Sir George Montgomery John, R.A., C.I.E. *Madras.* **District Grand Master, District Grand Superintendent, Madras.** May 1893.

2138 **Moore,** William McLeod. 11 *Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.* 3012. March 1907.

2139 **Moorhouse,** Benjamin Michael, M.D. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* 2627, P.M. June 1900.

2140 **Morant,** W. 165 *Fentiman Road, Clapham, London, S.W.* 1624. March 1902.

2141 **Mordaunt,** Francis George. 1*a St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.* 190, W.M. May 1905.

2142 **Moreno,** Alberto Arturo. *Consul General of Panama, Hong Kong.* 3 (C.R.C.). October 1904.

2143 **Morgan,** Charles Thomas. 6 & 7 *Cloak Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.* 1818. January 1906.

2144 **Morgan,** John. 112 *High Street, Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales.* 110, P.M., *110*, P.Z., P.Pr.S.G.D. June 1906.

2145 **Morgan,** Rollin M. 38 *Park Row, New York City, U.S.A.* 454, P.M., *8*, P.H.P. **Past Grand High Priest.** Grand Representative Grand Lodge of Scotland. Past Grand Steward. March 1906.

2146 **Morison,** Douglas Stuart. *c/o Messrs. Cubar, Palmer & Co., Madras.* 150, J.W., *150*, P.S. January 1906.

2147 ***Morland,** Charles Henry Duncan, M.B., F.R.C.S. *Swatow, China.* 945. January 1902.

2148 **Morland,** John Thornhill. *Bath Street, Abingdon, Berks.* **Provincial Grand Master.** June 1896.

2149 **Morren,** Peter McL. Box 507, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* *231*. January 1906.

2150 **Morrieson,** Lieut. Col. Henry Walters. 42 *Beaufort Gardens, London, S.W.* 1718, P.M., L.R., *2094*, P.Z. October 1908.

2151 **Morris,** John Jones. 24 *Lombard Street, Portmadoc, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.Reg. May 1894.

2152 **Morris,** Spencer William. 48 *Christchurch Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer.** Jan. 1894.

2153 **Morrish,** Samuel William Furze, M.I.N.A. 6 *The Terrace, Keyham, Devonport.* 1593, P.M., *1593*, P.Z. March 1898.

2154 **Morsbach,** Walter. *Calle Libertad* 730, *Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* 1553, *1553*, H. January 1903.

2155 **Morton,** Francis William Watson. 39 *Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, Victoria.* **Past Grand Warden.** June 1896.

2156 **Morton,** Joseph Hall, F.R.I.B.A. 50 *King Street, South Shields, co. Durham.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W. October 1907.

2157 **Moses,** Myer. 207 *Maida Vale, London, W.* 185, *185*. May 1907.

2158 **Moss,** Bernard. Box 55, *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.* 74 (D.C.). June 1905.

2159 **Moss.** William Edward. 7 *Rumford Street, Liverpool.* 357. March 1899.

2160 **Moulder,** Victor J., F.R.Hist.S. 7 *Lower Downs Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 2694. March 1900.

2161 **Moule,** John. 38 *Snell Park, Upper Edmonton, London. N.* 1579. November 1906.

2162 **Mounsey,** Kenneth William. *Tientsin, N. China.* 1026, 2931, P.M. October 1907.

2163 **Moutray,** Rev. John Maxwell, LL.D. *Richmond Glebe, Ballygawley, Tyrone.* P.Pr.G.Ch. March 1895.

2164 **Mowbray,** Lieut. J.L. *R.A., Quetta, Baluchistan.* 691 (S.C.) June 1908.

2165 **Moyle,** J. Copley. *Moulmein, Burma.* **District Grand Master, Grand Superintendent.** March 1893.

2166 **Muggeridge,** Richard William. *The Brewery, Park Street, Southwark, London, S.E.* 1704, P.M., L.R., P.Z. March 1894.

2167 **Muir,** Robert Home. 41 *Percy Bank, Tynemouth.* 0 (S.C.), *53.* October 1906.

2168 **Muirhead,** Alexander. 728 *Lovejoy Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 12, P.M., *3*, P.H.P. November 1907.

2169 **Mulchahey,** Edward Irving. 108 *Narragausett Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Lecturer.** 21, P.M., *1.* November 1902.

2170 **Müller,** R. 121 *Oxford Street, London, W.* 238. March 1902.

2171 **Mulliner,** A. F. *Dallington, Northampton.* 2380 P.M. November 1904.

2172 **Mullins,** Arthur Ernest. 48 *Peckham Road, London, S.E.* 1446, P.M., L.R., *720*, P.Z. March 1893.

2173 **Munnik,** James Barry. *Town Hall, Wynberg, Cape Colony.* Lodge de Goede Hoop, P.M., Woodstock Chapter. June 1907.

2174 **Munro,** John. 12 *Newton Terrace, Hebburn-on-Tyne, Northumberland.* P.Pr.G.D., *1119*, P.Z. October 1905.

2175 **Murison,** John. 65 *Harmood Street, London, N.W.* 2168. March 1906.

2176 **Murphy,** Major J. J. 32 *Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town, London, N.W.* 913, P.M. June 1900.

2177 **Murphy,** J. Keogh, M.D., F.R.C.S. 16 *Pembridge Crescent, London, W.* 2885, W.M. Jan. 1904.

2178 **Murray,** Alfred A. Arbuthnot, LL B., W.S., F.R.S.E. *Westfield House, Cramond, N.B.* 2, P.M. **Depute First Grand Principal,** Representative Grand Lodge of Norway. **Provincial Grand Master, Kincardineshire.** March 1898.

2179 **Murray,** Donald. P.O. Box 4, *Boulder City, West Australia.* 902 (S.C.) January 1902.

2180 **Murray,** Dr. J. *Sygan House, Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness.* 1021, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. May 1905.

2181 **Murray,** James. 246 *Whitehill Street, Dennistoun, Glasgow.* 437, P.M , *50*, P.Z., Pr.G.Treas., Glasgow. March 1894.

2182 **Murray,** James. 271 *Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.* 2090. January 1907.

2183 **Murray,** James Darling. *Mount Morgan, Queensland.* 763 (S.C.), *227* (S.C.) Local Secretary for Mount Morgan. October 1900.

2184 **Murray,** John. *Doric Lodge, Wickford Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 2589. January 1906.

2185 **Murray,** Joseph. *Braeside, Cashmere Hill, Christchurch, New Zealand.* 4 (N.Z.C.) January 1903.

2186 **Murray,** Walter. *F.C.B.B.y N.O., Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.

2187 **Murrow,** Baron. *Highbury House, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* 2189 March 1889.

2188 **Myers,** Gabriel. *Ficksburg, Orange River Colony.* Lodge Star of the Border (D.C.) Oct. 1895.

2189 **Nadel,** Naley. *Mount Road, Madras.* P.Dis.A.G.Sec., *1198.* March 1897.

2190 **Nagel,** Sigmund. *Operngasse* 6, *Vienna I.* January 1902.

2191 ***Nairne,** Perceval Alleyn. 3 *Crosby Square, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1898.

2192 **Nalder,** Francis Henry. 104 *Gleneldon Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 1556, *96.* January 1906.

2193 **Napper,** Sidney. 9 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 1471, P.M., L.R. March 1898.

2194 **Nash,** George P. *Hawthorndene, Montserrat Road, London, S.W.* 2661, S.D. May 1907.

2195 **Nead,** Daniel Wunderlich, M.D. 492 *Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.* 631, P.M., P.H.P. May 1905.

2196 **Neale,** Francis. *c/o Mr. Borman, Ingeniero White, Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.

2197 **Neighbour,** George. 102 *Evington Road, Leicester.* 523, P.M., P.Pr.S.G.W. October 1903.

2198 **Nellis,** Luther McAfee. 314 *West Fifth Street, Topeka, Kansas, U.S.A.* 17, P.M., *5.* Jan. 1904.

2199 **Nelson,** Horace, D.C.L., J.P. *Barton Mill House, Canterbury.* 1118. May 1907.

2200 **Nelson,** Dr. Louis Allan. 220 *Lowry Building, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 5. June 1908.

2201 **Nelthorpe,** Alfred Edwin. 30 *Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.* 2589. Jan. 1906.

2202 **Nelthorpe,** Herbert Charles. 30 *Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.* 1549, *65.* January 1905.

2203 **Neser,** Cecil Vintcent. Box 15, *Middleburg, Transvaal.* 794 (S.C.), J.D. October 1906.

2204 **Neterer,** Jeremiah. *Bellingham, Wash., U.S.A.* **Junior Grand Warden.** *12.* Jan. 1908.

2205 **Nethersole,** Major Alfred Ralph, I.S.C. 150, *150.* March 1897.

2206 **Neuberger,** Frederick William. *The Elms, Halton, Feltham, Middlesex.* 1425. January 1906.

2207 **Newby,** Timothy. *Lemond Villa, Scotland Lane, Horsforth, Leeds.* 1042, P.M. January 1906.

2208 **Newby,** William George. *Bean Street, Kimberley, South Africa.* 1409. October 1905.

2209 **Newland,** Henry. 44 *Great Sutton Street, London, E.C.* 2925, W.M. October 1905.

2210 **Newman,** Alfred. Box 23, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 770 (S.C.), P.M., *231* (S.C.), P.Z. Oct. 1896.

2211 ***Newman,** Henry Field. 2 *Bedford Street, Basford, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.* 117. October 1888.

2212 **Newman,** William Edwin. *Lyngate, Sheringham, Norfolk.* 2602, W.M., *2602.* May 1908.

2213 **Newman,** Rev. W. J. Hermann. *East Dean Vicarage, Chichester.* 175. March 1902.

2214 **Newport,** Howard Oliver. *Kamerunga, Cairns, North Queensland.* 2139, P.M., *2139*, P.Z. Oct. 1904.

2215 **Newstead,** Robert. *Whitcombe Villa,* 65 *Handbridge, Chester.* 721. March 1905.

2216 **Newstead,** W. J. 117 *Fawnbrake Avenue, Herne Hill, London, S.E.* 1973, P.M. Nov. 1899.

2217 **Newton,** Col. Marsden. 32 *Hans Road, London, S.W.* 2094, P.M. October 1908.

2218 **Nicholl,** Allan Hume. 2744, P.M. June 1900.

2219 **Nicholls,** George H. 41 *Stanley Street, Southsea.* 2068, P.M. October 1904.

2220 **Nicholls,** Harry. *Rupert Cottage, Bedford Park, London, W.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) November 1903.

2221 **Nichols,** H. Bertram. 51 *Palace Road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.* 1180, P.M., *1016*, P.Z. May 1898.

2222 **Nicholson,** Harry. 700. October 1906.

2223 **Nickel,** Dr. August Ferdinand Alexander. *Perleberg, Germany.* Loge zur Perle. October 1895.

2224 **Nicklin,** John Bailey. *Chattanooga, Tennessee, U.S.A.* P.M. March 1892.

2225 **Nickolls,** J. B. *Royal Societies Club, St. James's Street, London, S.W.* 168, P.M. October 1901.

2226 **Nicol,** John Coulson. *Elmdon Lodge, Acocks Green, Birmingham.* 74, P.M. June 1899.

2227 **Nicoll,** Brydon Haywood. 568 *Chapman Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 55, P.M., *3*, P.H.P. November 1907.

2228 **Nieuwondt,** Gerrit, M.B., M.R.C.S. *Darling, Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* St. Jan. (D.C.), *56* (S.C.) October 1901.

2229 **Nixon,** Dr. Edward John. Box 57, *Heidelberg, Transvaal.* 2354, P.M. May 1898.

2230 **Nixon,** John Clarke. *West Riding Asylum, Menstone, Leeds.* 1522. October 1899.

2231 **Noakes,** H. W. *Beechwood, Jarvis Brook, Crowborough, Sussex.* 108, P.M., *749*, P.Z. May 1892.

2232 **Noakes,** J. Norman. *The Brewery, Bermondsey, London, S.E.* 92, P.M., L.R., *92*, P.Z. March 1901.

2233 **Noakes,** Wickham. *Selsdon Park, Croydon, Surrey.* 92, P.M., *92*, P.Z. March 1902.

2234 **Nobbs,** Walter W. 65 *Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.* 1929. May 1907.

2235 **Nock,** George Arthur. *National Provincial Bank of England, Crediton, Devon.* 1896. Jan. 1889.

2236 **Nock,** Guy Henry. *Bradda, Wellington, Salop.* 395. May 1901.

2237 **Nockolds,** A. G. *Saffron Walden, Essex.* 1280. March 1907.

2238 **Nodder,** Samuel James. *F.C.B.B.y N.O., Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.

2239 **Nolan,** James Joseph. 10 *&* 11 *Fetter Lane, London, E.C.* 183, *1928*. January 1908.

2240 **Norfolk,** Thomas. 77 *Athol Road, Bradford.* 600. January 1906.

2241 **Norman,** Edwin Arthur. 2 *Fieldsway House, Highbury, London, N.* 1767, L.R. January 1906.

2242 **Norman,** George. 12 *Brock Street, Bath.* 41, P.M., *41*, Pr.J.G.W., Somerset. November 1895.

2243 ***Northall-Laurie,** Dudley. *Port Hastings, Nova Scotia.* 1159, 3156. October 1906.

2244 **Northcroft,** Henry. *Swansfield Lodge, Stone, Kent.* 46, P.M., *1305*, H. May 1904.

2245 **Northend,** John William. 8 *Norfolk Row, Sheffield.* 2558, *1239*. October 1907.

2246 **Northwood,** William. 56 *Rideau Street, Ottawa, Canada.* P.M., Dis.Dep.G.M., Ontario. May 1905.

2247 ***Norton,** Eardley. *Bar Library, Calcutta.* 1189, P.M. November 1895.

2248 **Norton,** James Stephen. 8 *Broad Street, Hereford.* P.Pr.G.D. March 1900.

2249 **Norton-Knight,** Arthur Gerald. *c/o Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras.* 1198, *1198*. November 1906.

2250 **Nunn,** Richard Joseph, M.D. 5 *York Street, Savannah, Georgia, U.S.A.* 15, P.M., *3*, P.K. November 1889.

2251 **Nunn,** Thomas Frederick. P.O. Box 221, *Bulawayo, South Africa.* 2566. May 1907.

2252 **Nutt,** Ernest Smith. 312 *Granville Road, Sheffield.* 1239, *1239*. November 1907.

2253 **Nuttall,** John Robert. 13 *Thornfield, Lancaster.* 1051, P.M., P.Z. Local Secretary for North Lancashire. May 1899.

2254 **Odell,** Oswald Thomas. 151 *Church Street, Lower Edmonton, London, N.* 1237. May 1907.

2255 **O'Donnell,** Francis H. E. 2728 *Hillegas Avenue, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.* P.M., P.H.P. October 1900.

2256 **O'Duffy,** John. 54 *Rutland Square, Dublin.* 249, P.M., *93* K. **Grand Janitor, Captain of Blue Vail.** January 1899.

2257 **Oehley,** Oliver Charles. *Somerset East, Cape Colony.* 1585. October 1897.

2258 **Oertel,** Theodore Eugene. *Augusta, Ga., U.S.A.* 166, 2. May 1908.

2259 **Oetzman,** Charles H. 74, *Station Parade, South Ealing, London, W.* 2146. March 1898.

2260 **O'Hara,** James. 18 *Cope Street, Dublin.* LIII., *XI*. May 1904.

2261 **Ohlerich,** Heinrich, A.E.D. *British Vice-Consul, Rostock, Germany.* Lodge zu den drei Sternen, Dep. W.M. November 1907.

2262 **Ohlsson,** P. *c/o A. W. Ware, Kookynie, West Australia.* 932 (S.C.), P.M., *284* (S.C.), P.Z. November 1904.

2263 **Olen,** Bertram. *Trondhjem, Norway.* June 1902.

2264 **Oldroyd,** Henry J. 51 *Louis Street, Hull.* 57, P.M., Pr.S.G.D. March 1906.

2265 **Oliver,** Andrew. 5 *Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, London, W.* 263, *2416.* May 1900.

2266 **Oliver,** Rev. Henry Francis, M.A. *Leslie Lodge, Worthing.* 2086, P.M., P.Pr.G.Chap., *2086,* Z. May 1903.

2267 **Oliver,** H. St. John. *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.* 143 P.M. October 1906.

2268 **Oram,** William Adams. *Hong Kong & Shangai Bank, Bombay.* P.Dis.G.D., Japan. May 1897.

2269 **Orams,** Edward. *Avenue Cottage, Park Lane, Norwich.* 52, W.M. March 1907.

2270 **Orlady,** Hon. George Boal. *Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* **Grand Master.** *201,* P.H.P. October 1905.

2271 **Ormsbee,** James Jackson. *c/o El Paso Smelting Works, El Paso, Texas, U.S.A.* 505, P.M., *157.* October 1906.

2272 **O'Rorke,** William Joseph. 22 *Lister Gate, Nottingham.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C. Local Secretary for Nottingham. January 1898.

2273 **Ortner,** Evan. *Felday, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 2140, J.W., *140.* October 1907.

2274 **Orttewell,** Richard. *Maldon, Essex.* 1024, P.M., *1224.* November 1894.

2275 **Osborne,** Edmund Arthur. *Auditor, Ferro-Carril del Norte, Guatemala.* **Past Grand Secretary, Costa Rica.** November 1901.

2276 **Osborne,** H. J. 13 *Union Street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.* 175, P.M., 1884, D.C., *175,* H. Oct. 1907.

2277 **Osler,** Thomas Andrew. 2479. May 1905.

2278 **Overton,** Frank. 12 *Rectory Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 1556. January 1906.

2279 **Owen,** F. W. 18 *Barrett's Grove, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1981. March 1904.

2280 **Owen,** S. Walshe, L.R.C.P. 10 *Shepherd's Bush Road, London, W.* 901, P.M., *201,* P.Z. Oct. 1898.

2281 **Owen,** Walter Thomas, A.C.A., F.R.G.S. 55 *New Street, Birmingham.* 925, *1016.* January 1903.

2282 **Oxbrow,** Alfred William. 7 *Old Haymarket, Norwich.* 807, W.M., *807,* P.S. October 1907.

2283 **Oxenford,** Matthew Fletcher. 81 *Balham Park Road, Wandworth Common, London, S.W.* 1820, P.M. January 1906.

2284 **Page,** Alfred. 19 & 21 *Fowler Street, South Shields.* 2520, P.M., *240,* Sc.N. May 1895.

2285 **Page,** Alfred. 25 *King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.* 79, P.M. March 1899.

2286 **Page,** W. S. *Roding House, Woodford Bridge, Essex.* 186, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W. October 1894.

2287 **Page,** W. T. *Lynthorpe, Bromyard Road, Worcester.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer.** Dep.Pr.G.M. October 1896.

2288 **Paine,** Charles C. *Hillfield, Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.* 2242, P.M. January 1900.

2289 **Painter,** Edwin Richard. *St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, London, E.C.* 766. May 1898.

2290 **Painting,** J. W. P.O. Box 429, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 81 (N.Z.C.) June 1908.

2291 **Pakes,** John James. *Invicta, Teddington Park, Teddington.* 871, P.M , *140,* P.Z. January 1890.

2292 **Palmer,** Albert Charles. *3a New London Street, London, E.C.* 1672, J.W. October 1908.

2293 **Palmer,** Frank T. 12 *Montpellier Avenue, Cheltenham.* 246, P.M. January 1901.

2294 **Palmer,** Henry. *Manor House, Medomsley, Co. Durham.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.A.So. June 1899.

2295 **Palmer,** Lieut. Cecil B., R.N. *c/o Junior United Service Club, London, S.W.* 2094, W.M. Oct. 1908.

2296 **Palmer,** John. 17 *Brand Lane, Ludlow, Salop.* 611, S.W., *267.* November 1906.

2297 **Palmer,** Philip Henry. *The Bungalow, Filsham Park, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W. January 1907.

2298 **Palmer,** William. *Calle Moreno 332, Bahia Blanca, Argentine Republic.* 3196, W.M. Oct. 1907.

2299 ***Palmer-Thomas,** R. 5 *Horbury Crescent, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.* 1929, P.M., P.Z. June 1891.

2300 **Papenfus,** Herbert B. Box 1032, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* Star of the Rand Lodge. Oct. 1891.

2301 **Papworth,** Major Oliver, V.D. 9 *St. Andrew's Hill, Cambridge.* P.Pr.S.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sec., P.Pr.G.H. June 1894.

2302 **Paramore,** David Lewis. *Snohomish, Washington, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** October 1893.

2303 **Park,** Henry J. *Northgate, Darlington.* 111. June 1905.

2304 **Parker,** The Hon. Mr. Frederick H., Judge, M.A., B.L., F.R.G.S. *Dominica, Leeward Islands, West Indies.* 2277, P.M., *2402,* P.Z. November 1902.

2305 **Parker,** George Phillips. 3 *Ormonde Terrace, London, N.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** June 1898.

2306 **Parker,** Horatio Hyde. 424 *Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.* 2, *18*, K. May 1907.

2307 **Parker,** William. 3 *Queen's Road, Monkseaton, Northumberland.* 3067, W.M. June 1907.

2308 **Parker,** William. 5 *Milk Street, London, E.C.* 1851, P.M., *1851*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Surrey, March 1908.

2309 **Parry,** Charles Stewart. P.O. Box 46, *Randfontein, Transvaal.* 979 (S C.), W.M. October 1907.

2310 ***Parry,** Edward Hallmark. *Castle Lodge, Duffield, Derby.* 482, S.W., *482*. January 1905.

2311 **Parry,** Edwin. 4 *Montpelier Terrace, Swansea, Glamorgan.* 377, P.Pr.G.Reg., Worcestershire. June 1906.

2312 **Parsell,** Henry van Arsdale. 458 *Penna. Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.* 16. Oct. 1907.

2313 **Parson,** Charles H. *Golden, British Columbia, Canada.* 11. May 1904.

2314 **Parsons,** Dudley St. Leger. *Kuala Lumpur, Malay States.* 2337, Treas. January 1908.

2315 **Parsons,** James. 346 *South Lambeth Road, London, S.E.* 1446, P.M., *720*, Z. January 1905.

2316 **Partridge,** Samuel Steads. 91 *De Montfort Square, Leicester.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) January 1889.

2317 **Passmore,** Herbert. 70 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.* 2545. January 1907.

2318 **Pastfield,** John Robinson. *Prince's Street South, St. Thomas, Exeter.* 2659, W.M. March 1897.

2319 **Paten,** A. J. *Carlton Lodge, Thorpe Road, Peterborough.* 2533, W.M., *442*. November 1906.

2320 **Paton,** John. *London & River Plate Bank, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* 1553, P.M., *1553*, P.Z. November 1906.

2321 **Patt,** Ornam Leonard, junr. *c/o Dept. of Public Works, City Hall, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 21, P.M., *1*. June 1908.

2322 ***Pattani,** Prabashankar Dalpatram. *Dewan, Bhavnagar, India.* 2787. October 1904.

2323 **Patterson,** J. W. 20 *South Road, West Hartlepool.* 2462. January 1903.

2324 **Patterson,** Major W. G. *Staff Office, Adelaide, South Australia.* 72 (V.C.) January 1907.

2325 **Pavitt,** G. W. *Church Cottage, Barwick, Yeovil, Somerset.* 860. May 1898.

2326 **Pavone,** J. C. 265 *Regent Street, London, W.* 2687, S.W. May 1906.

2327 **Payne,** Garrett. 6 *Homefield Road, Chiswick, London, W.* 871. October 1904.

2328 **Payne,** George. 68 *Dalwath Road, Cambourne, Cornwall,* and *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.* 2643. October 1908.

2329 **Payne,** Herbert James. 2 *Cintra Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.* 190. May 1907.

2330 ***Paynter,** Henry Harold. *Coolgardie, Western Australia.* 900 (S.C.), P.M., *287* (S.C.), P.Z. November 1902.

2331 **Pearce,** Christopher. 73 *Commercial Road, Bournemouth.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Hants and Isle of Wight (C. & R.A.) Local Secretary for Bournemouth. March 1901.

2332 **Pearce,** Gilbert B. *The Beeches, Hayle, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W., Cornwall. Librarian of Coombe Masonic Library, Hayle. March 1887.

2333 **Pearce,** Herbert George. *Penhalonga, Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678. November 1900.

2334 **Pearce,** Lot Livermore. *Salem, Oregon.* **Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** October 1907.

2335 **Pearce,** Percy Trevarthian. 3 *Thorn Hill Villas, Mannamead, Plymouth.* 2727, P.M., P.Pr.S.G.W. May 1906.

2336 **Pearson,** Ernest A. *Eton, Mackay, Queensland.* 2624, P.M. November 1896.

2337 **Pearson,** Thomas. *Adderstone Mains, Belford, Northumberland.* 424. October 1903.

2338 **Pearson,** Rev. Thomas. *The Rectory, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.* 357, P.M. January 1905.

2339 **Peart,** Thomas W. 83 *Cazenove Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 11, P.M. June 1902.

2340 **Peck,** Andrew. 1345 *Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.* 719, *209*. October 1891.

2341 **Peck,** Michael Charles. *Park Villa, The Valley, Scarborough.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) March 1892.

2342 ***Peek,** Rev. R. *St. Magnus the Martyr, Lower Thames Street, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** May 1888.

2343 **Peers,** William. *Brookside Villa, Hoole, Chester.* 721, P.M., P.Pr.G.Tr. May 1905.

2344 **Pegge,** William Thomas. 26 *Glazebrook Road, Clissold Park, London, N.* 757, *215* (S.C.), P.Z. June 1906.

2345 **Pegler,** Stephen Francis. *Amcott House, Retford, Notts.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** March 1908.

2346 **Pellon,** José F. *Cienfuegos, Cuba.* **Grand Master.** May 1893.

2347 **Penley,** W. S. *Gt. Queen Street Theatre, London, W.C.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** March 1904.

2348 **Penny,** Major J , I.M.S. *Messrs. Grindlay & Co , Parliament Street, London, S.W.* 542. March 1901.

2349 **Pentz,** Henry Home Ley. *Athens Villa, Mouille Point, Cape Town.* L. de Goede Hoop. Jan. 1899.

2350 **Perceval,** John James. *Barntown, Wexford.* Dep.Pr.G.M. May 1899.

2351 **Percival,** Michael Passawer. *Turf Club, Cairo.* 357. January 1903.

2352 **Perkins,** Edward Payson. *Chester Hill, Woodchester, Gloucestershire.* 2709. March 1903.

2353 **Perkins,** G. J. *High Street, Staines, Middlesex.* 2536, P.M., *2536*, P.Z. March 1905.

2354 **Perrin,** William Gordon. *Cyder Mill Hatch, Newdigate, Surrey.* 1593. May 1907.

2355 **Perrin,** William James. 28 *Heron Road, Herne Hill, London, S.E.* 1658. June 1905.

2356 **Perrott,** Robert Rees. *Harbour Board, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711, P.M., Dis.S.G.W. Local Secretary for South Africa, E Div. May 1902.

2357 **Perry,** Alfred Henry. P.O. Box 177, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 2566, P.M., *2566*. January 1908.

2358 **Persitz,** James Isaac. 7 *Park Place, St. James's, London, S.W.* 704. March 1908.

2359 **Peschek,** Julius. 44 *Wellington Road, Charlton, London, S.E.* 1681. January 1904.

2360 **Petch,** Henry. *Parkgate, Darlington.* 111, P.M. June 1905.

2361 **Peters,** Frederick William. Box 747, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* January 1889.

2362 **Peters,** Herbert William. *West End, Kimberley, South Africa.* Dis.G.Sec., C.S. Africa. June 1888.

2363 **Pettigrew,** George Atwood. *Sioux Falls, South Dakota, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary.** Oct. 1894.

2364 **Pettman,** Rev. Charles. *The Parsonage, Queenstown, South Africa.* Dis.G.Chap., South Africa, E.Div. March 1906.

2365 **Pfeifer,** Arthur Otto Bruno. 14 *Trinity Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 1425. May 1906.

2366 **Pflug,** B. 128 *Broadfield Road, Hither Green, London, S.E.* 238. March 1906.

2367 **Phelp,** Joseph. *Messrs. Bary & Co.,* 17 *Farringdon Street, London, E.C.* January 1906

2368 **Phelps,** W. E. *The Cross Ways, Chevening, Sevenoaks.* 1670, P.M., *2395*. January 1898.

2369 **Philipson,** Ferdinand. *Tordenskjoldsgade* 24, *Copenhagen.* L. Ferdinande Caroline, Hamburg. May 1893.

2370 **Phillips,** Ebenezer S. 1120 *Kossuth Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut, U.S.A.* 3, *13*. March 1894.

2371 **Phillips,** Edward. 30 *Orchard Street, Portman Square, London, W.* 16, P.M., L.R. 715. March 1907.

2372 **Phillips,** Fred. *Nantcock, Newport, Monmouth.* Dep.Pr.G.M., Monmouth. May 1906.

2373 **Phillips,** Major George Ingleton. 2 *Harcourt Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.* P.Pr.G.R., P.Pr.G.S.B.,Berks., P.Pr.G.P.S., Oxon. June 1907.

2374 **Phillips,** George Thorne. *Wokingham, Berks.* 2437. June 1896.

2375 **Phillips,** James Thomas. 97 *Osbourne Road, Forest Gate, London, E.* 2291. May 1907.

2376 **Phillips,** Thomas. *Glantawe, Poplar Avenue, Edgbaston, Birmingham.* 1163. March 1906.

2377 **Phillipps,** W. Herbert. *Adelaide, South Australia.* 38. May 1898.

2378 **Philpott,** James John. 62 *Newbold Road, Chesterfield.* 2373, *681*. January 1907.

2379 **Phorson,** Peter. *Green Lea, Roker, Sunderland.* 97, *97*, S.N. October 1908.

2380 **Pickance,** Col. William John. 19 *Grosse Tour, Avenue Louise, Brussels.* 1971. P.Pr.G.W., Hants. and I.W. November 1905.

2381 **Pickering,** George Alfred. *Guildhall, London, E.C.* 29, P.M., P.G.Stew. March 1892.

2382 **Pickersgill,** Charles Phillips. 3 *Marlborough Terrace, Dewsbury, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.) October 1898.

2383 **Pickett,** Jacob, M.D. 766, P.M. January 1895.

2384 **Pickett,** John. *Stratford, Taranaki, New Zealand.* 30, P.M. **Grand Superintendent of Works.** May 1893.

2385 **Pickford,** Alfred. 20 *St. Paul's Road, Withington, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.Treas., P.Pr.A.G.Sc.E., West Lancashire. June 1898.

2386 **Pickford,** Joseph James. *Eclipse Ganister Works, Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.* 1239, *139*. Oct 1907.

2387 ***Pierce,** W. Frank. *Crocker Building, San Francisco, California.* **Deputy Grand High Priest, California.** January 1897.

2388 **Pike,** Herbert Watson, I.C.S. *Sitapur, India.* P.Dis.S.G.W., Madras, *391*, P.H. October 1896.

2389 **Pilkington,** Edward Fielden. *Trinity College, Cambridge.* 859, *859*. June 1907.

2390 **Pilkington,** Rev. J. Holme. *The Rectory, Framlingham, Suffolk.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** June 1903.

2391 **Pinckard,** George Josiah. P.O.B. 1759, *New Orleans, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest,** Representative of Grand Lodge of England at Grand Lodge, Louisiana. May 1887.

2392 **Pinwill,** Captain William Richard. *The King's Regiment, Nasirabad, India.* 1268, *1268.* June 1897.

2393 **Piper,** Arthur W. *Cowra Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* 38. January 1904.

2394 **Pirie-Gordon,** Harry. *Gwernvale, Crickhowel, South Wales.* 357, 1523, *357.* October 1906.

2395 **Pitcher,** Alfred Holman. *Hlaitikulu, Swaziland, South Africa.* 2538, *2538.* May 1906.

2396 **Pittman,** J. J. *Elm View, Waddon Marsh Lane, Croydon, Surrey.* 538, P.M. March 1897.

2397 **Pitts,** Alva Grenelle. 111 *Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.* 357, *133.* Local Secretary for Michigan. March 1899.

2398 **Platt,** Col. Henry, C.B. *Gorddinog, Llanfairfechan, North Wales.* **Past Grand Deacon,** Pr.G.M., North Wales. May 1905.

2399 **Plenderleath,** Capt. Claude, W.M. *Blyth, Dawlish, Devon.* 112, Sec., 2612, W.M., *1629.* October 1907.

2400 **Plews,** William John. *Heath Bank, Colwyn Bay, North Wales.* 2610, P.M., *111.* November 1901.

2401 **Pleydell-Bouverie,** The Hon. Stuart. *High Barn, Godalming, Surrey.* 1591. June 1904.

2402 **Plimley,** Fred. *Bodvean, Belle Vue Gardens, Shrewsbury.* 117. October, 1906.

2403 **Plumbe,** Rowland, F.R.I.B.A. 13 *Fitzroy Square, London, W.* **Past Grand Superintendent of Works.** June 1896.

2404 **Plummer,** F. 34 *Finlay Street, Fulham Palace Road, London, S.W.* 144. October 1907.

2405 **Plummer,** H. B. W., M.D. *West Bromwich, Staffs.* 2784, W.M. March 1903.

2406 **Pocklington,** W.H. 5 *Arthur Road, Holloway, London, N.* 1288, P.M. May 1898.

2407 **Pocknell,** John Edmund. 67 *Valkyrie Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.* 183. March 1906.

2408 **Pocock,** F. Ernest, M.D. *The Limes, St. Mark's Road, North Kensington, London, W.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies.** June 1904.

2409 **Poocck,** Percy Vivian. *Receiver of Revenue, Zeerust, Transvaal.* 1747. May 1906.

2410 **Pollard,** Benjamin. 156 *Ayres Road, Old Trafford, Manchester.* 993, P.M., *993.* Jan. 1908.

2411 **Pollard,** Joseph. 51 *Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Sq., London, W.* P.Pr.G.W., Surrey. Oct. 1899.

2412 **Pontifex,** Reginald Dudley. *F. C. de Antofagasta à Bolivia, Antofagasta, Chile.* 901. May 1904.

2413 **Ponton,** William Nisbet, M.A. *Belleville, Canada.* 123, 11, 72, Dis.Dep.G.M October 1906.

2414 **Pool,** Arthur G. *North Parade, Penzance, Cornwall.* 121. January 1903.

2415 **Poole,** Clement Vaughan. 32 *Grove Road, Norwich.* 93, P.M., P.Pr.G.W. October 1902.

2416 **Poole,** Edmund. 118 *Ashley Gardens, London, S.W.* 7, P.M., **Grand Steward,** *531,* J. May 1907.

2417 **Poole,** William George. *Leighland, Grange Road, Sutton, Surrey.* 860, P.M., *860,* P.Z. Jan. 1894.

2418 **Poole,** William Richard. 80 *Copeland Road, Peckham, London, S.E.* 65. March 1906.

2419 **Pope,** Alexander Winthrop. *Newton, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* Rabboni, Boston. March 1905.

2420 ***Pope,** Edward Barfoot George. 617, *617.* May 1892.

2421 **Pope,** Seth L. Box 256, *Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** Local Secretary for Oregon. January 1899.

2422 **Potter,** Frederick William. 36 *Mayfield Avenue, Chiswick, London, W.* 720. January 1906.

2423 **Potter,** Robert. *Rockleigh, Gledholt, Huddersfield.* 275, P.M., *61,* P.Z. June 1900.

2424 **Potts,** James Rowland. 14 *Warwick Terrace, Plumstead, Kent.* 1472, *1472.* November 1906.

2425 **Pound,** Roscoe. 87 *East Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.* 54. June 1902.

2426 **Pounder,** Festus Kelly. *St. John's Terrace, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.* 270, P.M., *935,* P.K., Pr.G.I.G., Wic. & Wex. May 1904.

2427 **Powell,** Arthur Cecil. *The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.* P.Pr.G.S.Wks., Bristol, *187,* P.Z. November 1902.

2428 **Powell,** Frederick Atkinson, J.P., F.R.I.B.A. 344 *Kennington Road, London, S.E.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) November 1887.

2429 **Powell,** James William. *c/o Messrs. Hammond & Co., Osborne Street, Hull.* 250. January 1906.

2430 **Powell,** Stanley Langhorne. *Stockwell Green, London, S.W.* 2741, *720.* June 1906.

2431 **Powley,** George Henry, J.P. *Norfolk House, Hamilton Road, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand Zerrubabel, New Zealand.** Local Secretary for Auckland. October 1891.

2432 **Pratt,** J. H. *G.N.& L.N.W.Rly., Refreshment Room, Melton Mowbray.* 1130. March 1906.

2433 **Prescott,** David Sauboon. 114 *Stevens Street, Spokane, Wash., U.S.A.* **Grand Lecturer.** 2. January 1908.

2434 **Prested,** Harry. *Elthorne Road, Holloway, London, N.* 2804. November 1906.

2435 **Pretty,** Edward. *St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* P.Dis.G.S.W. (W.A.C.), G.Stew., (S.C.) June 1900.

2436 **Price,** Alfred Bryant. 53 *West Ninetieth Street, New York, U.S.A.* 35, P.M., 2 P.H.P. P.Dis. Dep. G.M. **Past Grand Deacon,** New York. Representative of Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, Indian Territory. June 1906.

2437 **Price,** Hugh Christmas. 12 *Warwick Gardens, Ilford, Essex.* 960, *960.* January 1907.

2438 **Price,** James Henry. *Dawson Street, Berhampore, Wellington, New Zealand.* 44, J.D., 25. March 1908.

2439 **Price,** Robert F. *Beaulieu, Sandford Road, Bromley, Kent.* May 1908.

2440 **Pride,** Edwin Dawson. 323 *Goldhawk Road, Hammersmith, London, W.* 1037. Nov. 1902.

2441 **Prillevitz,** Johannes Marius 2 *Coleman Street, London, E.C.* St. Jan. (D.C.). January 1904.

2442 **Prim,** Henry George. 239 *Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.* 2362. June 1906.

2443 ***Prime,** William C. *Yonkers, New York, U.S.A.* 736, P.M., Dep.Dis.G.M., 12th Masonic District, New York. October 1906.

2444 **Probyn,** Lieut.-Col. Clifford. 55 *Grosvenor Street, London, W.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** May 1897.

2445 **Probyn-Williams,** R. J. 13 *Welbeck Street, London, W.* 2000, L.R. November 1903.

2446 **Procter,** Alfred. 28 *Gillygate, York.* 236, P.M., *236.* Pr.G.Sec., N. and E. Yorks. January 1897.

2447 **Proctor,** Frederick Stephen. *Cupar, Saskatchewan, Canada.* **Past District Deputy Grand Master, Manitoba.** October 1896.

2448 **Proctor,** John James Beauchamp. *Public School, Mafeking, South Africa.* P.Dis.G.W. May 1899.

2449 **Proctor,** John Thomas. *De Merley Road, Morpeth, Northumberland.* P.Pr.J.G.W., P.Pr.G.A.S.E. June 1907.

2450 **Pruden,** Frederick. 3 *Alexandra Villas, Southsea Avenue, Leigh-on-Sea.* 1549, S.D. January 1906.

2451 **Prynn,** Fred. *Wingfield House, Thorn Bank, Plymouth.* 334. June 1898.

2452 ***Pryce,** Thomas Lawrence. P.O.B. 247, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 823, *2313.* Local Secretary for Johannesburg. May 1890.

2453 **Puckett,** Harry. 76 *Newlands Park, Sydenham, London, S.E.* 1305. May 1908.

2454 **Pudsey,** Colonel Harry Fawcett. *The Hall, Sutton-on-Hull, E. Yorks.* P.Pr.G.S.W., Pr.G.H. June 1889.

2455 **Pugh,** Charles Perkins. *Homsleigh, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury.* 2992. January 1907.

2456 **Pullen,** John. 73 *Friern Road, East Dulwich, London, S.E.* 1539. March 1904.

2457 **Pulvermann,** Martin. 10 *Church Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.* 19. October 1895.

2458 **Purey-Cust,** the Very Rev. Arthur Perceval, Dean of York. *The Deanery, York.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** January 1888.

2459 **Purton,** John Frederick. 83 *Fox Lane, Palmer's Green, London, N.* 1541, P.M., *1269.* March 1901.

2460 **Purvis,** Rev. Edward A. *The Vicarage, Marston Meysey, Cricklade, Wilts.* 379, P.M., P.Pr.G.Chap. March 1897.

2461 **Pyle,** William. 46 *Denmark Hill, London, S.E.* 1475, S.W. May 1904.

2462 **Quayle,** Mark. P.O.B. 919, *New Orleans, U.S.A.* 1, P.M. October 1889.

2463 **Rabie,** Johannes Jacobus. P.O.B. 33, *Belfast, Transvaal.* 794 (S.C.) October 1906.

2464 **Raby,** Frederick. 27 *Elderslie Road, Eltham, London, S.E.* 1973. January 1903.

2465 **Rae,** Robert. Box 203, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1905.

2466 **Rainey,** James Jarvis. *Spilsby, Lincolnshire.* 426, *721.* March 1890.

2467 **Ralling,** Thomas John. *Winnock Lodge, Colchester, Essex.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) January 1890.

2468 **Ramsden,** Ernest Western. *Pine Creek, Port Darwin, South Australia.* 294. October 1903.

2469 **Rashleigh,** Lieut. Vernon Stanhope. *Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport.* 358, *261.* November 1907.

2470 **Rasmussen,** J. *Niel Juelsgarde, 7, Copenhagen.* Lodge Christian. June 1906.

2471 **Ratcliffe,** Charles. *Marton, Queen's Drive, Mossley Road, Liverpool.* 216, P.M., P.Z., P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.S.N., W.Lancs. May 1892.

2472 **Rau,** Rangarao Vasudeva, B.A. *The Hermitage, Hyderabad, Deccan, India* 569 (S.C.), P.M. June 1906.

2473 **Raunick,** John Martin Julius. *Harrisburg, Pa., U.S.A.* 21, W.M., *21.* October 1908.

2474 **Ravenscroft,** William. *Briantcroft, Milford-on-Sea, Hants.* P.Pr.G.S.W. June 1907.

2475 **Rawlings,** Justly. 59 *Rosedale Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.* 1671, S.W., *1671.* May 1906.

2476 **Rawlinson,** Cecil John. *Cakfield, Crescent Road, Enfield.* 1228, P.M., L.R. May 1907.

2477 **Raymond,** Henry Francis. *Garryowen, Victoria Park, Dorchester.* P.Pr.G.D. March 1888.

2478 **Raymond,** Percy Miles. *Marine View, Northbrae, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.* 51. January 1896.

2479 **Rayner,** Felix Reuben. *East London, South Africa.* 1790. November 1900.

2480 **Read,** R. S. *Beaumont, St. Ives, Cornwall.* 1272, P.M. January 1895.

2481 **Read,** Richard Charles. 10 *Finsbury Square, London, E.C.* P.Pr.G.D, Middlesex. June 1902.

2482 **Readwin,** Hubert. 82 *Devonshire Road, Palmer's Green, London. N.* 2625. March 1908.

2483 **Rebman,** Francis Joseph. 1123 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* 1768, P.M., *2000.* January 1897.

2484 **Reddish,** John Thomas. *Emscote, Marine Road, Prestatyn, North Wales,* 2609, *721.* March 1905.

2485 **Reed,** W. H. *Rosslyn, Osterley Park Road, Southall, Middlesex.* 382, P.Pr.G.Treas, Middlesex. January 1893.

2486 **Reep,** John Robertson. *Franklin House, South Norwood, London, S.E.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer** (Craft & R.A.) June 1890.

2487 **Reepmaker,** M. 27 *Westersingel, Rotterdam.* Frédérick Royal. June 1905.

2488 **Rees,** Herbert Percy Powell. *Brynderwen, Kew, Surrey.* 3012. March 1907.

2489 ***Rees,** Thomas Ernest. *Eastleigh, C.S.A.R., Transvaal.* 1366. March 1898.

2490 **Rees,** W. Burt. January 1903.

2491 **Reeves,** John G. *Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, U.S.A.* 57, P.M., *11.* November 1905.

2492 **Reid,** Lieut. George S. B. *Rocklands P.O., via Waverley, Cape Colony.* 2252, *2252.* May 1902.

2493 **Reid,** James. Box 425, *G.P.O., Wellington, New Zealand.* 122. June 1908.

2494 **Reid,** Herbert Cartwright, M.I.C.E. 2 *The Terrace, H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.* 2913, P.M. March 1903.

2495 **Reid,** John. Box 1760, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 1022. January 1899.

2496 **Reid,** Robert Raymond. *Amite City, Louisiana, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master. Grand Scribe.** November 1904.

2497 **Reid,** William James Beavis. 871, P.M. May 1906.

2498 **Reinthaler,** Jonas E., M.D. 80 *E. 81st Street, New York, U.S.A.* 279, P.M. June 1904.

2499 **Reizenstein,** Henry. 3 *Cecil Street, Stretford, Manchester.* 2075. June 1903.

2500 **Rendle,** Rev. Alfred James, M.A. *St. Aldate's Parsonage, 4 Midland Road, Gloucester.* P.Dis.G.Ch., South Africa, W.Div. March 1899.

2501 **Rennie,** John. *Spey Street, Invercargill, New Zealand.* 9 (N.Z.C.) October 1903.

2502 **Retallack-Moloney,** Joseph Henry. 199 *Romford Road, London, E.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., *933,* P.Z., P.Pr.A.G.D.C. (R.A.), Essex. November 1894.

2503 **Reuter,** Rudolph Johannes. *Normannia, Weybridge, Surrey.* March 1906.

2504 **Reynolds,** Alfred L. 2 *Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Deacon.** June 1906.

2505 **Reynolds,** Edward Lionel. *Winsford, Upton, Slough, Berks.* 1584. March 1907.

2506 **Rhind,** Frederick Arthur. 24 *Elgin Avenue, London, W.* 2795, *1329.* June 1907.

2507 **Ricardo,** Col. G. Craven. *Donnington Elms, Newbury, Berks.* 574, P.M., *574.* **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1906.

2508 **Ricards,** Robert Flack. 14 *Elizabeth Street, Hobart, Tasmania.* **Past Grand Warden.** October 1907.

2509 **Rich,** Harry Nelson. *Ladner, British Columbia, Canada.* 9, P.M., Pr.S.G.W. January 1896.

2510 **Richards,** Charles. 78 *Bull Street, Birmingham.* 2897, W.M. January 1906.

2511 ***Richards,** George. *c/o Messrs. Maurice Jenks & Co.,* 6 *Old Jewry, London, E.C.* **Past District Grand Master, Transvaal.** October 1888.

2512 **Richards,** James Albert. 18 *Mattock Lane, Ealing, London, W.* 2030. November 1904.

2513 **Richards,** Samuel. *Freemasons' Hall, Perth, W.A.* **Grand Inspector of Works.** 2, (W.A.C.) June 1907.

2514 **Richards,** Sydney Thomas. *Trevon, Beulah Road, Thornton Heath.* 907. November 1906.

2515 **Richards,** Thomas George. 2459. October 1902.

2516 **Richards,** Thomas Newman. 17 *Watergate Road, Chester.* 721, *721.* January 1906.

2517 **Richards,** W. H. *National Provincial Bank, South Audley Street, London, W.* 1494. March 1907.

2518 **Richardson,** Arthur Connor. *Granville House, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1626, P.Pr.G.S.W., Northumberland, *1664.* March 1898.

2519 **Richardson,** Bertie William. 26 *Park Avenue, Blackburn, Lancashire.* 2069. October 1905.

2520 **Richardson,** Charles Willerton. *c/o Asquith & Lord, Ltd., Bombay.* P.Dis.G.S.B. May 1905.

2521 **Richardson,** Frederick. *The Glen, Queen's Park, Chester.* 721, *721.* October 1905.

2522 **Richardson,** George Henry. 27 *Stuart Road, Acton, London, W.* 1387. March 1906.

2523 **Richardson,** Harry, C. E. 5 *Somerset Road, Handsworth Wood, Staffs.* 2878, W.M., P.Pr.G.St.B., Worcestershire, P.Pr.A.G.So., Staffordshire. June 1900.

2524 **Richardson,** Henry. 4 *Church Street, Greenwich, London, S.E.* 140, P.M. March 1892.

2525 **Richardson,** Valentine. P.O. Box 421, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 952 (S.C.). October 1906.

2526 **Richardson,** William. *Guisborough, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.W., North and East Yorks. January 1898.

2527 ***Richmond,** A. E. 31 *Nelson Road South, Great Yarmouth.* 100, *100*, P.S. January 1903.

2528 **Rickard,** F. A. *Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Singapore.* 570, P.M., *1152*, P.Z. Dis.G.Sec. March 1906.

2529 **Rickard,** Capt. F. M. *Army Inspection Department, Enfield Lock, Middlesex.* 1789. October 1905.

2530 **Rickon,** Frederic John Henry. Room 236, *Phelan Building, San Francisco, U.S.A.* 2, P.M., P.H.P. March 1897.

2531 **Rider,** Rev. W. Wilkinson. *Uiten Hage, Cape Colony.* 711, P.M. March 1894.

2532 **Ridler,** James. Box 172, *St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 163. May 1905.

2533 **Ridley,** Frank R. 10 *Russell Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.* 2956. May 1907.

2534 **Ridley,** Thomas Matthew. *Stanley, R.S.O., Durham.* 2929. March 1906.

2535 **Riegel,** Professor W. Julius. 43 *Ob. Pirkheimerstr., Nuremburg.* Lodge Albrecht Durer, W.M. May 1906.

2536 **Rigg,** Richard. 26 *Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, London, S.W.* **Senior Grand Deacon, Grand Standard Bearer,** (R.A.) May 1904.

2537 **Riley,** Henry. *Victoria Mansions,* 28 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.* 2128. November 1894.

2538 **Rimell,** George. 7 *Bentinck Mansions, Manchester Square, London, W.* 2492. March 1899.

2539 **Rind,** Lieut. G. B. A. *124th Regiment, Quetta, Baluchistan.* 691, (S.C.). March 1908.

2540 **Ringrose,** David. 129 *Cambridge Road, London, N.E.* 1076, P.M., *192*, P.Z., *554*, P.Z. June 1907.

2541 **Ritz,** Hermann Balthazar, M.A. *The University, Hobart, Tasmania.* **Past Grand Chaplain,** October 1907.

2542 **Rivington,** Edward. *Chappel, Earl's Colne, R.S.O., Essex.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Jersey. Oct 1896.

2543 **Rix,** Owen William. 29 *Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C.* 65, P.M. May 1906.

2544 **Roach,** John Henry. *The Strand, Upper Edmonton, London, N.* P.Pr.G.S.B., Middlesex., P.Pr.G.A.S., Herts. November 1907.

2545 **Robbins,** Alfred Farthing. *Dunheved, Villa Road, Brixton, London, S.W.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) January 1899.

2546 **Robbins,** Joseph, M.D. *Quincey, Illinois, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** January 1893.

2547 **Robert,** Thomas Bullock. *Culworth, Parkstone Avenue, Parkstone, Dorset.* 55, P.M. Nov. 1902.

2548 **Roberts,** Alfred. 92 *London Street, Greenwich, London, S.E.* 140, W.M. November 1907.

2549 **Roberts,** Edward, M.A. *Plas Maesinela, Caernarvon, North Wales.* Dep.Pr.G.Master. **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** March 1894.

2550 **Roberts,** Hugh Jones, Surgeon, J.P. *Gywddfor, Penygroes, R.S.O., Caernarvon.* 606, P.M. May 1901.

2551 **Roberts,** John. 22 *Wesley Street, Observatory Road, Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.W., Dis.G.J., South Africa, W. Division. June 1890.

2552 **Roberts,** John Farquharson. 56 *Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies,** (R.A.) June 1906.

2553 **Roberts,** John Lloyd. Box 17, *Barkly East, Cape Colony.* 90 (N.C.), Sec. October 1908.

2554 **Roberts,** William Field. *Fern Bank, Gainsborough Road, Bedford Park, London, W.* 1471. March 1898.

2555 **Robertson,** Rev. Arthur George Lennox. 50 *Granville Park, Lewisham, London, S.E.* 2329, P.M., *617*, P.Z., P.Dis.G.Chap., Argentine Republic. September 1887.

2556 **Robertson,** George. *Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Secretary, New Zealand.** Representative of the Grand Orient of Italy. Local Secretary for Wellington, New Zealand. May 1892.

2557 **Robertson,** Robert. 55 *Moodie Street, Dunfermline, N.B.* 415, P.M. June 1902.

2558 **Robertson,** R. M. F. 28 *Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.* 2663, W.M. January 1906.

2559 **Robeson,** John Granville. *Carlsruhe, Dickenson Road, Crouch End, London, N.* 192 P.M., L.R. October 1896.

2560 **Robin,** Rev. Leonard Philip. 42 *Bath Road, Buxton.* 367, *1388* (N.Z.C.) October 1900.

2561 **Robinson,** Alfred A. 101 *Bow Road, London, E.* 2549. June 1899.

2562 **Robinson,** C. B. *c/o Messrs. Thompson & Taylor, Bombay.* P.Dis.G.S.W., Dep.G.Sup. (S.C.). October 1907.

2563 **Robinson,** Edward Arthur. *Welford House, Trinity Road, Birchfield, Birmingham.* 1163, *1031*. March 1901.

2564 **Robinson,** George Herbert. *The Cottage, Lee-on-Solent, Hants.* 2101, 777. March 1900.

2565 **Robinson,** H. W. *Goldsmiths' Hall, London, E.C.* 142, J.W. May 1906.

2566 **Robinson,** James F. *c/o Seth L. Pope, Esq., P.O. Box 256, Portland, Oregon.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** October 1907.

2567 **Robinson,** John. 33 *High Road, Darlington, Durham.* P.Pr.G.W., *111*, P.Z. January 1896.

2568 ***Robinson,** John. *The Flow, Cattogs, Comber, Co. Down.* P.Pr.G.D., Antrim. October 1896.

2569 ***Robinson,** John Peter. 17 *Gower Place, London, W.C.* 177. October 1904.

2570 **Robinson,** Percy. 53 *Albion Street, Leeds.* 1221. June 1901.

2571 **Robinson,** Thomas. 8 *Summerhill East, Sunderland.* 97 P.M., P.Pr.S.G.D. October 1908.

2572 **Robinson,** William Henry. 15 *Leraud Street, Berhampore, Wellington, New Zealand.* 3(N.Z.C.), *2.* May 1906.

2573 **Robson,** George. 79 *Cicada Road, West Side, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.* 1608, *2030.* March 1905.

2574 **Rodd,** Richard Robinson. 52 *Union Street, East Stonehouse, Devon.* P.Pr.G.Reg. January 1908.

2575 **Rodgers,** Edward. 9 *Carholme Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.* 2948. January 1904.

2576 **Rodgers,** Stanley Wallen. 4 *Walbrook, London, E.C.* 15. March 1907.

2577 **Rodriguez,** Francisco de Paula. 20 *Estrella, Havana, Cuba.* **Grand Secretary General Supreme Council.** Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Cuba. May 1893.

2578 **Roffe-Silvester,** Charles Godfrey. *Wellington House, Seyland, Nr. Preston.* 859, *859.* Mar. 1908.

2579 **Rogers,** Horace John. *Lynton Cottage, Norbury Avenue, Norbury, London, S.W.* 1347, Oct. 1907.

2580 **Rogers,** William. 8 *New Court, Carey Street, London, W.C.* 1339, P.M., *435*, P.Z. March 1896.

2581 **Ronaldson,** Rev. W. *Dunedin, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Secretary.** Local Sec. for Otago. May 1888.

2582 **Rootham,** Percy W. 93 *South Croxted Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.* 905. October 1906.

2583 ***Roper,** John. *Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland.* 1974. March 1893,

2584 **Rose,** Major John. 14 *Sloane Court, London, S.W.* 2094, P.M. March 1905.

2585 **Rose,** Max. 66 *Kennington Road, London, S.E.* 1558. March 1904.

2586 **Rosedale,** Rev. Henyel Gough, D.D., F.S.A. *St. Peter's Vicarage,* 13 *Ladbroke Gardens, London, W.* 1297, Ch. May 1906.

2587 ***Rosedale,** Rev. William Ellitto. *Willenhall, Staffs.* 526, P.M., *419*, P.Pr.G.Ch. June 1906.

2588 **Rosenbaum,** Rev. Morris. *Synagogue House, Heygate Street, Walworth, London, S.E.* 2557. October 1903.

2589 **Ross,** John. *c/o Messrs. Ayres & Son, Ltd., Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.* 776, *9*, (Nova Scotia). October 1908.

2590 **Ross-Johnson,** Dennis. *Jubbulpore, India.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.D.C. (R.A.) Oct. 1893.

2591 **Round,** Reginald Thomas Sayer. *The Firs, Burgess Hill, Sussex.* 1829, S.D., *732.* May 1908.

2592 **Roundell,** Christopher Foulis. *Guard's Club, London, S.W.* 631, P.M. May 1899,

2593 **Rover,** Frederick James. 59 *Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, London, E.* 1227, P.M., *1227*, J. Jan. 1908.

2594 **Rowbotham,** Thomas. *Netherton House, Kenwood Park Road, Sheffield.* 1239 P.M. Nov. 1901.

2595 **Rowbotham,** Thomas Lees. *Hurstville, Sydney, New South Wales.* 219 P.M. P.Dis.G.Ins.Wks. *9.* October 1906.

2596 **Rowe,** Reginald Mark. *Clarendon, Torrs Park, Ilfracombe.* 1135, P.M. Pr.G.Reg., Devon. May 1906.

2597 **Rowe,** Thomas George. *Abbey Road, Bush Hill Park, London, N.* 2372. November 1906.

2598 **Rowell,** Benjamin W. 206 *Masonic Temple, Boston, Massachusetts.* May 1898.

2599 **Rowell,** Reginald Bertie. *Triangle Corner, East Sheen, Mortlake, London, S.W.* 2458, P.M., Pr.G.S.B., Bucks. January 1908.

2600 **Rowley,** Walter, M.I.C.E., F.S.A., F.G.S. *Alderhill, Meanwood, Leeds.* 289. March 1888.

2601 **Rowsell,** Ebenezer William. *Glenavon, Neston Avenue, Withington, near Manchester.* 2359, P.M. March 1904.

2602 ***Roy,** Robert. 2 *Garden Court, Temple, London, E.C.* P.Pr.G.Pt., Cambridge. November 1888.

2603 **Royaards,** J. G. M. 9 *Binnen Amstel, Amsterdam.* Concordia Vincit Animos. June 1905.

2604 **Royston,** Joseph. 22 *Newmarket Road, Cambridge.* 441, P.M., P.Z. October 1903.

2605 **Rubie,** John Edwin. *Junior Conservative Club, Piccadilly, London,* W. 41, P.M. June 1906.

2606 **Rudd,** John. 172 *Palatine Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.* 2688, *1045.* June 1899.

2607 **Rudderforth,** William Henry Giles. 24 *Panton Street, Haymarket, London, S.W.* 2535, P.M., *2535*, P.Z. October 1907.

2608 **Rudderow,** Samuel Glover. *Front and Market Street, Camden, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 15, P.M., *19*, P.H.P. March 1904.

2609 **Ruddle,** W. H. *Secunderabad. Deccan, India.* 434. January 1906.

2610 **Rusby,** Reginald William. *Wharfedale, Prospect Road, Moseley, Birmingham.* Pr.G.Sup.W., Worcesters, *2034.* January 1905.

2611 **Rush,** Captain John Shipman. 2 *Bankshull Street, Calcutta, India.* P.Dis.G.D.C., Burma, P.Dis.G.S.B., Madras. January 1895.

2612 ***Rushton,** W. H. *Eastern Jumna Canal, Saharanpur, U.P., India.* 413. June 1895.

2613 **Russack,** W. J. C. *Marine Hotel, St. Andrews, N.B.* May 1899.

2614 **Russell,** Alexander. 14 *Albert Road, Dalston, London, N.E.* 1201, W.M. October 1907.

2615 **Russell,** Francis Duncombe Astley. *1st Cheshire Regiment, Lichfield.* June 1903.

2616 **Russell,** John Edward. 2 *Kennion Street, Horton Green, Bradford.* 1648, P.M. November 1907.

2617 **Russell,** Joseph. 27 *Milk Street, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** March 1898.

2618 **Rust,** George Robert Dewey. *Kingston, Jamaica.* P.Dis.G.S.B., Jamaica. Local Secretary for Jamaica. October 1900.

2619 **Rust,** Thomas. 25 *Hanley Road, Holloway, London, N.* 3089. October 1907.

2620 ***Rustomjee,** Cursetjee, I.C.S. *Allahabad, North West Provinces, India.* 2018. October 1898.

2621 **Rutherford,** George. 38 *Lombard Street, London, E.C.* 1531. June 1903.

2622 **Rutt,** Pattisson Talfourd. *Main Street, Zeehan, Tasmania.* 20, P.M. October 1904.

2623 **Ryan,** John Hugh McAuley. 6 *North View, Wimbledon Common, London, S.W.* 150, *150.* October 1896.

2624 **Rymer,** Sir Joseph Sykes. 17 *Park Place, York.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.H., N. & E. Yorks. Nov. 1888.

2625 **Sach,** Charles F. *Danecroft, Lebanon Gardens, Wandsworth, London, S.W.* 1541, P.M. Nov. 1906.

2626 **Sachse,** Dr. Julius Friedrich. *Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.* **Grand Librarian.** *52.* November 1907.

2627 **Sadler,** W.Dawson, M.A., F.R.Hist.S. *Mousehole, Birmingham Road, Walsall, Staffs.* 1911. March 1905.

2628 **Samuelson,** Frederick, C.E. *Mora, Clifton Road, Rugby.* 2562. June 1898.

2629 **Sanders,** Rev. Canon Samuel John Woodhouse, LL.D., M.A., F.G.S. *St. Martin's Vicarage, Leicester.* **Past Grand Chaplain and Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1889.

2630 **Sanderson,** Charles Edward Fenwick. *Singapore, Straits Settlements.* P.Dis.G.W., *508.* October 1894.

2631 **Sanderson,** Charles Frederick. *Leintwardine, Hertfordshire.* 611. January 1907.

2632 **Sanderson,** John Wallace. *Jansenville, Cape Colony.* January 1907.

2633 **Sandham,** Robert. 16 *Littledale Road, Seacombe, Cheshire.* 2876. January 1902.

2634 **Sandstrom,** Carl Johan. P.O. Box 782, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 770 (S.C.) June 1908.

2635 **Sanger,** William. *Craigour, Lovelace Gardens, Surbiton, Surrey.* 357, 1593, P.M.,1872. June 1907.

2636 **Sargeant,** Arthur. 2 *Newton Villas, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 55. November 1907.

2637 **Sargeant,** I. W. H. *Masonic Hall, Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W.* 119, P.M. October 1904.

2638 **Sarle,** Charles Spenser Hewitby. *The Press Club, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.* 1928, 490 (S.C.), P.M. March 1907.

2639 **Sasso,** Isaac David. Box 82, *San José, Costa Rica.* 3, (C.R.C.) May 1905.

2640 **Satterthwaite,** G. W. *Tacloban, Leyte, Philippine Islands.* 242. May 1905.

2641 **Saulez,** Rev. Wilberforce. *Brereton Lodge, Wokingham, Berkshire.* 1753. May 1898.

2642 **Saunders,** Alfred. *Erin Villa, Burston Road, St. John's Road, Putney, London, S.W.* 144, P.M. January 1900.

2643 **Saunders,** George Richard. *Heathside, Worcester Gardens, Sutton, Surrey.* 1347, *1347.* June 1901.

2644 **Saunders,** Sibert. 197 *Amesbury Avenue, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.* P.Pr.G.Reg., P.Pr.G.J. November 1887.

2645 **Sawkins,** Arthur Wise. *Rondebosch, Cape Town.* 2220, *334.* January 1892.

2646 **Sawyer,** Charles L. 1916 *Columbus Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 19, P.M., *9.* June 1903.

2647 ***Scarritt,** Winthrop E. *House of White Lions, East Orange, N.J., U.S.A.* 124. January 1908.

2648 **Schartau,** Herbert William. 11 *Loughborough Road, London, S.W.* 1261, P.M., P.Pr.G.O., M'sex. October 1904.

2649 ***Schaufuss,** Camillo Festivus Christian. *Cöln Elbe, Saxony.* Lodge zur Akazie. November 1899.

2650 **Schlaich,** Fred. *Johnsonville, Wellington, New Zealand.* 2, 127, P.M. (N.Z.C.) October 1906.

2651 **Schlener,** John Albert. 516 *Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.* 19, *19.* June 1908.

2652 **Schmerl,** Augustus. 4 *Victoria Mansions, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* **188.** **November 1903.**

2653 **Schmidt,** Clarence R. M. *Ootacamund, India.* 1285, *1285.* **P.Dis.G.D., P.Dis.G.O. (R.A.)** October 1898.

2654 **Schmidt,** Edwin Valentine. 57 *Jordan Avenue, San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.* **166. Nov. 1906.**

2655 **Schneider,** Frank Louis. 2512. June 1898.

2656 **Schooling,** Philip. 18 *Gleneldon Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 65. **March 1907.**

2657 **Schroeter,** Dr. Franz Leberecht. *Mommsenstrasse* 5, *Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany.* Lodge Friedrich Wilhelm zur Morgenroethe. January 1908.

2658 **Schultz,** Edward T. *Mosher Street, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden and Past Grand Deputy High Priest, Maryland.** June 1888.

2659 ***Scot,** Dr. William. *Somerset East, Cape Colony.* 1581, Treas. October **1907.**

2660 **Scott,** Charles William. 34 *Broomfield Avenue, Palmer's Green, London, N.* **2694, P.M.,** *1385,* P.Z. June 1908.

2661 **Scott,** E. Irwin, M.D. 69 *Church Road, Hove, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.D., *271, P.Z.* **May 1905.**

2662 **Scott,** Henry. 1 *Forest Road, Dalston, London, N.E.* 2557. June 1906.

2663 **Scott,** Dr. Henry Harold. 10 *Coroe Street, Ludlow, Salop.* 611. November **1907.**

2664 **Scott of Gala,** John Henry Francis Kinnaird. *Gala House, Galashiels, N.B.* Pr.G.S.D. **Prov. Grand Supt. for Peebles, Roxburgh and Selkirkshire.** March 1902.

2665 **Scott,** Mark, J.P. *Micklegate, Selby, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), North and East Yorks. May 1892.

2666 **Scott,** Richard J. H. 28 *Circus, Bath.* 53, P.M., *53,* P.Z. January 1906.

2667 **Scott,** Thomas Alfred. *Bentwood,* 8 *Broomfield Road, Sheffield.* 296. October **1907.**

2668 **Scott,** W. *c/o J. Morrison, Esq., Roebank, Lugar, Ayrshire, N.B.* 932 (S.C.) **November 1904.**

2669 **Scott,** William Henry, A.M., C.P.A. 357 *Westminster Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Grand King.** Representative Grand Lodge of Ohio. *1,* P.H.P. Local Secretary for Rhode Island. June 1889.

2670 **Scott-Hall,** Rev. William E., F.S.A., Scot. *Plâs Llanfaelog, Anglesey, N. Wales.* 1849, P.M., P.Pr.G.Ch. 7. Local Secretary for North Wales. March 1893.

2671 **Scriven,** George, M.D. 33 *St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.* **Junior Grand Deacon.** November 1905.

2672 **Scrivener,** John Charles. *Mistleigh, Caterham Valley, Surrey.* 2920. May 1905.

2673 **Scurrah,** William Alfred. 12 *Rutland Street, Regent's Park, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** March 1890.

2674 ***Seamon,** William Henry. *Apartado* 247, *Chihuahua, Mexico.* **Past Grand High Priest.** May 1890.

2675 **Searle,** Edward. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711. May 1896.

2676 **Searle,** William. *East London, South Africa.* March 1904.

2677 **Sears,** J. G. *Reincliffe, The Avenue, Cliftonville, Northampton.* 2431. November 1904.

2678 **Seavill,** Leonard Crowley. 153 *Calle Entre Rios, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* 2960. June 1905.

2679 **Seeligson,** L. *Colonial Mutual Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* 859 (S.C.), P.M., *274* (S.C.) November 1903.

2680 **Semans,** Dr. William M. *Delaware, Ohio, U.S.A.* 18. October 1899.

2681 **Setna,** Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy. 6 *De Veaux Road, Hong Kong.* 1165, 618 (S.C.) May 1889.

2682 **Sexton,** Henry. *Town Close Road, Newmarket Road, Norwich.* 213. October 1902.

2683 **Seymore,** William Byron. *Charleston, Washington, U.S.A.* 117, P.M., P.G.St.B. March 1904.

2684 **Shanks,** Frederick Hemsley, M.D. 917 *Seymour Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.* 105, *98* (G.R.C.) May 1901.

2685 **Sharp,** H. J. 60 *Main Street, Yokohama, Japan.* **Deputy District Grand Master, Japan.** June 1903.

2686 **Sharratt,** Albert Varey. 6 *King's Drive, Heaton Moor, near Stockport.* 1375, P.M. March 1899.

2687 **Shaver,** William Mitchell. *Topeka, Kansas, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Grand Secretary** (R.A.) January 1903.

2688 **Shaw,** B. 65 *King William Street, London, E.C.* 1950. March 1901.

2689 **Shaw,** Benjamin. *Wharfedale, Carlbourne Terrace, Menston, Leeds.* 2669. October 1902.

2690 **Shaw,** George Arthur. *Garrison Side, Hull.* 57, P.M. October 1906.

2691 **Shaw,** Gilbert Sheeldham. 36 *Bryanston Square, London, W.* 859. October 1908.

2692 **Shaw,** James. *Youngwoods, Headington, near Oxford.* 1515. October 1904.

2693 **Shaw,** T. W. *c/o J. Young, Esq., Masonic Temple, St. Andrew's Street, Pretoria, Transvaal.* 361 (I.C.) May 1906.

2694 **Shears,** Thomas Edward. 378 *Lafayette Street, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.* 117, P.M., *2*, P.H.P. November 1906.

2695 **Sheffield,** Col. Frank. *Palaspai, Daleham Gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 2029, P.M. June 1894.

2696 **Shelbourne,** Hugh John. 70 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 2652. June 1904.

2697 **Shephard,** George Waterman. 29 *Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C.* 65. June 1906.

2698 **Shepherd,** Edward L. *The Lindens, Abingdon, Berkshire.* P.Pr.G.W. November 1893.

2699 **Shepherd,** John Edward. *Opposite Race-course, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613. Oct. 1907.

2700 **Sheppard,** Richard John. *Parsonstown, Ireland.* P.Pr.Gr.Sec., Midland Counties. May 1899.

2701 **Sherman,** William Ross. 4 *Westminster Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* **Senior Grand Steward,** 30, P.M. *1*. May 1893.

2702 **Sherras,** Frederick Alex. 6 *Rochester Row, Westminster, London, S.W.* 1608, L.R., *2030*. March 1901.

2703 **Sherratt,** J. *c/o Messrs. Sherratt & Hughes, Cross Street, Manchester.* March 1907.

2704 **Sherren,** John Angel. *Helmsley, Weymouth.* P.Pr.S.G.W., Pr.G.Sec., P.Pr.G.H. Nov. 1907.

2705 **Sherrington,** William Staunton. 10 *New Court, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* 198. June 1906.

2706 **Sherwood,** George Beverly. 206 *Weylosset Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 37, *1*. June 1908.

2707 ***Shields,** Isaac Mann. 122 *Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) May 1900.

2708 **Shields,** Sidney Walter. 16 *Firs Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 65, *65*. November 1907.

2709 **Shields,** Thomas Pollock. *The Elms, Biggleswade, Beds.* 1305. October 1907.

2710 **Shirk,** George H. *Hanover, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.G.M., Pennsylvania. October 1891.

2711 **Shirreff,** Hugh. *The Arches, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.* 2893, W.M., *91*. October 1907.

2712 **Shirrefs,** Robert Archibald. 312 *South Broad Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 33, P.M., *6*, P.H.P. Representative Grand Lodge of South Carolina. May 1895.

2713 **Short,** William Henry. *Nelson, New Zealand.* 40, P.M. October 1892.

2714 **Shread,** George. *Cambridge House, Trinity Road, Birchfield, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.W. May 1893.

2715 **Shryock,** Thomas J. *Masonic Temple, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.* **Grand Master, Maryland.** May 1890.

2716 **Shuttleworth,** Thomas Ernest, B.A. 5 *Park Avenue, Riverdale Road, Sheffield.* 2268. March 1904.

2717 ***Siau,** Raymond Louis, F.G.S. 15 *Merridale Lane, Wolverhampton.* 1838. June 1907.

2718 **Sibthorpe,** John. 33 *Molesworth Street, Dublin.* 4 (I.C.), P.M. March 1900.

2719 **Side,** Arthur Orsini. 34 *Lorne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.* 183, P.M., *720*, P.Z. May 1893.

2720 **Silberbauer,** Conrad Christian. P.O B. 263, *Cape Town.* **Deputy Grand Master** (D.C.) March 1889.

2721 **Silberbauer,** Charles Frederick. P.O. Box 921, *Cape Town.* 828, Lodge de Goede Hoop. Historical Commissioner in Europe for Pr.G.L. of South Africa, N.C. October 1891.

2722 **Silley,** Alfred Charles. *Constantinople.* 687, P.M. October 1903.

2723 ***Sim,** Harry Alexander, I.C.S., C.I.E. *c/o H. S. King & Co.*, 9 *Pall Mall, London, S.W.* P.Dis.G.W. June 1896.

2724 **Simcox,** A. H. A., I.C.S. *Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.* P.Dis.G.W., *757*, H. March 1904.

2725 **Simkin,** Lingard. *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.* 2207. October 1889.

2726 **Simmons,** Harold S. 4 *Elm Court, Temple, London, E.C.* 2466, W.M. November 1905.

2727 **Simner,** Abel. 3 *Grosvenor Court*, 137 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer.** October 1902.

2728 **Simner,** Percy Reginald Owen Abel, M.A. 137 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.* 357. June 1905.

2729 **Simon,** L. 46 *Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.* 1693, P.M., P.Z. May 1898.

2730 **Simonsen,** Sophus Heimann. *St. Kiobmagergade* 14, *Copenhagen.* Lodge zur Bruderkette, Hamburg. Local Secretary for Denmark. June 1887.

2731 **Simpson,** George Palgrave. 24 *Howe Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.* 2087, P.M., *1538*. June 1903.

2732 **Simpson,** Gilbert. *Calle Balcarce* 230, *Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires.* 2517, W.M., *617*. May 1906.

2733 **Simpson,** John. *South Mount, Cameron, Tasmania.* 4. June 1891.

2734 **Sinclair,** Alexander Duncan. 85 *Kingscourt Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 1297. January 1907.

2735 **Sinclair,** Robert. P.O., *Wellington South, New Zealand.* 816 (S.C.) March 1896.

2736 **Sington,** Harold Sigismund, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 23 *Cleveland Gardens, London, W.* 2807, W.M., *2807*, S.E. May 1908.

2737 **Sirr,** Harry. 50 *Twisden Road, Highgate Road, London, N.W.* 2416. May 1904.

2738 **Skirving,** J. B. *Ermelo, Transvaal.* 2354. June 1897.

2739 **Slack,** Arthur William. *Beechwood, Buxton, Derbyshire.* P.Pr.G.R. January 1891.

2740 **Slack,** Charles Henry. 115 *Chapeltown Road, Leeds.* 971. October 1907.

2741 **Sladden,** Robert. *Townsville Street, Queenton, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613, P.M. Local Secretary for Charters Towers. June 1898.

2742 **Sladen,** Capt. Joseph Alton. 722 *Flanders Street, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.* 32 (Wash. C.), P.M. June 1907.

2743 **Slater,** Frederick. *Evening Telegraph, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613. January 1905.

2744 **Slater,** Henry William. 192 *Osborne Road, Forest Gate, London, E.* 63, P.M. June 1906.

2745 **Slater,** Thomas, junr., B.A. *H.M.S. Cornwall, Special Service.* 838, *272*. January 1908.

2746 **Slater,** Thomas Henry. *Sonora, Tuolumne Co., California, U.S.A.* 8, J.W., *2*, K. May 1907.

2747 **Slaughter,** Mihill. 40 *Clifton Hill, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** 176, P.M. March 1906.

2748 **Slotegraaf,** Pieter George. *Jansenville, Cape Colony.* 1590. May 1906.

2749 **Small,** James Scott. *Innerleithen, Scotland.* 856. May 1898.

2750 **Small,** Henry Gordon. *Wythburn, Heaton Moor, Stockport.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.H. (R.A.), Cheshire. November 1897.

2751 **Small,** James Milu. 17 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.* 708, P.M., *1691*, P.Z. May 1899.

2752 **Smiles,** James Thomas. *Dept. of Mines, Sydney, New South Wales.* P.M. June 1897.

2753 **Smith,** Albert William. 47 *Lower Fant Street, Maidstone, Kent.* 503, P.M. & Sec., P.Pr.G.Reg. (R.A.) November 1907.

2754 **Smith,** Alfred Edwin. *Dee Street, Invercargill, New Zealand.* 9 (N.Z.C.), P.M. October 1903.

2755 **Smith,** Alfred Ernest. 53 *Chowringhwee Road, Calcutta.* 2441, P.M., *64* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1905.

2756 **Smith,** Arthur William. *The Chestnuts,* 34 *Garlies Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.* June 1907.

2757 ***Smith,** Capt. Benjamin Edwin. 15 *Kahun Road, Poona, India.* 2532, P.M., *1198*, P.Z. Oct. 1894.

2758 **Smith,** Charles. 65 *Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon, Surrey.* 19. October 1895.

2759 **Smith,** Charles Winlove. 50 *High Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. October 1891.

2760 **Smith,** Cornwell. 57 *Manor House Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 481, P.M., *481*. November 1903.

2761 **Smith,** D. Crawford. 19 *Queen Street, Perth, Scotland.* 3, P.M. Pr.G.Treas., Perthshire East. March 1898.

2762 **Smith,** D. M. 21 *Terminus Road, Eastbourne.* 2676, W.M. January 1906.

2763 **Smith,** Lieut. E. J. Jervis, R.F.A. *Brattamsley House, Lymington, Hants.* 357. January 1903.

2764 **Smith,** Edwin George. *c/o Standard Bank of South Africa,* 40 *Wall Street, New York, U.S.A.* 176. May 1905.

2765 **Smith,** George. *Bouldercombe, via Rockhampton, Queensland.* 819 (S.C.) March 1897.

2766 **Smith,** George Frederick. *Seabourne, Bonham Road, Brixton Hill, London, S.W.* **Past Grand Organist.** June 1899.

2767 ***Smith,** H. H. Montague. *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.* 3231, P.M. November 1906.

2768 **Smith,** Harry Jacob. *Springfield House, Edge Lane, Stretford, Manchester.* 1387. May 1907.

2769 **Smith,** Harry John. *Manager, Mine Office, Welgelegen Mine, via Olipdam, Cape Colony.* 2486, S.W. November 1906.

2770 **Smith,** Herbert. *The Orchards, College Road, Cheshunt, Herts.* 2948, P.M. January 1904.

2771 **Smith,** Herbert. 75 *Musters Road, West Bridgford.* 2890. January 1908.

2772 **Smith,** H. Squire. *King William's Town, Cape.* 1800, P.M., *853*. November 1898.

2773 **Smith,** James R. *Faribault, Minn., U.S.A.* 9, P.M. June 1908.

2774 **Smith,** James Thomas. 333 *Westminster Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 37, *1*. Oct. 1906.

2775 **Smith,** General John Corson. 65 *Sibley Street, Chicago.* **Past Grand Master.** May 1889.

2776 **Smith,** Joseph Collett. *Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.* 1965. May 1898.

2777 **Smith,** Joseph Walter. 6 *Newington, Liverpool.* 1675, P.M. October 1905.

2778 **Smith,** J. W. 170 *Dogsthorpe Road, Peterborough.* 2996, W.M. January 1906.

2779 **Smith,** Kirkman. 75 *Kitto Road, St. Catherine's Park, London, S.E.* 1982. January 1906.

2780 **Smith,** Montague Howard. *Queen's Park Works, Lansdale Road, Kilburn, London, N.W.* 280, *280*. March 1895.

2781 **Smith,** Philip Henry Waddel. *Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.* 576. Nov. 1905.

2782 **Smith,** Robert, Jun. *Mine Office, Dannhauser, Natal.* P.Dis.G.D.C. May 1898.

2783 **Smith,** Robert George. *Rostrevor, Newmarket Road, Norwich.* Pr.G.Sup.W. October 1902.

2784 **Smith,** Robert Lincoln. 115 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* P.D Dis.G.M., *8.* March 1907.

2785 **Smith,** Robert Thursfield. 21 *Chester Road, Whitchurch, Salop.* 2311, J.W. March 1906.

2786 **Smith,** Rev. Samuel George, D.D., LL.D. 125 *College Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 3. March 1900.

2787 **Smith,** Thomas William Christopher, M.A. *Murtonroyd, Monkseaton, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.* 2279. January 1905.

2788 **Smith,** Tom Vincent. 5 *Ivy Lane, London, E.C.* 2625. October 1907.

2789 **Smith,** W. D. *Gendale, Osborn Road, Walton-on-Thames.* 2473. June 1907.

2790 **Smith,** William Ferguson. *Railway Offices, Offa, Nigeria, West Africa.* 2566. May 1904.

2791 **Smith,** William Henry, B.A. *State School, Monkland, Gympie, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C.). Local Secretary for Gympie. May 1891.

2792 **Smith,** William Leonard. 189 *Shrewsbury Road, East Ham, London, E.* 1638. March 1905.

2793 **Smith,** W. Price. *York House, Bangor, North Wales.* Pr.A.G.P. March 1901.

2794 **Smith,** William Richard Albert. 6 *Florence Street, Islington, London, N.* 1511. May 1906.

2795 **Smith-Rose,** William. 39 *Bark Place, Bayswater, London, W.* 1668, P.M., *890,* Z. Nov. 1906.

2796 **Smithies,** William Edward. *Springfield, Elland, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A). October 1888.

2797 **Smyth,** Charles Glastonbury. *Leavenworth, Wash., U.S.A.* 95, *24,* P.H.P. January 1908.

2798 **Snashall,** Percy Bardon. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1901.

2799 **Snelling,** William Walton. 14 *Semley Road, Brighton.* 1541, P.M., *1269,* P.Z. March 1893.

2800 **Snowball,** Fitzgerald. *Stanwix, St. Aubin's Avenue, Caulfield, Victoria.* 752 (E.C.). June 1892.

2801 **Snowball,** Oswald Robinson. 19 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* P.M. June 1892.

2802 **Soley,** Alexis. 786. June 1901.

2803 **Solomon,** Albert Joseph. 12 *Ninian Road, Cardiff.* 960, W.M., Pr.G.Treas., S. Wales, E.Div., *960.* October 1906.

2804 **Solomon,** William J. 87 *Nassau Street, New York, U.S.A.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies.** *170.* October 1908.

2805 **Solomons,** Israel. 91 *Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, London, W.* 1349. November 1907.

2806 **Solomons,** Maurice E., J.P. 26 *Waterloo Road, Dublin.* **Grand Steward, Past Reg. R.A. Instruction.** March 1901.

2807 **Soltau,** William Edward. 151 *Aussere Wiener Strasse, Munich, Germany.* 257, P.M. May 1903.

2808 **Soole,** William. *Dunstable Lodge, Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey.* 946. June 1903.

2809 **Sorrell,** John Edward, R.N.R. *Lal Ghar, Engayne Gardens, Upminster, Essex.* 19. May 1900.

2810 **South,** Benjamin Herbert. *Grahamstown, Cape.* 651 (S.C.), P.M., *118* (S.C.), P.Z. March 1895.

2811 **Spafford,** Frederick Angier. *Flandreau, South Dakota, U.S.A.* 11, P.M., *19.* May 1895.

2812 **Spalding,** Frank Wilby. 47 *Newmarket Terrace, Newmarket Road, Norwich.* 213, W.M. Oct. 1902.

2813 **Spalding,** Fred. 4 *High Street, Chelmsford, Essex.* 276, P.M., *276,* P.Z. May 1907.

2814 **Spalding,** John Tricks, J.P. 22 *Villa Road, Nottingham.* **Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** May 1894.

2815 **Sparkman,** Charles P. 448 *Ellison Street, Paterson, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 45, P.M., *10,* P.H.P. March 1907.

2816 **Sparks,** Harry James. 72 *Cromwell Gardens, London, S.W.* **Past Grand Deacon.** P.D.Dis.G.M., Bengal. March 1893.

2817 **Spencer,** Frank. 55 *Godwin Street, Bradford.* 1648, *302.* November 1907.

2818 **Spencer,** Thomas. 39 *The Square, Fairfield, near Manchester.* 1774, W.M. January 1900.

2819 **Spielman,** Arthur. *Alexandra Hotel, Nunhead, London, S.E.* 65, *65.* November 1907.

2820 **Spielman,** Ferdinand J. 56 *Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.* 559. March 1906.

2821 **Spill,** W. A. *Masonic Temple, Warren, Ohio, U.S.A.* 3, P.M. May 1905.

2822 **Spong,** Thomas. 205, *Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.* 1677. January 1908.

2823 **Sponneck,** Count Carl Waldemar. *Hop Exchange, London Bridge, London, S.E.* 2105. P.M., *720,* P.Z. May 1901.

2824 **Spooner,** Howard. *Foundry House, Hednesford, Cannock, Staffordshire.* 1520, P.M., Pr.G.Treas., Pr.G.1st A.Soj. January 1907.

2825 **Springett,** Bernard H. 20 *Tudor Street, London, E.C.* 2430. P.M., *19.* November 1903.

2826 **Squier,** Hamilton R. 206 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* 454. March 1899.

2827 **Squires,** James William. 8 *Frenches Road, Redhill, Surrey.* 176 (Wis.C.), P.M. January 1905.

2828 **Squires,** William. *The Hollies, Pannal, Leeds.* 1221. March 1901.

2829 **Staben,** Albert. Box 1032, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 958, P.M. January 1907.

2830 **Stacey,** William Arthur. *Abilene, Kansas, U.S.A.* 66, W.M. May 1906.

2831 **Stacy,** Jonathan Sargeant. 164 *Shoreditch, London, E.C.* 1572, P.M. March 1904.

2832 **Stafford,** G. *City Sawmills, Wellington, New Zealand.* 132 (N.Z.C.) May 1905.

2833 **Staffurth,** Ernest H. *Ryde House, Petworth, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.Reg., P.Pr.G.S.N. November 1907.

2834 **Staley,** George Whittle. *High Street, Bognor, Sussex.* 1726. May 1906.

2835 **Starkey,** John W. *Gas Office, La Valletta, Malta.* P.Dep.G.M., Dis.G.H., Malta. Local Secretary for Malta. January 1888.

2836 **Starkey,** Richard Ball. *Ankerstead, Leicester.* 2429, P.M., P.Pr.G.W. October 1900.

2837 **Stauffer,** William Ferdinand. *Barnsbury Works, Barnsbury Street, London, N.* 19. May 1893.

2838 **Staynes,** William Henry. *The Ferns, Belgrave, Leicester.* P.Pr.G.St.B. March 1902.

2839 **St. Clair,** Ernest. 48 *Hatton Garden, London, E.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** May 1895.

2840 **Stead,** Lieut.-Col. J. Walter. *Ridgecote, Headingley, Leeds.* 2608, P.M., Pr.G.Reg. May 1905.

2841 **Stean,** Louis N. 2 *Drayton Park, Holloway, London, N.* 3089. October 1907.

2842 **Stearns,** Arthur Edmund. 99 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.C.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1908.

2843 ***Steavenson,** Joseph, B.A. *c/o H. S. King & Co., Pall Mall, London, S.W.* P.Dis G.W., P.Dis.G.R. (R.A.), Madras. January 1893.

2844 **Stecker,** Ernest. *c/o B.T.A.,* Box 41, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 2479, P.M. November 1900.

2845 **Steele,** Lawrence. *Fernside, Waterloo Road, Freemantle, Southampton.* 359, P.M. Nov. 1891.

2846 **Steele,** William Frederick, M.B., B.S. *Tockwith, near York.* 381, P.M., *381,* P.Z. March 1898.

2847 **Steggles,** William Henry. *Dunloe, Croft Road, Godalming, Surrey.* 2121, P.M., P.Pr.Dep.G.D.C., 777, P.Z , Pr.G.St.B., Surrey. June 1902.

2848 **Steinberg,** Edward Jaquiery. 38 *Bread Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.* 2408. May 1908.

2849 **Stephens,** Samuel George. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* P.Dis.G.S.B. October 1895.

2850 **Stephenson,** William Henry. 16 *New Union Street, London, E.C.* 2530. March 1902.

2851 **Stevens,** Albert Clark. *Paterson, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 88, P.M., *33,* P.H.P. May 1895.

2852 ***Stevens,** Daniel Collenette, F.R.G.S , F.R.C.I. *City Club, Cape Town.* 1409. May 1889.

2853 ***Stevens,** Frank, M.I.C.E. P.Dis.G.S.B., Madras. March 1895.

2854 **Stevens,** John Thomas. 2765. March 1902.

2855 **Stevens,** John William, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. 21 *New Bridge Street, London, E.C.* 2234, P.M., *720,* P.Z. June 1891.

2856 **Stevenson,** Ernest Percy. 951 *Corrientes, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 1025, Sec., *1025.* Jan. 1907.

2857 **Stevenson,** John Dunlop. *Freemasons' Hall, Perth, West Australia.* **Grand Secretary.** October 1900.

3858 **Stevenson,** W. P.O. Box 33, *Mafeking, South Africa.* 2534. November 1906.

2859 **Steward,** John Alfred. *The Fort Royal, Worcester.* 280, P.M., P.Pr.J.G.D. October 1904.

2860 **Stewart,** Alan McKenzie. *Winnepeg, Manitoba, Canada.* P.Dis.D.G.M. March 1900.

2861 **Stewart,** Charles H. *Melbourne, Florida, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Deacon.** *5.* March 1899.

2862 **Stewart,** James Alexander. *Hobson Buildings, Fort Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* 53 (S.C.), *36* (S.C.) October 1908.

2863 **Stewart,** Robert. 13 *Oxford Terrace, Gateshead, Co. Durham.* 428, P.M., *48,* P.Z. Nov. 1895.

2864 **Steyermann,** Max. 56 *Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, London, W.* 1180. November 1905.

2865 **Still,** Percy. 19 *Cadogan Gardens, London, S.W.* 176, P.M. January 1907.

2865 **Stillson,** Henry Leonard. *Bennington, Vermont, U.S.A.* 13, P.M., *39.* March 1892.

2867 **Stimson,** Edward. 52 *Brixton Hill, London, S.W.* 15, P.M., L.R. May 1898.

2868 **Stimson,** Edwin Charles, A.R.I.B.A. 22 *Atherton Road, Forest Gate, London, E.* 2376. Jan. 1896.

2869 **Stirling,** James Heron. 24 *College Gardens, Belfast.* 36, P.M., Pr.S.G.W., Antrim, *36,* P.K. March 1908.

2870 **Stitt,** Rev. Samuel Stewart, M.A. *Stretham Rectory, Ely.* 3133, W.M., P.Pr.G.Chap., Hants. and Isle of Wight. *2621,* J. March 1896.

2871 **St. John,** Louis Frederick. 33 *Havelock Road, Hastings.* 1184, *40.* Local Secretary for East Sussex. May 1894.

2872 **Stockings,** William F. 22 *Newmarket Road, Norwich.* 943, P.M. October 1902.

2873 **Stocks,** William Henry. *Aileanchraggan, Aberfeldy, N.B.* **Past Grand Organist.** March 1902.

2874 **Stohwasser,** Lieut.-Col. Francis Joseph. 103 *Priory Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** June 1903.

2875 **Stokes,** Charles. *Cecil House, Highfields, Sheffield.* 1239, P.M. October 1900.

2876 **Story,** John Alexander. 84 *Oxford Street, London, W.* 1287. March 1903.

2877 **Stow,** Ernest Charles Sergeant. *Thornton House, Hull Road, Hessle, near Hull.* 250, P.M. January 1906.

2878 **Stowell,** Clarence Warner, Ph.D. 357 *Westminster Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 22, Maine. May 1906.

2879 ***Strangways,** Leonard R., M.A., M.R.I.A., F.R.S.A.I. 56 *Holland Road, Kensington, London, W.* 357 (I.C.), *33* (I.C.) March 1898.

2880 **Stratton,** Buchan Francis. *Blandford Lodge,* 365 *High Road, Chiswick, London, W.* 49, P.M., *22,* P.Z. November 1895.

2881 **Stratton,** William Joseph. P.Pr.G.D.C., Bucks. March 1899.

2882 **Street,** Oliver Day. *Guntersville, Ala., U.S.A.* 209, P.M., *130,* H.P. October 1908.

2883 **Strochlin,** Dr. Paul Charles. 6 *Rue des Puits, St. Pierre, Geneva.* Lodge Union et Travail. October 1906.

2884 **Stuart,** Alick Graham. *Mackay, Queensland.* 737 (S.C.) November 1900.

2885 **Stubbs,** Dr. Percy Belford Travers, J.P. *Wynberg, Cape Colony.* 2577, P.M. March 1897.

2886 **Stubington,** Arthur Stewart. 15 *Kinnoull Mansions, Rowhill Road, Clapton, London, N.E.* 1347. November 1898.

2887 **Stumm,** Charles. *Brisbane, Queensland.* 908, P.M. May 1907,

2888 **Sturrock,** Capt. G. C., R.A. *Cordite Factory, Wellington, India.* 2885. October 1903.

2889 **Sturton,** John Gilbert. *Broad Bridge Street, Peterborough.* 2996, *442.* May 1905.

2890 **Sturton,** Walter Harold. *Cumbergate, Peterborough.* 2533, W.M., *442,* P.S. June 1907.

2891 **Stuttaford,** Richard. P.O. Box 394, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 81 (N.C.), P.M. October 1907.

2892 **Stuttaford,** William Foot. *Cleveland, Worcester Park, Surrey.* P.Dis.G.Tr., W.D.S.A. June 1897.

2893 **Subramanyam,** N., Barrister, Gov. Pleader. *The Luz, Madras.* Dis.G.Treas. June 1893.

2894 **Sudlow,** Robert Clay. *Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) October 1892.

2895 **Sulley,** John. 46 *Cannon Street, London, E.C.* 1804, P.M., L.R., *1716,* J. November 1905.

2896 **Sullivan,** John. 152 *Drury Lane, London, W.C.* 2956, W.M. November 1907.

2897 **Summers,** Herbert Dixon. *Postmaster, I.C.P.O., Tientsin, North China.* Dis.G.Stew. Oct. 1907.

2898 **Sumner,** Reginald Philip. *Westfield House, Gloucester.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer,** (R.A.) January 1895.

2899 **Sundstrom,** Carl Alfred. 4444 *Main Street, Manayunk, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 444 P.M., *175,* **Grand King.** October 1904.

2900 **Sutherland,** Major Alic. *c/o Messrs. Cox & Co.,* 16 *Charing Cross, London, S. W.* P.Dis.G.W., Egypt and Soudan, P.Dis.G.S., Punjab. January 1908.

2901 **Sutton,** S. John. *Darabe, via Emtento, Tembuland, South Africa.* October 1894.

2902 **Swales,** William. 38 *Blackwellgate, Darlington.* 1650, P.M., *111,* P.Z. June 1905.

2903 **Sweatman,** J. A. 80 *Bowes Road, Palmer's Green, London, N.* 183. March 1901.

2904 **Sweet,** John Thomas. 7 *Lancaster Place, Strand, London, W.C.* 2721, P.M., L.R. June 1897.

2905 **Swemmer,** Francis Gerald. *Cape Police, Aberdeen, Cape Colony.* 1469. March 1907.

2906 **Swift,** Frank. 6 *Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.* 2024. June 1906.

2907 **Swinden,** Francis George. 27 *Temple Street, Birmingham.* Pr.G.Sec. **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). January 1893.

2908 **Swinn,** Charles. 125 *Upper Moss Lane, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.S.B., (R.A.). June 1894.

2909 **Sykes,** Edwin. *Union Bank Yard, New Street, Huddersfield.* 1783, W.M. January 1904.

2910 ***Symns,** Robert Corser Montford, I.C.S. *c/o A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, Burma.* Dis.G.J.W., Dis.G.P.J. March 1901.

2911 **Symons,** William Wallace. 7 *Farcliffe Terrace, Bradford.* 2321, *302.* January 1906.

2912 **Taber,** George H. *Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.* 51, *91.* January 1906.

2913 **Tackey,** Henry Phelps. *Sydney, Cape Colony.* 3142, S.W. May 1907.

2914 **Tackley,** Rev. Frederick James, M.A. *The Vestry, Parish Church, Bingley.* P.Dis.G.Chap., S.A., W.Div., 2538. October 1898.

2915 **Tallby,** William. 89 *Herbert Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 13, P.M., *13,* P.Z. May 1893.

2916 **Tallent-Bateman,** Charles Tallent. 40 *Brasenose Street, Manchester.* 1375. March 1900.

2917 ***Tangye,** Edgar. *Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Staffordshire.* 1369, J.D. March 1907.

2918 **Tapper,** William Court Parsons. 41 *Newick Road, Clapton, London, N.E.* 2884. January 1907.

2919 **Tarnay,** Henri. 1 *Zelinkagasse* 13, *Vienna.* Schiller Lodge. October 1899.

2920 **Tarrant,** Herbert. *Colombo, Ceylon.* 2170. March 1899.

2921 **Tarrant,** W. H. *Witney, Oxon.* 1703, P.M., P.Pr.G.O. January 1897.

2922 **Tate,** Clement John Gifford. *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.* 1022, P.M. January 1899.

2923 **Tate,** John. *Bawnmore, Whitehouse, Co. Antrim.* **Past Grand Deacon.** P.Dep. Dis.Gr.Master, Bombay. October 1893.

2924 **Tate,** Leonard George. 20 *Bucklersbury, London, E.C.* 1351, *19.* March 1904.

2925 **Taubman,** Edward Teare. *Aberdeen, South Dakota, U.S.A.* 38, P.M., *14.* May 1895.

2926 **Taylor,** D. A. *Waimate, Canterbury, New Zealand.* 99, P.M. October 1904.

2927 ***Taylor,** Edward Reginald. *Medomsley, Sidcup, Kent.* 190. March 1900.

2928 **Taylor,** Francis Robert. 12 *Pleydell Avenue, Stamford Brook, London, W.* 2416. January 1905.

2929 ***Taylor,** George Frederick. *Clandeboye, Alcester Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.* 2480, *2678.* May 1905.

2930 ***Taylor,** George William, A.I.N.A. 116 *Cannon Street, London, E.C.* 171, *140.* October 1889.

2931 **Taylor,** Henry, F.S.A. 12 *Curzon Park, Chester.* 425, P.M., Pr.G.Reg. March 1901.

2932 **Taylor,** James Norman. *Golden, British Columbia.* 11, W.M. May 1907.

2933 **Taylor,** John, J.P., F.L.S., F.C.S. 15 *Lucius Street, Torquay.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. Jan. 1888.

2934 ***Taylor,** John Arnold. 166 *High Street, Clapham, London, S.W.* 1056. January 1905.

2935 **Taylor,** Joseph Henry. 29 *Lee Terrace, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 1275. October 1905.

2936 **Taylor,** Roland James. 31 *Northampton Street, Birmingham.* 739, *739.* June 1906.

2937 **Taylor,** Thomas. *Rosendale, The Brampton, Newcastle, Staffordshire.* **Past Junior Grand Deacon, Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) May 1900.

2938 **Taylor,** William Campbell. 1 *Horseguards' Avenue, London, S.W.* 913, P.M., P.Z. March 1898.

2939 **Taylor-Broun,** Dr. J. *Carsluith, Main Street, Jeppestown, Transvaal.* 265 (I.C.), P.M., 3215, P.M. June 1898.

2940 **Tennant,** David, jun. Box 232, *Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. November 1898.

2941 **Terry,** Major-General Astley. 48 *Combe Park, Bath.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** October 1897.

2942 **Terry,** Lieut.-Col. Astley Herbert, A.S.C. 27 *Inglis Road, Colchester.* **Deputy Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) March 1899.

2943 **Terry,** James. 143 *Tufnell Park Road, London, N.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** June 1888.

2944 **Terry,** John Albert. *Melrose House, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 975. March 1902.

2945 **Tharp,** Henry Walter. *Mexboro House, Knighton Drive, Leicester.* 49. May 1895.

2946 **Tharp,** John Alfred. 9 *Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.* 1228, P.M., *55,* P.Z. Nov. 1895.

2947 **Tharp,** William Anthony. 86 *Ladbroke Grove, London, W.* 49, P.M., P.Z. May 1895

2948 **Thaxter,** Frank William. 224 *Dwight Building, Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A.* 316, P.M. October 1899.

2949 **Thibaut,** John Stanley. *Donaldsonville, Louisiana, U.S.A.* 251, *2.* June 1896.

2950 **Thielsen,** Henry Bune. 227 *Capitol Street, Salem, Oregon, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** October 1907.

2951 **Thomas,** Alfred James. 30 *Regent Street, London, S.W.* 1, P.M. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** March 1900.

2952 **Thomas,** D. L. 23 *Bromley Street, Commercial Road, London, E.* 2867, W.M., *65,* S.N. Nov. 1907.

2953 **Thomas,** Hugh James Protheroe. *Tygwyn, Haverfordwest.* 464. May 1906.

2954 **Thomas,** James Reginald. 36 *Breakspears Road, Brockley, London, S.E.* 1928, 2578, 1982, *1928,* S.N. March 1907.

2955 **Thomas,** J. J. 24 *Cavendish Road, Brondesbury, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** November 1894.

2956 **Thomas,** John. 10 *West Terrace, North Ormesby, Middlesborough.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., N. and E. Yorks. October 1898.

2957 **Thomas,** John Douglas. *Eton, Mackay, Queensland.* 2624, P.M. October 1895.

2958 **Thomas,** John Lloyd. 161 *W. 36th Street, New York, U.S.A.* 28, P.M., *8.* June 1903.

2959 **Thomas,** Richard Griffith, M.S.A., F.I.A.S. *Victoria Hotel, Menai Bridge, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.A.So, North Wales. May 1894.

2960 **Thomas,** Lieut.-Col. William Frederick, M.D., I.M.S. 9 *Tapton Ville Road, Broomhill, Sheffield.* 260, P.M., P.Dis.G.A.D.C., Madras. March 1900.

2961 **Thomas,** William Kingdon. *Elmsleigh, Hillside, Cotham, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Somerset. June 1891.

2962 **Thompson,** A. J. 10 *Drury Lane, Liverpool.* 2433, P.M., P.Z., P.Pr.G.S.B., Cheshire. March 1906.

2963 **Thompson,** Alfred S. 37 *West Side, Clapham Common, London, S.W.* 2795, 3144, J.D. January 1907.

2964 **Thompson,** Charles James. *Mount Vernon, Tulse Hill, London, S.W.* 2348, P.M. October 1908.

2965 **Thompson,** Edward James. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. March 1896.

2966 **Thompson,** Frank J. *Fargo, North Dakota, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary** (C. & R.A.), **Past Grand Master, North Dakota.** October 1894.

2967 **Thompson,** George. *Tanjong Pagar Dock Board, Singapore.* 508, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., E.Arch., *508.* Local Secretary for Singapore. January 1908.

2968 **Thompson,** Henry Clay. 160 *South 9th Street, Newark, N.J., U.S.A.* 3219. May 1908.

2969 ***Thompson,** John. *Albion Brewery, Mile End, London, E.* 2242. November 1892.

2970 **Thompson,** John Campbell, J.P. *Perth House, Anlaby Road, Hull.* 1010, P.M. May 1906.

2971 **Thompson,** John William. *Newholme, Heaton, Bolton, Lancs.* P.Pr.G.D., E. Lancs. March 1892.

2972 **Thompson,** Ralph. *Sandgate, Berwick-on-Tweed.* P.Pr.G.W. March 1890.

2973 **Thompson,** Reginald Swire. Box 157, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2792, P.M. May 1905.

2974 **Thompson,** William Roper. 26 *Milton Avenue, Highgate, London, N.* 1507, P.M., *2397,* P.Z. January 1896.

2975 ***Thomson,** Andrew. *Middle Crescent, Middle Brighton, Victoria.* **Past Grand Deacon. Past Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R A.), **Victoria.** June 1892.

2976 **Thomson,** Matthew. 34 *Poplar Grove, West Kensington Park, London, W.* 2795, 3144. Oct. 1906.

2977 **Thomson,** Octavius Leopold. 47 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.* 1624. November 1903.

2978 **Thomson,** Reginald Alexander. 1 *Greenfield Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 3041. March 1907.

2979 **Thorne,** Sir William. *Adderley Street, Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.). June 1894.

2980 **Thornton,** Robert Gidley. *Hill Brow, Meads, Eastbourne.* 2233, W.M., *1750.* June 1907.

2981 **Thornton,** Robert S., M.B. *Deloraine, Manitoba, Canada.* **Past Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Manitoba. May 1897.

2982 ***Thornton,** William Eber. *Deynecourt, Frodsham, Warrington.* 2651, W.M., *148.* June 1897.

2983 **Thornton,** William Henry Lindsay. *Tower Hill, Aubigny, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 2338. October 1893.

2984 **Thurston,** A. Judge. *Kingswear, Dartmouth Road, Hendon, London, N.W.* 1507. June 1907.

2985 **Thurston,** John Neville Oldfield. *c/o Bank of Rangoon, Rangoon, Burma.* 1268, P.M., P.J. June 1908.

2986 **Thwaites,** C. 22 *Chancery Lane, London, E.C.* 2319, P.M. March 1899.

2987 **Tickle,** William John Wilson. *Seaview, Slindon, near Arundel, Sussex.* 1765. October 1903.

2988 **Tidman,** Charles W. *Tunstall Avenue, West Hartlepool.* 940, P.M. January 1899.

2989 **Tiffany,** William Henry. P.O.B. 387, *Cape Town.* Lodge de Goede Hoop. Hon. Sec. Masonic Education Fund of South Africa. Local Secretary for South Africa, West Division. May 1897.

2990 **Tijou,** Charles J. R. *County Court, Bow Road, London, E.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** January 1898.

2991 **Timme,** Henry Frederick Oscar. *Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C.* 238, *1615.* Jan. 1902.

2992 **Timms,** Thomas Martin. 23 *Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, London, S.E.* 857. March 1905.

2993 **Tipper,** Harry. 35 *The Grove, Hammersmith, London, W.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) June 1889.

2994 **Tobias,** Henry A. 20 *St. Catherine's Terrace, Hove, Sussex.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** October 1903.

2995 **Todd,** John J. 12 *High Street, Paisley, N.B.* 129, Sub.M. March 1905.

2996 **Todd,** William George. 1 *French Church Terrace, Waterford.* 32, P.M., *32,* P.K., P.Pr.G.S.D. March 1906.

2997 **Tomlinson,** Rev. Edward Murray. *The Castle House, Petersfield, Hampshire.* P.Pr.G.P. Oct. 1907.

2998 **Tonkin,** Alfred James. *St. Ives, Worrall Road, Clifton, Bristol.* 1755, P.M., P.Pr.S.G.D., Somerset, *935, 68,* P.Z. November 1892.

2999 **Tonkin,** Rev. Charles Douglas. *Stamford Hill, Durban, Natal.* Dis.G.Chap. May 1898.

3000 **Toomey,** Mark Anthony. 283 *Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.* P.M. **Deputy Grand Secretary.** Local Secretary for New South Wales. October 1906.

3001 **Totton,** Joseph Harold. *c/o R. Meyer, Esq.,* 13 *University Square, Belfast.* 243 (I.C.) March 1906.

3002 **Towning,** James. 22 *Sackville Street, London, W.* 2857, J.D. May 1907.

3003 **Townley,** Frederick M. *Sayreville, Middlesex Co., New Jersey, U.S.A.* 63, 4. March 1904.

3004 **Tozer,** Edward. 84 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 3049, 58. June 1905.

3005 **Traylen,** George Dodson. 33 *Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, B.I.* 944, J.W., 1100, Treas. May 1907.

3006 **Treleaven,** Philip William John. 40 *Queen Street, Portsmouth.* 342, *342.* January 1903.

3007 ***Trentham,** George. *Cowhayes, Solihull, Warwickshire.* 1246, *482.* October 1900.

3008 **Truelove,** Arthur. 24 *Wostenholm Road, Sheffield.* 139, S.W., *1239,* P.S. October 1907.

3009 **Tucker,** Ernest F., M.D. Room 422, *Marguam Building, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 55. November 1907.

3010 **Turnbull,** Charles E. *Oaklands, Lovelace Gardens, Surbiton, Surrey.* 190 P.M., L.R. May 1907.

3011 **Turner,** A. *Brook House,* 10-11 *Walbrook, London, E.C.* 416, P.M., P.Pr.G.Reg., Surrey. Nov. 1906.

3012 **Turner,** George Edward. *Purbeck, Blandford, Dorset.* P.Pr.Sup.W. March 1892.

3013 **Turner,** John J. C. *Essex Hall, Colchester.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) June 1900.

3014 **Turner,** William Hogg. 9 *The Oaks, Sunderland.* 949, P.M., J. October 1908.

3015 **Turple,** David Whyte. 12 *Belle Vue Crescent, Sunderland.* 80, P.M., *80,* H. October 1908.

3016 **Turtlebury,** Frederick George. 8 *Sedgeford Road, Uxbridge Road, London, W.* 2763. June 1907.

3017 **Tweddil,** Samuel Milburn. *Pretoria, Transvaal.* Lodge Connaught (I.C.), P.M. January 1906.

3018 **Tyler,** Horace Walter. *Masonic Temple, Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer** (R.A.). March 1907.

3019 **Tyndale-Biscoe,** Lieut.-Col. A. S., R.F.A., *R.A. Mess, Woolwich, London, S.E.* 988. October 1896.

3020 **Uff,** Thomas. 43 *Fordwich Road, Brondesbury, London, N.W.* 3144. October 1907.

3021 **Uhlig,** Curt Oscar. *Broad Street Place, Blomfield Street, London, E.C.* 1969. October 1897.

3022 **Ulstrup,** A. Norman. *Stavanger, Norway.* 5. January 1899.

3023 **Unwin,** Arthur Harry. *Rosario Electric Co., Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* 2960, J.D., 1553. January 1906.

3024 **Urwin,** Thomas H. *Shafto Leazes, Hexham, Northumberland.* 1626. October 1906.

3025 **Uttley,** Edwin A. P.O. Box 38, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 2464, 2566. June 1906.

3026 **van Der Gon,** Dr. W. H. Denier. 45 *Valerius Straat, Amsterdam.* October 1906.

3027 **van Duzer,** F. C. 114 *Southampton Row, London, W.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** June 1906.

3028 **van der Heyden,** Alexander Frederik. 3 *St. John's Terrace, Middlesborough.* 2391, *602.* January 1907.

3029 **van Oppen,** Gerrit Jansz. *Casilla Correo 169, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* P.Dis.A.G.P. January 1907.

3030 **Vane-Stow,** Major Harry. 24 *Holborn, London, E.C.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** June 1902.

3031 ***Vassar-Smith,** Richard Vassar. *Charlton Park, Cheltenham.* **Past Grand Deacon.** November 1888.

3032 **Vaughan,** J. C. M. *Hughenden, Whitecross, Hereford.* 120, P.M., *120* (S.C.), P.Pr.G.P. March 1900.

3033 **Vaughan,** Lieut.-Col. T. T., R.A. *Fort St. George, Madras.* May 1889.

3034 **Vaux,** T. R. *Montbretia, Ilkley, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., West Yorkshire. June 1897.

3035 **Veale,** Dr. Herbert Prior. *Crow Pharmacy, Pretoria, Transvaal.* 770 (S.C.), P.M , *231* (S.C.) *P.Z.* October 1903.

3036 **Venables,** Harry Goward Philip. 55 *Talbot Street, Canton, Cardiff.* 1992, Treas. June 1908.

3037 **Venables,** Rowland George. *Oakhurst, Oswestry, Shropshire.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.), **England.** January 1889.

3038 ***Vernon,** William. *Teanhurst, Tean, Stoke-on-Trent.* P.Pr.G.S.B. May 1899.

3039 **Vibert,** Arthur Lionel, I.C.S. *Madura, Madras.* P.Dis.G.D., P.Pr.G.S.B. Local Secretary for Madras, Bombay, N.W. Provinces and Oudh. January 1895.

3040 **Vickers,** Sydney Furze. 6 *Devonshire Square, London, E.C.* 1704, P.M. June 1903.

3041 **Victor,** Maurice. 1 *Arundel Square, Barnsbury, London, N.* 101, W.M. January 1907.

3042 **Vigo,** James George. 8 *Hanover House, Regent's Park, London, N.W.* 1671, P.M. October 1898.

3043 **Vince,** Quarter-Master Sergt. A. H. *1st W.I. Regt., Sierra Leone, W. Africa.* 2519, P.M., *207.* October 1908.

3044 **Vine,** George Henry Meston. 85 *Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.* 3111. March 1906.

3045 **Vogel,** C. 53 *Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.* 238. March 1902.

3046 **Vogeler,** G. 17 *Philpot Lane, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 238. June 1903.

3047 **Vroom,** James. *St. Stephen, New Brunswick.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand King.** June 1907.

3048 **Waddell,** John. *c/o Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank, Singapore.* 1152, *1152.* June 1908.

3049 **Wade,** Henry Logan. *Victoria Arcade Buildings, Auckland, New Zealand.* 689. March 1901.

3050 **Wade,** Samuel Duncombe. *Moncrieff,* 114 *Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea.* 1228, P.M. November 1893.

3051 **Waggoner,** Edward Franklin. 114 *Steven Street, Spokane, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** 2. January 1908.

3052 **Waite,** Arthur Edward. *Sidmouth Lodge, South Ealing, London, W.* 2430. March 1902.

3053 **Wakeford,** George William. *Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada.* **Grand Lecturer, Past Grand Secretary, Past Deputy Grand Master of Prince Edward Island, Past Grand King, Grand Chapter of Nova Scotia.** March 1888.

3054 **Walden,** Robert Woolley. *Bella Vista, Upper Warlingham, Surrey.* 2882. March 1903.

3055 **Waley,** Capt. John D. 23 *Bryanston Square, London, W.* 2524, W.M. May 1906.

3056 ***Walker,** Alexander. *City Chambers,* 249 *George Street, Glasgow.* 873, P.M., *122,* P.Z. Oct. 1901.

3057 **Walker,** Frank. 26 *Abingdon Road, Brooklands, Manchester.* 2144. October 1906.

3058 ***Walker,** Col. G. Walton. *The Firs, West Bromwich.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** Dep.Pr.Gr.Master, Pr.G.S.E., Staffs. November 1904.

3059 **Walker,** John. 504 *Oxford Street, London, W.* 30. May 1906.

3060 **Walker,** Maurice Anson, M.D. *Dillon, Montana, U.S.A.* 30, P.M., *8,* P.H.P., Dep.G.H.P., Montana. January 1903.

3061 **Walker,** William. 96 *Pinstone Street, Sheffield.* 1239, Sec., *1239,* 1st A.Soj. October 1907.

3062 **Walker,** William Henry. *Elmslie, Denmark Avenue, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 2272, P.M. January 1906.

3063 **Wallbach,** Captain D. 16 *Forest Drive, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 1056, P.M. November 1898.

3064 **Wallis,** John George. 31 *Albion Street, Hull.* 1511, P.M., *1511,* P.Z. October 1906.

3065 **Wallis,** R. F. Box 139, *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.* 2643, P.M., Dis.J.G.D., Transvaal. Local Secretary for Krugersdorp. May 1898.

3066 ***Wallis,** Walter Joseph. 2088. May 1902.

3067 **Walsh,** Albert. *Brackley, Kenilworth, Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.W., Eastern Division, South Africa. June 1897.

3068 **Walters,** Francis Isaac. *Parambore, Madras.* P.Dis.G.D., P.Pr.G.Soj. (R.A.) June 1896.

3069 **Waltho,** Peter. *The Beeches, Perry Bar, Staffordshire.* 482, S.D., *482.* October 1905.

3070 **Ward,** Frank W. *Kent Villa, Tavistock Road, Snaresbrook, Essex.* 31, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.Sec., *2182,* P.Z. June 1907.

3071 **Ward,** Gordon Berkeley. 645 *Avenida Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 2329, *617.* June 1907.

3072 **Ward,** John Sebastian Marlow. *The Vicarage, Wath-on-Dearne, Rotherham.* 859, *859.* March 1907.

3073 **Ward,** Martindale C., M.D., J.P. *Saltburn, Twickenham, Middlesex.* 23, P.M. June 1898.

3074 **Ward,** William Walter. 65 *Marriott Road, Tollington Park, London, N.* 1828, S.D. October 1908.

3075 **Warliker,** Lieut.-Col. Damodar, I.M.S. *25th M.I., Mauritius.* P.M. October 1896.

3076 **Warne,** George William. 130 *High Street, Homerton, London, N.E.* 65. May 1907.

3077 **Warne,** Henry. *Ferndale, West Parade, Norwich.* 1500, P.M. March 1907.

3078 **Warne,** John Herbert. 128 *Florence Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 2822. January 1905.

3079 **Warner,** William Thomas. 15 *Streathbourne Road, Upper Tooting, London, S.W.* 2272, P.M., P.Pr.G.So., Essex. May 1890.

3080 **Warren,** Herbert George. 13 *Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.* 1719. June 1904.

3081 **Warren,** James Syer. *Little Neston, Chester.* 979, P.M., *321,* Z. January 1894.

3082 **Warren,** John Willing. *Hamilton, Waikato, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Representative, Grand Lodge of Florida. January 1908.

3083 **Warrington,** Capt. Albert Francis Grosvenor. 542. October 1901.

3084 **Warrington,** Thomas. 147 *Vauxhall Walk, London, S.E.* 2262. October 1907.

3085 **Warvelle,** George W. 115 *Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.* P.M. **Grand High Priest.** March 1894.

3086 **Warwick,** Henry Sidney Robert. *Battleford, North West Territory, Canada.* 2507, Dis.Dep.G.M., Dis. No. 7 Saskatchewan. May 1901.

3087 **Washbourn,** T. A., jun. *Bell Lane, Gloucester.* 839. June 1900.

3088 **Washington,** Thomas Lowndes. *Marsa, Malta.* P.Dis.G.D. March 1900.

3089 **Waterlow,** Paul Langborne. *Fuzze Freeze, Bembridge, Isle of Wight.* 2545, P.M. May 1902.

3090 **Watkins,** Alan Percival. 48 *Lupus Street, London, S.W.* 3069. March 1907.

3091 **Watkins,** John Milton. *Crossways, Limpsfield, Surrey.* 2769, I.G. May 1908.

3092 **Watson,** Charles Henry. 97 *Hopton Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 2021. October 1907.

3093 **Watson,** Daniel Ernest. 6 *Lurline Gardens, Battersea Park, London, S.W.* **973.** **January** 1898.

3094 **Watson,** Harold Bernard. 97 *Hopton Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 2096. **June 1905.**

3095 ***Watson,** James Procter, J.P. *Castle Carrock, Cumberland* and *Bombay.* **944.** **May 1897.**

3096 **Watson,** John. *Bank of England, London, E.C.* 1839. October 1907.

3097 **Watson,** John R. *Westbrook, Darlington.* 1650. June 1905.

3098 **Watson,** Reginald Cyrus. 30 *Bedford Row, London, W.C.* 2427. March 1902.

3099 **Watson,** W. Box 17, *Potchefstroom, Transvaal.* 2828, P.M., *307* (S.C.), P.Z. **January** 1903.

3100 **Watton,** H. *Park Lodge, North Drive, Streatham Park, London, S.W.* 1348. **May 1908.**

3101 **Watts,** Charles John. 49 *Hornsey Rise Gardens, London, N.* 1491, I.G. **March 1908.**

3102 **Watts,** Joshua Dawson. 91 *Church Street, Lower Edmonton, London, N.* 1237. January 1907.

3103 **Waugh,** William James. *Seawood, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire.* 1545, P.M., *600.* March 1889.

3104 **Wavell,** G. H. 26 *Waldegrave Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.* 862, P.M., Sec. Jan. 1907.

3105 **Way,** the Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel James, P.C., D.C.L, LL.D., Chief Justice. *Freemasons' Hall, Flinders Street, Adelaide.* **Grand Master, South Australia.** January 1891.

3106 **Weatherilt,** Henry Charles. *Tsao, Palapye Road Station, British Protectorate, South Africa.* 1417. October 1889.

3107 **Weatherby,** Arthur Andrew Henry Wynne. *Christian Street, Kimberley, South Africa.* 1574. March 1905.

3108 **Weaver,** S. B. *Hill Crest, Melton Mowbray.* 1130, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B. **March 1906.**

3109 **Webb,** John. 12 *Westbourne Crescent, Hyde Park, London, W.* 92. January **1896.**

3110 **Webb,** J. A. *Roseneath, Elm Park, Stanmore, Middlesex.* 1549. May 1902.

3111 **Webb,** W. Howard. 17 *High Street, Kingston-on-Thames.* 1973. June 1905.

3112 **Webb,** William. 24 *Woodstock Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 1310. **October 1907.**

3113 **Webber,** William Henry. 7 *Great James Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.* **2374.** January 1906.

3114 **Webster,** Alfred George, M.D. *Ashleigh, Golcar, near Huddersfield.* 1645, *1645.* March 1901.

3115 **Webster,** George. *Middleton, N.E. Railway, South Africa.* 1581, P.M. **May 1892.**

3116 **Webster,** W. R. *Warkworth House, Bulwer Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 2663. Jan. 1906.

3117 **Weeden,** Sydney A. *Dagmar House, Rydon Crescent, Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C.* March 1900.

3118 **Weeks,** William Self. Local Secretary Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. *Clitheroe, East Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.Reg. (C. & R.A.), East Lancashire. March 1891.

3119 **Weir,** John. 92 *Wanstead Park Avenue, Manor Park, London, E.* 1693. **March 1907.**

3120 **Weis,** John Caspar. P.O. Box 434, *Peoria, Ill., U.S.A.* 263, P.M., D.Dis.G.M., 7. May 1908.

3121 **Weiss,** Arnold. 70 & 71 *Chiswell Street, London, E.C.* 1017, P.M. March 1903.

3122 **Welch,** Frederick John. *Christ Church School, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 2157. January 1907.

3123 **Wellcome,** Henry Solomon. *Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.* 3, P.M. January 1904

3124 **Weller-Poley,** Thomas. *West Broyle, Chichester, Sussex.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Dep.Pr.G.M. October 1906.

3125 **Wells,** Bryan Walter. *Mutdapilly, Queensland.* 808 (S.C.) May 1898.

3126 **Wells,** Dr. Charles. *Fairfield, Cookham Dean, Berkshire.* **Junior Grand Deacon, Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) November 1895.

3127 **Welsford,** William Oakley. 19-21 *Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* 1321, P.M., L.R., P.Z. Oct. 1900.

3128 ***Welsh,** William Henry. *Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire.* 2188. June 1899.

3129 **Wemyss,** John. *Neepawa, Manitoba, Canada.* 24, P.M. May 1901.

3130 **Wenborn,** F. M. 139 *Green Lanes, London, N.* 2861, P.M. June 1904.

3131 **Werbeck,** J. *Winckelmannstrasse* 2, *Dresden.* Zum Goldnen Kreuz. March 1905.

3132 **West,** Henry Hebard. 1010 *South Main Street, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.* 290, 57. June 1904.

3133 **West,** William Washington. 16 *Erskine Road, Walthamstow, London, N.E.* 2664. March 1898.

3134 **Weston,** Rev. Cecil Edward, M.A. *St. Mark's Vicarage, Peterborough.* 442, Ch. October 1908.

3135 **Weston,** Samuel Thomas. 9 *Church Road, Allahabad.* 269, 391. *269, 391.* June 1900.

3136 **Westropp,** Thomas Johnson, M.A., M.R.I.A. 115 *Strand Road, Sandymount, Dublin.* 143, P.M. November 1897.

3137 **Westwood,** W. F. T. *May Court, Alexandra Road, Addiscombe, Croydon, Surrey.* 1790, P.M. January 1904.

3138 **Wetherell,** Charles, F.C.I.S. *Keppel's Head Hotel, Portsmouth.* 3040. May 1905.

3139 **Whadcoat,** John Henry, F.R.G.S., F.S.S., M.S.A., F.C.A., etc., J.P. *Rockcliffe, Dalbeattie, N.B.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1894.

3140 **Wheeler,** Ernest Alfred. *Somerville, High Road, Wealdstone.* 3292, S.W., *1549.* June 1908.

3141 **Whiley,** Edwin. *Zeerust, Transvaal.* 1946, P.M October, 1893

3142 **Whish,** John David. Box 39, *Capitol P.O., Albany, New York, U.S.A.* 452, P.M., *242.* June 1900.

3143 **Whitaker,** W. S. 226 *Barry Road, East Dulwich, London, S.E.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant.** March 1898.

3144 **White,** Alfred Robert. 16 *Parkdale, Wolverhampton.* 526, W.M., *419.* May 1907.

3145 **White,** Charles. *Royal Hotel, Rangoon, Burma.* 2735, P.M. May 1906.

3146 **White,** Eugene Dolph. 610 *Oregonian Building, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 2, P.M., *3.* Nov. 1907.

3147 **White,** Harry French. *Topeka, Kan., U.S.A.* 51, P.M., 5, P.H.P., May 1908.

3148 **White,** Dr. Henry Francis La Touche. *Caxton, Cambs.* 2383, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Norths. & Hunts., *442,* H. May 1908.

3149 **White,** Henry Pearson. 34 *New Bridge Street, London, E.C.* 1541, P.M., *1901.* Jan. 1905.

3150 **White,** J., jun. 28 *Budge Row, Cannon Street, London, E.C.* 176, P.M. June 1898.

3151 **White,** Joseph Walwyn. *Huntley, Hunt's Cross, Liverpool.* 1908, P.M. June 1894.

3152 **White,** Thomas Jeston. 8 *Maldon Road, Acton, London, W.* 860, *860.* May 1898.

3153 **White,** Walter Mitchell. 18 *Edward Road, Canterbury.* 1449, *31.* January 1907.

3154 **White,** W. H. 1 *St. John's Wood Road, London, N.W.* 2488. March 1905.

3155 **Whited,** Oric O. 300 *Washington Avenue, S.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.* May 1907.

3156 **Whitehead,** J. Fred. 24 *Balliol Road, Bootle, Liverpool.* 799 (S.C.), *159* (I.C.). June 1895.

3157 **Whitehead,** Joseph T. 62 *Lucey Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E.* 1441, P.M., 2184, Sec., *2184,* Z. May 1907.

3158 **Whitley,** Edward Forbes. Mem. R.I., Cornwall. *Woodville, Truro, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.J.W., P.Pr G.J. March 1887.

3159 **Whitley,** Edwin John. *Hill Brow, Penarth.* 471, P.M., P.Z. October 1908.

3160 **Whitney,** Frank Irving. 826 *Dayton Avenue, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163, *45.* June 1908.

3161 **Whitney,** Harry Edward. *Faribault, Minn., U.S.A.* 9, P.M. June 1908.

3162 **Whittle,** F. M. *Beech Lea, Montague Road, Sale, Cheshire.* 163, P.M. May 1906.

3163 **Whyman,** H. F. *Gundulph Villas, Rochester, Kent.* P.Pr.J.G.D. May 1907.

3164 **Wiberg,** John Engelbert. 9 *Old Bond Street, London, W.* 1901, W.M., *1901,* J. November 1906.

3165 **Wiebe,** Carl Cornelius. *Hagenau 5, Hamburg.* **Past Grand Master, Hamburg.** May 1895.

3166 **Wigginton,** Edward John Doherty. 40 *Tweedy Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1820, P.M. March 1903.

3167 **Wilbur,** Newell Lee, A.A.G.O. 509 *Butler Exchange, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 36, P.M., *1.* Representative G. Lodge of Mississippi. **Grand Musical Director, R.A.** June 1889.

3168 **Wilcox,** Henry. *High Street, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.* P.Pr.G.D., *573,* P.Z. October 1907.

3169 **Wild,** Lewis. 21 *Elms Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 813. January 1899.

3170 **Wilding,** Longworth. 32 *Castle Street, Shrewsbury.* 74, J.D., *74,* 2nd A.So. January 1908.

3171 **Wiley,** P. J. D. 30 *Hawes Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1437. January 1902.

3172 **Wilke,** George. *Furstenwallstr.* 18, *Madgeburg, Germany.* Lodge z. goldenen Krone. Nov. 1898.

3173 **Wilkins,** Herbert Edward. *Education Office, Rangoon, Burma.* Dis.G.W., Dis.G.J. Local Secretary for Burma. June 1895.

3174 **Wilkinson,** Charles David. *Hong Kong.* 1026. October 1908.

3175 **Wilkinson,** Cuthbert. 4 *Ashbrooke Crescent, Sunderland.* 1389, P.M., P.Pr.J.G.W., *97,* P.Z. May 1908.

3176 **Wilkinson,** Francis James Robert. 50-52 *Southampton Row, London, W.C.* 11, P.M., 2741, W.M., *11,* H. June 1906.

3177 **Wilkinson,** Samuel Blaze. 69 *Billing Road, Northampton.* P.Pr.G.W. Local Secretary for the Province of Northampton and Huntingdonshire. November 1888.

3178 **Wilkinson,** William. *Albion Cottage, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham.* 1121, P.M., Pr.G.Reg. March 1902.

3179 **Wilkinson-Pimbury,** Charles James. 60 *Marmora Road, Honor Oak, London, S.E.* 1997, P.M., *1260,* P.Z. March 1887.

3180 ***Wilks,** E. T., F.R.G.S. *Ashlyns, Watford, Herts.* 18, P.M. October 1896.

3181 **Will,** Alexander. *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 389, P.M., *118* (S.C.), P.Z. January 1895.

3182 **Williams,** Alexander. Box 95, *Dayton, Texas, U.S.A.* 119, P.M., *33.* November 1904.

3183 **Williams,** Arthur Edward. *Market Street, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 828, *389.* June 1907.

3184 **Williams,** Charles Lewis. *Post Office, Kookynie, West Australia.* 63 (W.A.C.). October 1906.

3185 **Williams,** David James. *Ivy Bank, Chislehurst, Kent.* 176, J.W. May 1906.

3186 **Williams,** E. A. 1531. June 1907.

3187 **Williams,** Rev. Edmund Nelson Goddard. 105 *Kenilworth Court, Putney, London, S.W.* 1724, P.M. November 1894.

3188 **Williams,** Edward Lloyd. *Abboutiakoon, Tarkwar, Gold Coast Colony.* 1369. May 1904.

3189 **Williams,** Frederick John. *Shalmsford, Link Road, Epsom, Surrey.* 2899. June 1905.

3190 **Williams,** George Blackstone. *R. M. Office, Cape Town.* 1832. January 1892.

3191 **Williams,** George C. 7 *Hill's Place, Oxford Circus, London, W.* 25, J.W. May 1907.

3192 **Williams,** Harry. *Langton Castle, Bootle, Liverpool.* 2463, W.M. May 1906.

3193 **Williams,** Henry Montague. *Lee House, Dyke Road, Brighton.* *271*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R., Sussex. May 1895.

3194 **Williams,** Herbert James. Box 8, *G.P.O., Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Master,** January 1908.

3195 **Williams,** James. *Emberton Lodge, Newport Pagnell, Bucks.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** *1501.* January 1889.

3196 **Williams,** Jestyn. *Tivoli, Stow Hill, Newport, Monmouth.* 683. May 1906.

3197 **Williams,** J. F. 422 *Stanley Road, Liverpool.* 1756. November 1905.

3198 **Williams,** Joseph Henry. 133 *S. 12th Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* **Junior Grand Warden.** *52*, P.H.P. March 1906.

3199 **Williams,** Richard Wheatley. 68 *Lombard Street, London, E.C.* 1321. June 1907.

3200 **Williams,** Walter C. 19 *Borough High Road, London, S.E.* 1329. May 1904.

3201 **Williamson,** Douglas Edward. *York House, Royal Parade, Eastbourne.* 3069. March 1908.

3202 **Williamson,** Capt. James Morrison. *c/o A. Williamson, Esq.,* 190 *Ferry Road, Dundee, N.B.* 611 (S.C.) March 1906.

3203 **Williamson,** Malcolm. *Bank of England, London, E.C.* 263, S.D. October 1905.

3204 **Williamson,** Walter Lehman. *Lisbon, North Dakota, U.S.A.* 12, P.M., 7, P.H.P. October 1904.

3205 **Willock,** Col. George Woodford. *Junior United Service Club, London, S.W.* 1466. March 1895.

3206 **Willox,** David. 48 *Burgher Street, Parkhead, Glasgow.* 128, P.M., *87*. January 1892.

3207 **Willox,** William Carl. 210 *Champion Street, Bellingham, Wash., U.S.A.* 44, P.M., *12*, P.H.P. October 1894.

3208 **Wills,** Thomas H. 2 *&* 4 *Market Street, Torquay.* 1402, P.M, Pr.J.G.W. October 1891.

3209 **Wilmot,** Henry. *Leeming Bar, Bedale, Yorkshire.* 2610, P.M., Pr.G.S.B. June 1904.

3210 **Wilson,** Alexander. *Beechwood, Rubislaw Den South, Aberdeen.* Pr.G.M., *155*. November 1888.

3211 **Wilson,** Charles Henry. 93 *Chapeltown Road, Leeds.* 306, P.M., P.Z. January 1906.

3212 **Wilson,** James Richard. *Union Street, Plymouth.* **Assistant Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) March 1900.

3213 **Wilson,** John. *Carleton Chambers, Ottawa, Canada.* Past Deputy District Grand Master. *16*. January 1903.

3214 **Wilson,** John Macfarlane. Box 282, *Durban, Natal.* 2623. May 1901.

3215 **Wilson,** John Strode. *Rock Hall, West Hill, Malabar, India.* 260, P.M. October 1908.

3216 **Wilson,** Reginald William, M.R.C.S. *Infirmary, Thornton Heath, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.D, Herts. November 1899.

3217 **Wilson,** Richard. *Westfield House, Armley, Leeds.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1893.

3218 **Wilson,** Thomas. *Rossendale, Lymm, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Cheshire. June 1907.

3219 **Wilson,** Washington. *Metuchen, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 135, *4*. May 1906.

3220 **Wilson,** W. A. 2099 *Bush Street, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.* 1, *5*. March 1907.

3221 **Wilson,** William. *Carbucky, Bogabilla, New South Wales.* 862 (S.C.), P.M. May 1906.

3222 **Wilson,** William Mortimer, M.A. *The Firs, Alfreton, Derbyshire.* 1028, W.M., *1324*. May 1905.

3223 **Wilson,** William Murray. *London & River Plate Bank, Ltd., Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 2960. I.G. October 1907.

3224 **Wilson,** William Thomas. Box 53, *Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge (D.C.) October 1898.

3225 **Wing,** John Clifford. *Northfield Road, Ilfracombe.* 1135. May 1906.

3226 **Winning,** John Gray. *Branxholme, Knowe, Hawick, Scotland.* 111, *89*, P.Z. March 1898.

3227 **Wise,** E. Croft. 20 *Church Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.* 619, P.M., *862*. March 1898.

3228 **Witcover,** Hyman Wallace. *Savannah, Ga., U.S.A.* 231, P.M., *3*, P.H.P. May 1908.

3229 **Withers,** George. *Aston Villas, Uttoxeter.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.N. (R.A.) May 1905.

3230 **Withers,** Samuel, jun. *Sandhurst, Port Hill Road, Shrewsbury.* 117. January 1901.

3231 **Withey,** Thomas Archer. *Edzell, Oakwood Mount, Roundhay, Leeds.* P.Pr.G.D.R., West Lancs. May 1895.

3232 **Witthaus**, Julius Adolph. *51 Northfield Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.* 185, P.M., L.R., P.Z. March 1907.

3233 **Wolde**, Bernhard. *Teekoy Estate, Kaujirapilla, Travancore, South India.* 2656, P.M. Oct. 1907.

3234 **Wolfskeil**, William Daniel. *225 Broad Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey.* **Grand Master.** May 1898.

3235 **Wolsey**, William Henry. *12 Albert Square, Clapham Road, London, S.W.* 1381, P.M., L.R., *1381*, M.E.Z. March 1906.

3236 ***Wonnacott**, Ernest William Malpas, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. *199 Piccadilly, London, W.* 2416, *720.* March 1904.

3237 **Wood**, Adolphus Charles. *Panmure House, 75 Gipsy Hill, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.* 720, P.M., 1586, P.M. June 1907.

3238 **Wood**, Alfred Gerald. *Cranford, Cheyne Walk, Croydon, Surrey.* 1541. March 1905.

3239 **Wood**, Frank. *9 Sun Street, Canterbury.* 1449, J.W. November 1907.

3240 **Wood**, John William. *Front Street, Stanley, Co. Durham.* 2929 (S.C.), *83.* March 1906.

3241 **Wood**, R. E. J. *Cobar, New South Wales.* 97. October 1904.

3242 **Wood**, Thomas Megam. *Galway House, Maybank Road, South Woodford, London, N.E.* 186, P.M., L.R., 2822, P.M. June 1907.

3243 **Woodd**, Walter. *2152 Santiago de Chile.* 168 (N.S.W.C.). June 1906.

3244 **Woodcock**, T. J. *Westgate, Guisborough, Yorks.* 561, P.M., *543*, H. March 1902.

3245 **Woodhead**, Thomas Mansley. *Fairfield, Baildon, Yorks.* Pr.J.G.W., W. Yorks. 2669, *600.* October 1901.

3246 **Woodforde**, William Sidney Ridout, M.B.C.M., Edin. *Goondiwindi, Queensland.* 862 (S.C.), P.M. October 1901.

3247 **Woodland**, Lieut. Alton Richard. *The Barracks, Shewsbury.* 3229, J.W., *262.* January 1908.

3248 **Woodman**, Dr. William J. *13 New Road, Rochester.* 1174, P.M. March 1906.

3249 **Woods**, Herbert. *Moore, Warrington.* 148, *148.* October 1906.

3250 **Woods**, P. J. *6 Garnault Place, Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C.* 1839. March 1906.

3251 **Woods**, William Fountain. *31 Rosetti Mansions, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 858, P.M., *92*, P.Z. October 1900.

3252 **Woodside**, Nevin G. *710 Fair Oaks Avenue, Oak Park, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.* 318. Jan. 1899.

3253 **Woodthorpe**, John William. *22 Palmeira Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 1679, P.M., L.R., *4*, P.Z. January 1895.

3254 ***Woollen**, T. H., M.I.M.E. *119 St. Mark's Road, N. Kensington, London, W.* 1431. May 1901.

3255 **Woolley**, Victor James. *King's College, Cambridge.* 859, *859.* October 1906.

3256 **Wormal**, George. *Stafford.* Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.N. June 1895.

3257 **Worsfold**, James, F.C.I.S. *Romanhurst, Chelmsford Road, Woodford, London, N.E.* 3040. Mar. 1907.

3258 **Worsfold**, T. Cato., F.R.Hist.S., F.R.S.I, *9 Staple Inn, London, E.C.* 2730, P.M., L.R. Jan. 1907.

3259 **Wriede**, Peter. *Finkenwaerder, Hamburg.* Lodge Gudrun, Hamburg. October 1906.

3260 **Wright**, Rev. Charles Edward Leigh, B.A. *Heathwood Lodge, Bexley, Kent.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) March 1889.

3261 **Wright**, Francis William. *4 Rocky Hill Terrace, Maidstone, Kent.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.J. May 1891.

3262 **Wright**, Frederick. *323 Seven Sisters Road, London, N.* 1769, P.M., *55*, P.Z. January 1906.

3263 **Wright**, Joseph Pretty. *P.O. Box 546, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.* 7, *98.* March 1905.

3264 **Wright**, Olin S., M.D. *Plant City, Florida, U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.G.M. 19th Dis., Florida. **Past Grand High Priest.** June 1900.

3265 **Wrightson**, Arthur, F.S.I. *26 Budge Row, London, E.C.* 2416, P.M. January 1898.

3266 **Wyatt**, Oliver Newman, F.S.I. *10 West Pallant, Chichester, Sussex.* P.Pr.S.G.W., P.Pr.G.So.N. January 1893.

3267 ***Wyatt**, Rev. Vitruvius Partridge. *St. Leonard's Clergy House, Bedford.* **Past Grand Chaplain, Past Grand Principal Sojourner.** May 1895.

3268 **Wynter**, Andrew Ellis, M.D. *17 Eastfield Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestershire.* 1139. January 1898.

3269 **Yarker**, John. *Burton Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.* **Past Grand Warden, Greece, Hon. G.M., Cuba.** May 1887.

3270 **Yerbury**, George S. *121 Oraton Street, Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 51, 7. January 1904.

3271 **York**, Francis Colin. *F.C. Pacifico, Junin, Buenos Aires.* 617. October 1890.

3272 **Yorke**, Rev. Harry Walter. *Laverstoke Rectory, Whitchurch, Hants.* 1373, P.Pr.G.Ch., Jersey. October 1904.

3273 **Yorston**, John C. *1024 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* University Lodge. October 1904.

3274 **Young,** F. E. *Apartado* 322, *Mexico City.* **Grand Master, Grand Lodge Valle of Mexico.** May 1908.

3275 **Young,** George Lewis. *Prince's Wharf, Port Adelaide, South Australia.* 2, P.M. May 1889.

3276 **Young,** Henry James. 62 *Blenheim Gardens, Willesden Green, London, N.W.* 183. March 1906.

3277 **Young,** James. *Prince's Dock, Belfast.* P.Pr.G.W., Antrim. January 1904.

3278 **Young,** James Augustus. *New Westminster, B.C., Canada.* 9, P.M. October 1903.

3279 **Young,** Joseph G. 72 *Mark Lane, London, E.C.* 749, *1329.* October 1901.

3280 **Youngman,** Charles H. 63 *High Street, Saffron Walden, Essex.* 305, P.M. November 1898.

3281 **Zacharias,** Hans Conrad Ernest. *Kwala Lumpor, Selangor, Malay Straits.* 2337, P.M., *2225.* May 1906.

3282 **Zanchi,** Ventura Blayner Murray. 45 *Bedford Court Mansions, London, W.C.* 91, P.M., *176,* P.Z. January 1906.

3283 **Zelenka-Lerando,** Leo. *Pestalozzi Str.,* 71, *Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany.* Victoria Lodge, Berlin. October 1907.

3284 **Zollner,** Edgar Herbert. *Bunbury, Western Australia.* 70, S.W. November 1907.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Members admitted on the 9th November, 1908.

3285 **Germiston** Masonic Research Society. *Germiston, Transvaal.*

3286 **Baker,** Henry Mills. *Clementsdene, Limpsfield, Surrey.* 2769, J.D.

3287 **Braithwaite,** John, M.D. 2 *Hardwick Mount, Buxton, Derbyshire.* 1688, W.M., *1235,* A Soj.

3288 **Brandt,** Martin. 12 *College Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.* Lodge Minerva zu den drei Palmen, Leipzig.

3289 **Chitson,** Richard. 34 *Tredegar Road, Bow, London, E.* 1278, P.M , *554.*

3290 **Coster,** Arthur Augustus. 14 *Montpelier Villas, Brighton.* 143, J.W., *143.*

3291 **Crush,** Samuel Thomas. *Westcombe, Southbrae Drive, Jordanhill, Glasgow.* 3 bis, *79* (S.C.)

3292 **Frankel,** Louis Rudolph. *National German American Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163, *45,* P. Soj.

3293 **Goldup,** Thomas. 6 *Aldermanbury Avenue, London, E.C.* 1056.

3294 **Grace,** Henry Jinks. *Pen Craig, Enderby, near Leicester.* 2429, W.M., P.Pr.S.G.W. Leicester and Rutland.

3295 **Holden,** Frederick Charles. 17 *Caledonian Road, London, N.* 25, P.M.

3296 **Lawford,** Philip. 25 *Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.* 1768.

3297 **Mansfield,** Capt. J.B. *Trent House,* 19 *New Fillebrook Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 871.

3298 **McCandlish,** Capt. Patrick Dalmahoy. *93rd S. Highlanders, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.* 415, P.M.

3299 **Myers,** Dr. Charles S. 12 *Brookside, Cambridge.* 1492, W.M.

3300 **Osborne,** Albert. *Northfield House, Ilfracombe.* 1135.

3301 **Parker,** T. R. *Victoria Avenue, Crosby, Lancs.* 1380.

3302 **Quevli,** Dr. Christian. 1101½ *Tacoma Avenue, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.*

3303 **Schoales,** J. R. D. 177 *Lodge Lane, Liverpool.* 32, W.M.

3304 **Servante,** Rev. Charles W. *Christ Church Vicarage, Stratford, London, E.* 1768, P.M.

3305 **Shiers,** Geoffrey Cecil. *Rockland, Ilfracombe.* 1135.

3306 **Simpson,** Captain William George. *H.M.S. Albion, Atlantic Fleet.* 2612, S.W.

3307 **Tomlinson,** Edward Theodore. 8 *St. George's Square, London, S.W.* 2265.

3308 **Watt,** Capt. Disney Younger. *Melrose House, Brockhurst, Gosport, Hants.* 1899.

3309 **Weldhen,** Willie. 151 *Church Street, Paddington, London, W.* 2847, 3171, Org.

3310 **Woodman,** Herbert Musgrave. 13 *New Road, Rochester.* 3252.

LOCAL SECRETARIES

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Bournemouth	Christopher Pearce	73, Commercial Road
Durham	G. W. Bain	Tunstall View, Ashbrooke Rd., Sunderland
Essex	W. H. Bamlet	Floradale, Argyle Road, Westcliff-on-Sea
Inverness	A. F. Mackenzie	15, Union Street
Isle of Wight	Harry Guy	Solentia, Yarmouth
Lancashire, North	J. R. Nuttall	13, Thornfield, Lancaster
Lancashire, West	Rev. W. S. Hildesley	12, Stanley Street, Ormskirk
	F. B. Goodacre	Low Wood, Aughton, Ormskirk
Middlesex and North London	F. W. Levander	30, North Villas, Camden Sq., London, N.W
Northampton & Huntingdon	S. B. Wilkinson	69, Billing Road, Northampton
North Wales	Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall	Plâs Llanfaelog, Anglesey
Northumberland	R. H. Holme	6, Chester Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Nottingham	W. J. O'Rorke	22, Lister Gate
Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire	E. Conder, jun.	The Conigree, Newent, Gloucestershire
Sheffield and Vicinity	J. Binney	Bank Street, Sheffield
Staffordshire	Frank Hughes	Lea Bridge House, Handsworth
Sussex, East	L. F. St. John	33, Havelock Road, Hastings
Warwickshire and Worcestershire	Arthur W. Adams	Westley Road, Acock's Green, Birmingham
Yorkshire, North & East Ridings	G. L. Shackles	Wickersley, Brough, East Yorks
„ West Riding	J. Banks Fearnley	Red Beck House, Shipley
„ Bradford	R. H. Lindsay	11, Southbrook Terrace, Horton Road
„ Halifax	C. Greenwood	26, Akeds Road

EUROPE

Bavaria	E. Adrianyi	Nibelungen Strasse 1, Nuremberg
Denmark	S. H. Simonsen	St. Kiobmagergade 14, Copenhagen
Holland	J. C. G. Grasé	65, Fr. v. Mierisstraat, Amsterdam
Hungary	L. de Malczovich	Belügyministerium, Budapest
Malta	J. W. Starkey	Gas Office, La Valletta

AFRICA

Kimberley	Dr. A. W. Adams	P.O.B. 467, Kimberley
South Africa, E.Div.	R. R. Perrott	Harbour Board, Port Elizabeth
„ „ W.Div.	W. H. Tiffany	Box 387, Cape Town
Transvaal, Johannesburg	T. L. Pryce	Box 247, Johannesburg
„ Krugersdorp	R. F. Wallis	Box 139, Krugersdorp
„ Pretoria	W. L. Green	Box 1200, Pretoria

ASIA

Burma	H. E. Wilkins	Education Office, Rangoon
India	A. L. Vibert	Madura, Madras
Philippine Islands	C. S. Lobingier	Manila
Singapore	G. Thompson	Tanjong Pagar Dock Board

U.S.A.

Georgia	W. F. Bowe	Augusta
Louisiana	R. Lambert, G.Sec.	Masonic Temple, New Orleans
Michigan	A. G. Pitts	111, Woodward Avenue, Detroit
Minnesota	Dr. J. W. Chamberlin	St. Paul
New Jersey	H. E. Deats	Flemington
Oregon	Seth L. Pope	Box 256, Portland
Rhode Island	W. H. Scott	357, Westminster Street, Providence
South Dakota	L. G. Levoy, P.G.M.	Webster
Washington	R. A. Gove, M.D.	1156, Pacific Avenue, Tacoma

CANADA, &c.

Alberta	G. Macdonald, M.D.	Calgary
Manitoba	R. S. Thornton	Deloraine
Newfoundland	W. J. Edgar	St. John's
Saskatchewan	H. H. Campkin	Indian Head, Assa.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Costa Rica	A. G. M. Gillott	Box 385, San José

WEST INDIES

Jamaica	G. R. D. Rust	Kingston

AUSTRALASIA

New South Wales	M. A. Toomey	Masonic Hall, Sydney
New Zealand, Auckland	G. H. Powley	Hamilton Road, Ponsonby
,, ,, Christchurch	S. C. Bingham	210, Durham Street
,, ,, Southland	J. Macgregor	Invercargill
,, ,, Wellington	G. Robertson	Wellington
,, ,, Otago	Rev. W. Ronaldson	390, Castle Street, Dunedin
Queensland, Charters Towers	R. Sladden	Townsville Road, Queenton
,, Croydon	T. Bennion	Ophir Cottage
,, Gympie	W. H. Smith	Monkland
South Australia	F. Johns	Register Office, Adelaide
Victoria	Herbert M. Knight	406, Collins Street, Melbourne

DECEASED.

Achard, A. L., M.D.	*Late of London*	4th September, 1908.
Allen, William John	,, *London*	24th January, 1908.
Armitage, Samuel Harris Tatham, M.D.	,, *London*	15th January, 1908.
Atherton, Jeremiah Leech	,, *Bingley, Yorks.*	14th August, 1908.
Baker, George Comstock	,, *Albany, N.Y.*	1st February, 1908.
Barchus, T. J.	,, *Memphis, Tenn.*	26th September, 1907.
Beak, Henry	,, *Rockhampton, Queensland*	18th July, 1908.
Beu, John Charles Frederick	,, *Wellington, New Zealand*	
Boswell, Maj.-Gen. John James, C.B.	,, *Melrose, N.B.*	8th October, 1908.
Braine, Woodhouse	,, *London*	28th October, 1908.
Bramble, Col. James Roger, F.S.A., J.P.	,, *Weston-super-Mare*	3rd February, 1908.
Brough, Bennett Hooper, F.G.S., F.C.S., F.C.I.S.	,, *London*	3rd October, 1908.
Burkitt, Hon. Sir William Robert, I.C.S., Judge	,, *Allahabad*	16th June, 1908.
Chard, Ernest James	,, *Bombay*	
Cook, Thomas	,, *Durban*	22nd June, 1908.
Crabtree, Charles	,, *Bradford*	29th October, 1907.
Daley, G. J.	,, *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony*	
Dalrymple, James D. G., F.S.A.	,, *Stirling, N.B.*	
Dewell, James D.	,, *New Haven, Conn.*	19th April, 1906.
Dowse, Francis	,, *Godalming*	October 1907.
Flather, W. T.	,, *Sheffield*	30th May, 1908.
Gilks, William J.	,, *London*	22nd May, 1907.
Jacolette, Martin John	,, *London*	
Kemmis, Edward Bernhard	,, *Cambridge*	
King, George William	,, *Worcester*	24th December, 1907.
Leighton, Alexander Robert	,, *Buenos Aires*	21st June, 1908.
Lightfoot, Bruce	,, *Shoreham*	28th September, 1907.
Lombard, Major Graves Chamney Swan	,, *Worcester Park*	3rd January, 1908.
Main, Alexander M.	,, *Glasgow*	9th August, 1907.
Matveieff, Basil	,, *London*	6th November, 1908.
McCutcheon, Charles	,, *Tacoma, Wash.*	10th August, 1908.
Micholls, E. E.	,, *London*	October 1908.
Moutray, Rev. John Maxwell	,, *Ballygawley*	July 1908.
Newton, James	,, *Bolton*	2nd February, 1908.
Palmer, Rev. James Nelson	,, *Bembridge, I.W.*	
Patterson, Dr. John N.	,, *Earlestown, Lancs.*	2nd April, 1908.
Sansom, Dr. Arthur Ernest	,, *London*	March 1907.
Schoder, Anthony	,, *Woodbridge, N.J.*	12th June, 1908.
Sinclair, Hugh William	,, *Melbourne*	14th May, 1908.
Smith, John	,, *Ballinasloe*	
Southam, John Downes	,, *Shrewsbury*	14th May, 1908.
Thomas, John Douglas	,, *Mackay, Queensland*	
Thorley, James	,, *Great Yarmouth*	
Trevor-Smith, James	,, *Manchester*	
Weigall, Rev. Edward Mitford	,, *Doncaster*	30th January, 1908.
Williams, Robert James	,, *Chester*	
Willock, Col. George Woodford	,, *London*	1st March, 1908.

DIRECTORY.

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire. Ampthill, 1160; Bedford, 86, 326, 983, 3267; Biggleswade, 2709.

Berkshire. Abingdon, 2148, 2698; Bradfield, 1021; Cholsey, 1499; Cookham Dean, 3126; Newbury, 483, 1483, 2507; Reading, 1752; Upton, 2505; Wantage, 1280; Wokingham, 947, 2374, 2641.

Buckinghamshire. Amersham, 953; High Wycombe, 1337; Newport Pagnell, 3195; Slough, 574.

Cambridgeshire. Cambridge, 107, 424, 600, 934, 1527, 1548, 1990, 2301, 2389, 2604, 3255, 3299; Caxton, 646, 3148; Ely, 182, 319; Stretham, 2870; Wisbech, 103.

Channel Islands. Guernsey, 279; Jersey, 109, 1293.

Cheshire. Alderley Edge, 959; Altrincham, 606, 1006; Ashton-upon-Mersey, 363; Birkenhead, **1d**, 170, 588, 877, 1104, 1482, 1571; Chester, 344, 392, 878, 960, 966, 968, 979, 1106, 1446, 1513, 1582, 1592, 2058, 2107, 2109, 2215, 2343, 2516, 2521, 2931; Frodsham, 2982: Knutsford, 472; Liscard, 511; Little Neston, 3081; Lymm, 3218; Malpas, 530; Moore, 3249; Sale, 551, 3162; Seacombe, 2633; Wilmslow, 1692.

Cornwall. Cambourne, 133, 2328; Falmouth, 57; Hayle, 82, 2332; Liskeard, 85, 1405; Penzance, 60, 403, 784, 1841, 2414; Poughill, 1873; St. Ives, 2480; Truro, 738, 3158.

Cumberland. Carlisle, 1448, 2113; Castle Carrock, 3095; Millom, 1996.

Derbyshire. Alfreton, 852, 3222; Ashbourne, 562; Buxton, 2560, 2739, 3287; Chesterfield, 1085, 2378; Derby, 68; Duffield. 2310; Ripley, 126.

Devonshire. Beaworthy, 610; Buckfastleigh, 2054; Budleigh Salterton, 1118; Crediton, 2235; Dawlish, 2399; Devonport, 575, 901, 2153, 2469; East Stonehouse, 2574; Exeter, 53, 645, 778, 835, 1312, 1579, 1974, 2003, 2318; Great Torrington, 1038; Ilfracombe, 1749, 2596, 3225, 3300, 3305; Plymouth, 483, 1292, 1456, 1549, 1772, 2335, 2451, 3212; Salcombe, 818; Teignmouth, 1226, 1391; Torquay, **1f**, 127, 2933, 3208; Yelverton, 924.

Dorsetshire. Blandford, 3012; Charminster, **1e**; Dorchester, 454, 2477; Gillingham, 1689; Parkstone, 2547; Poole, 1486; Portland 920; Weymouth, 2704.

Durham. Beamish, 314; Bishop Auckland, 3178; Darlington, 439, 2303, 2360, 2567, 2902, 3097; Durham, 627; Ebchester, 1267; Gateshead, 54, 1496, 2863; Medomsley, 2294; North Shields, 1822; Seaton Carew, 300; South Shields, 1156; 2156, 2284; Stanley, 2534, 3240; Sunderland, 340, 347, 393, 1321, 1429, 1843, 1856, 2094, 2136, 2379, 2571, 3014, 3015, 3175; Walsingham, 1784; West Hartlepool, 1665, 1699, 2323, 2988.

Essex. Brentwood, 897, 1470; Buckhurst Hill, 1286; Chelmsford, 898, 2813; Colchester, 773, 1794, 2467, 2942, 3013; Earl's Colne, 2542; Epping, 739; Ilford, 787, 1664, 1923, 2062, 2437; Latchingdon, 1597; Leigh-on-Sea, 2450; Little Waltham, 1895; Maldon, 1113, 2274; Romford, 1403; Saffron Walden, 2237, 3280; Seven Kings, 1888; Snaresbrook, 3070; Southend-on-Sea, 3050; Upminster, 2809; Westcliff-on-Sea, 417, 728, 925, 964, 1256, 2184, 2407, 2944, 3253; Woodford Bridge, 2286; Woodford Green, 1500, 1966.

Gloucestershire. Bristol, 1117, 1601, 1900, 2026, 2961; Cheltenham, 2293, 3031; Chipping Campden, 3128; Clifton, 1485, 2998; Coleford, 1644; Gloucester, 548, 653, 1378, 1854, 2500, 2898, 3087; Newent, 19, 1521; Stroud, 1346; Westbury-on-Trym, 3268; Woodchester, 2352.

Hampshire. Alresford, 1212; Basingstoke, 716, 1524, 2082; Bournemouth, 64, 160, 272, 362, 663, 742, 1125, 1442, 1780, 2091, 2331; Boscombe, 158; Chandler's Ford, 1063; Denville, 2103; Gosport, 1824, 3308; Havant, 102; Landport, 129, 152; Leigh-on-Solent, 2564; Lymington, 2763; Milford-on-Sea, 2474; Overton, 858; Petersfield, 2997; Portsmouth, 346, 445, 1268, 1921, 3006, 3138; Southampton, 506, 547, 1860, 2845; Southsea, 654, 848, 1600, 2219; Whitchurch, 3272; Winchester, 971, 1539, 1590.

Herefordshire. Hereford, 1697, 2248, 3032; Malvern, 845.

Hertfordshire. Cheshunt, 2086, 2770; Harpenden, 596, Hemel Hempstead, 1392; Leintwardine, 2631; New Barnet, 1875; St. Alban's 874, 945; 946, 992, 1086, 1361; Tring, 1604; Watford, 758, 1427, 1538, 3180.

Huntingdonshire. St. Ives, 1222, 1415.

Isle of Wight. Bembridge, 3089; Ryde, 2276; Shanklin, 146; Ventnor, 89; Yarmouth, 1373, 2106.

Kent. Beckenham, 412, 1406, 1532, 1654, 1813, 1926, 2278; Bexley, 1932, 3260; Broadstairs, 1379; Bromley, 825, 1257, 1324, 1356, 1668, 2070, 2439, 3166, 3171; Canterbury, 737, 1441, 2199, 3153, 3239; Charlton, 1918, 2359; Chatham, 189, 658, 2494; Chevening, 2368; Chislehurst, 3185; Deal, 750, 1906; Dover, 1163; Erith, 1416; Faversham, 61, 1282; Gravesend, 468, 815, 1944; Ightham, 485; Maidstone, 2753, 3261; Margate, 656, 1715; Plumstead, 684, 851, 2424, 2915; Ramsgate, **1a**; Rochester, 3163, 3248, 3310; Sandgate, 1613; Sevenoaks, 457; Shortlands, 2010; Sidcup, 1848, 2022, 2927; Stone, 2244; Tunbridge Wells, 273, 1239; Whitstable, 148.

Lancashire, Eastern Division. Blackburn, 459, 2012, 2519; Bolton, 565, 605, 1896; Bury, 435, 657; Chorlton-cum-Hardy, 617; Clitheroe, 3118; Fairfield, 2818; Manchester, 364, 481, 504, 593, 691, 725, 1016, 1108, 1182, 1671, 1817, 2007, 2410, 2703, 2731, 2908, 2916, 3057; Prestwich, 1042; Radcliffe, 1481; Rochdale 463; Stockport, 989, Stretford, 2499, 2768; West Didsbury, 2606, 3269; Whalley Range, 1494; Withington, 2385, 2601.

Lancashire, Western Division. Barrow-in-Furness, 312, 2180; Blackpool, 74, 1433; Bolton, 2971; Bootle, 3156, 3192; Carnforth, 430; Crosby, 3301; Grange-over-Sands, 3103; Heaton Moor, 155, 477, 2686, 2750; Lancaster, 1919, 2253; Liverpool, 488, 889, 910, 1913, 1965, 2159, 2471, 2777, 2962, 3151, 3197, 3303; Newton-le-Willows, 157; Ormskirk, 1297, 1526; Preston, 2578; Southport, 331; St. Helen's, 111; Warrington, 1505; Wigan, 549, 643.

Leicestershire. Enderby, 3294; Leicester, **26**, 259, 516, 518, 1220, 1631, 1915, 2197, 2316, 2629, 2836, 2838, 2945; Melton Mowbray, 1031, 2432, 3108.

Lincolnshire. Brigg, 1511; Gainsborough, 80; Grantham, 1131; Great Grimsby, 101; Lincoln, 72; Spilsby, 2466.

London, N. 386, 419, 616, 730, 800, 1288, 1933, 2837, 3041, 3101, 3130; Bush Hill Park, 2597; Canonbury, 1019, 1351, 1386, 1649; Crouch End, 1080, 1124, 2559; Edmonton, Lower, 625, 687, 869, 1018, 1209, 2127, 2254, 3102; Edmonton, Upper, 1152, 1785. 2161, 2544; Finchley, 341; Finchley, East, 1611; Finchley, North, 1748; Finsbury Park, 741, 1387, 1675, 1995, 2636, 3112, 3262; Harringay, 1370, 2046; Highbury, 679, 969, 1143, 2241; Highgate, 561, 1010, 1319, 2974; Holloway, 2406, 2434, 2619, 2841; Hornsey, 494, 988, 1438; Islington, 2794, 3295; Muswell Hill, 552, 1158, 2708, 3169; Palmers Green, 668, 2459, 2482, 2660, 2903; Southgate, 1577; Stamford Hill, 1077, 3232; Stoke Newington, 618, 622, 1005, 1400, 1525, 1620, 2100. 2279, 2339, 2344; Stroud Green, 1543, 1870: Tollington Park, 3074; Tottenham, 1362, 1596, 1805; Tufnell Park, 1477, 1542, 2913.

London, N.E. 339, 508, 870, 1269, 2540; Clapton, 365, 527, 2886, 2918; Clapton, Upper, 841; Dalston, 2614, 2662; Homerton, 1334, 3076; Leyton, 799, 1250; Leytonstone, 1111, 1440, 1630, 1716, 2068, 3063, 3116, 3297; Walthamstow, 781, 1402, 1588, 1700, 3133; Wanstead, 1791; Woodford, 513, 2025, 3257; Woodford, South, 554, 1240, 1311, 1863, 3242.

London, N.W. **8**, 360, 871, 892, 1032, 1876, 1882, 1916, 1937, 1991, 2075, 2104, 2175, 2176, 2305, 2737; Brondesbury, 790, 1712, 2955, 3020; Cricklewood, 391, 680; Hampstead, 446, 633, 761, 1023, 1041, 1364, 1803, 2695; Hampstead Heath, 1808; Hampstead, South, 723, 1277, 1657; Hampstead, West, 453, 650, 824, 974, 1381, 1804, 2652, 2874; Harlesden, 493, 688, 822; Haverstock Hill, 948, 2234, 2288; Hendon, 1585, 1800, 2004, 2984; Kilburn, 2090, 2780; Kingsbury, 421; Regents Park, 762, 779, 1130, 1260. 1390. 2044, 2108; 2673, 3042; St. John's Wood, 1218, 2747, 3154; Willesden, 1225, 2015, 3276.

ndon, S.E. 636, 637, 829, 832, 942, 961, 1047, 1091, 1134, 1135, 1141, 1352, 1449, 1775, 1973, 1980, 2038, 2053, 2172, 2232, 2315, 2428, 2585, 2823, 3084, 3157, 3200; Anerley, 1886; Blackheath, 916, 1074, 1437, 1504, 1536, 1812, 2273, 2935; Brockley, 51, 1224, 1560, 2954; Camberwell, 917, 1501, 2992; Catford, 1301, 1366, 1605; Denmark Hill, 1169, 2461; Deptford, 578, 585; Dulwich, 529, 543, 1075, 1385; Dulwich, East, 1417, 2456, 3143; Dulwich, West, 932, 1004, 1058, 2128, 2475, 2582; Eltham, 526, 2464; Forest Hill, 387, 1693, 2457, 2575, 2756, 3227; Greenwich, 1566, 2524, 2548; Herne Hill, 801, 1089, 2216, 2355; Hither Green, 2366; Honor Oak, 3179; Lee, 614, 695, 888, 975, 1384, 1410; Lewisham, 664, 986, 2555; Norwood, South, 444, 1061, 1128, 1407, 1583, 2486; Norwood, Upper, 819, 2047, 2329, 3104, 3237; Norwood, West, 1673; Nunhead, 1623, 2779, 2819; Peckham, 2418; St. John's, 686; Southwark, 464, 2166; Sydenham 1459, 2453; Walworth, **21**, 2120, 2588; Woolwich, 557, 3019.

London, S. W. **36**, 291, 303, 354, 449, 544, 571, 590, 615, 861, 904, 918, 978, 993, 994, 995, 1011, 1020, 1069, 1098, 1272, 1295, 1315, 1435, 1557, 1666, 1708, 1709, 1776, 1934, 2016, 2017, 2092, 2134, 2135, 2150, 2194, 2217, 2225, 2267, 2295, 2348, 2358, 2404, 2416, 2536, 2537, 2584, 2592, 2607, 2648, 2723, 2727, 2728, 2751, 2816, 2843. 2865, 2900, 2938, 2951, 3090, 3092, 3205, 3307; Balham, 315, 1545; Barnes, 450. 1679; Battersea, 780, 3093; Brixton, 316, 672, 886, 1275, 1316, 1455, 1622, 1789, 2430, 2545, 2719, 2766, 2867; Chelsea, 401, 1489, 1530, 1857, 2064, 2065, 3122, 3251; Clapham, 1126, 1322, 1581, 2140, 2934, 3235; Clapham Common, 759, 1447, 2963; Fulham, 411, 1003, 1360, 1968; Kensington, South, **16**; Lavender Hill, 1253, 1994; Mortlake, 2599; Norbury, 2579; Putney, 1197, 1547, 2009, 2642, 3187; Putney, East, 900; Roehampton, 1048; Southfields, 666, 1039; Streatham, **17**, 462, 568, 673, 922, 1287, 1383, 1484, 1568, 2152, 2192, 2656, 2734, 3094, 3100; Streatham Common, **33**, 875, Streatham Hill, **7**, 2221, 2644; Tooting, Upper, 826, 1318, 3079; Tulse Hill, 2964; Walham Green, 854; Wandsworth, 890, 1404. 2283, 2573, 2625; Westminster, **11**, 376, 1192, 1247, 1249, 1478, 1855, 1738, 2702, 2906, 3080, 3296; Wimbledon, 587, 1312, 2160, 2365, 2623, 3062, 3078.

London, E. 432, 659, 1300, 1399, 1443, 2098, 2502, 2561, 2952, 2969, 2990; Bow, 1223, 3289; East Ham, 2792; Forest Gate, 930, 2375, 2593, 2744, 2868; Manor Park, 1140, 3119; Poplar, 786; Stratford, 1148, 1862, 3304; Upton Manor, 503; West Ham, 1170.

London, E.C. **20**, 52, 290, 305, 349, 357, 358, 408, 442, 473, 475, 537, 541, 546, 608, 701, 709, 710, 712, 713, 753, 807, 830, 833, 867, 894, 899, 926, 1001, 1002, 1009, 1015, 1025, 1046, 1056, 1090, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1099, 1138, 1150, 1164, 1173, 1186, 1189, 1190, 1199, 1204, 1205, 1227, 1228, 1270, 1298, 1331, 1344, 1354, 1363, 1395, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1424, 1436, 1464, 1465, 1487, 1507, 1516, 1520, 1537, 1544, 1575, 1576, 1594, 1618, 1626, 1637, 1639, 1659, 1670, 1686, 1738, 1759, 1767, 1768, 1796, 1825, 1826, 1837, 1842, 1865, 1868, 1885, 1904, 1943, 1979, 2008, 2014, 2021, 2056, 2057, 2141, 2143, 2191, 2193, 2201, 2202, 2209, 2239, 2285, 2289, 2292, 2308, 2342, 2367, 2373, 2381, 2441, 2481, 2504, 2511, 2543, 2552,

Wales, South. Crickhowel, 2394; Cardiff, 479, 911, 1014, 1154, 1661, 2803, 3036; Fishgnard, 2045; Haverfordwest, 2953; Llandaff, 1883; Merthyr Tydfil, 2144; Penarth, 3159; Swansea, 2311.

Warwickshire. Atherstone, 570; Birmingham, 130, 274, 297, 320, 400, 420, 564, 612, 770, 798, 831, 838, 1079, 1122, 1136, 1149, 1202, 1266, 1418, 1606, 1695, 1836, 2226, 2281, 2376, 2510, 2563, 2714, 2907, 2936; Coventry, 478, 1710; Erdington, 996, 1012; Rugby, 2628; Solihull, 1072, 3007; Stratford-on-Avon, 1028; Sutton Coldfield, 921; Warwick, 674.

Westmorland. Kirkby Lonsdale, 2583.

Wiltshire. Cricklade, 2460; Salisbury, 1142, 1348.

Worcestershire. Hanley Castle, 2061; Kidderminster, 2029; King's Heath, 1866, 2929; King's Norton, 465, 1119, 1703; Moseley, 1721, 2032, 2610; Oldbury, 692; Stourbridge, 368, 3168; Worcester, 2287, 2859.

Yorkshire, North and East Ridings. Aysgarth, 1763; Beverley, 1183, 1150; Brough, **22**; Driffield, 582; Guisborough, 2526, 3244; Helmshore, 1593; Hessle, 2877; Howden, 95; Hornsea, 1815; Hull, 55, 114, 174, 470, 519, 624, 763, 873, 884, 1287, 1656, 1685, 1762, 1867, 2093, 2264, 2429, 2690, 2970, 3064; Leeming Bar, 3209; Middlesborough, 635, 1100, 1707, 2956, 3028; Redcar, 1450, 2071; Scarborough, 122, 1924, 2341; Selby, 91, 775, 2665; Stokesley, 727; Sutton-on-Hull, 2454; Tockwith, 2846; Yarm-on-Tees, 1570; York, 66, 139, 150, 962, 2446, 2458, 2624.

Yorkshire, West Riding. Apperley Bridge, 1145; Baildon, 3245; Bingley, 2914; Bradford, 1294, 1388, 1764, 1892, 1898, 1936, 2240, 2616, 2817, 2911; Bramley, 1207; Brighouse, 125; Chapel-Allerton, 1852; Dewsbury, 1338, 2382; Elland, 2796; Garston, 1610; Golcar, 3114; Gomersal, 768; Halifax, 56, 1265, 1347, 1598; Harrogate, 719; Headingley, **30**, 2840; Horsforth, 1166, 2060, 2105, 2207; Huddersfield, 1343, 2423, 2909; Ilkley, 3034; Leeds, 6, 151, 323, 375, 390, 1035, 1191, 1243 2131, 2570, 2600, 2740, 3211, 3217, 3231; Liversedge, 1276; Manningham, 1514; Menston, 1071, 2230, 2689; Otley, 1535; Pannal, 2828; Penistone, 130; Rotherham, 112; Settle, 584; Sheffield, 162, 289, 350, 388, 422, 427, 431, 456, 522, 524, 602, 726, 751, 794, 908, 987, 1060, 1178, 1206, 1329, 1559, 1648, 1694, 1702, 1777, 1902, 2245, 2252, 2386, 2594, 2667, 2716, 2875, 2960, 3008, 3061; Shipley, 1146; South Milford, 752; Wath-on-Dearne, 3072; Wharfedale, 381.

IRELAND.

Ballymena, 192; Ballygawley, 2163; Belfast, 190, 334, 843, 1426, 1726, 1743, 2088, 2869, 3001, 3277; Borris o'Kane, 1278; Boyle, 795; Coleraine, 384; Comber, 2568; Cork, 469, 982; Dublin, **9**, **35**, 2, 507, 682, 702, 805, 872, 1175, 1229, 1687, 2080, 2256, 2260, 2338, 2671, 2718, 2806, 3136; Enniscorthy, 2426; Fermoy, 1252; Lurgan, 806; Nenagh, 1081; Newry, 923; Parsonstown, 2700; Piltown, 1279; Rathfriland, 1609; Shankill, 704; Waterford, 1950, 2996; Wexford, 1097, 2350; Whitehouse, 2923.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen, 1066, 3210; Aberfeldy, 2873; Ardrishaig, 1953; Ardrossan, 193; Ballindalloch, 1993; Carnoustie, 196, 1680, 1894; Colinsburgh, 879; Cramond, 2178; Dalbeattie, 3139; Dundee, 1719, 1858, 3202; Dunfermline, 2557; Dumfries, 1642; Edinburgh, 3, 634, 785, 906, 1634, 1636, 1971; Elgin, 1997; Falkirk, 533, 1624, 2095, 2118; Forres, 1628; Galashiels, 2664; Glasgow, **12**, 264, 394, 534, 538, 545, 647, 706, 729, 792, 1000, 1137, 1290, 1497, 1625, 1652, 1893, 1945, 1956, 2181, 3056, 3206, 3291; Hawick, 1372, 3226; Innerleithen, 415, 2749; Inverness, 1730, 1975; Kelso, 409; Kirkcudbright, 1962; Kirkwall, 905; Laurencekirk, 1827; Lugar, 2668; Paisley, 2995; Perth, 2761; Rothesay, 308; St. Andrew's, 2613.

AFLOAT.

857, 2745.

EUROPE.

Austria. Vienna, 2190, 2919.

Belgium. Antwerp, 222, 223, 1807; Brabant, 1291; Brussels, 48, 2380; Charleroi, 955; Mons, 1261.

Denmark. Copenhagen, 1782, 1828, 1890, 2369, 2470, 2730; Esbjerg, 1836; Oxbol, 1420.

France. Bordeaux, 1181; Paris, 1809.

Germany. Altenburg, 224; Berlin, **37**, 37, 225, 482, 1027, 1798, 2657, 3283; Brunswick, 226; Cassel, 474; Cöln-Elbe, 2649; Dresden, 3131; Frankfort-on-Main, 1310; Gera, 1167; Hamburg, 38, 39, 3165, 3259; Herford, Westphalia, 581; Ilmenau, 1053; Jena, 480; Leipsic, 232, 1887; Magdeburg, 3172; Munich, 2807; Naremburg, 285, 306, 2535; Perleberg, 2223; Rostock, 2261; Schwabisch-Gmund, 284; Stuttgart, 227.

Holland. Alkmaar, 220; Amsterdam, 228, 229, 1325, 1722, 2603, 3026; Dordrecht, 219; Dreibergen, 1801; The Hague, 40; Middleburg, 221; Rotterdam, 1643, 2487; Utrecht, 230.

Hungary. Budapest, **18**, 1881.

Italy. Rome, 1188; Sarzana, 817.

Norway. Christiania, 10, 231; Stavanger, 3022; Trondjhem, 1758, 2263.

Sweden. Stockholm, 1026.

Switzerland. Geneva, 2883.

Turkey. Constantinople, 2722.

Mediterranean. Cyprus, 164, 188; Gibraltar, 8, 71; Malta, 9, 550, 1614, 1617, 2835, 3088.

AFRICA.

Basutoland. Quthing, 328.

Bechuanaland. Mafeking, 2448, 2858; Palapye, 3106; Vryburg, 1920.

ASIA.

AUSTRALASIA.

Fiji. Ba River, 1737; Lautoka, 385, 499, 1215; Nausori, 1646; Suva, 811.

New South Wales. Albury, 336; Bogabilla, 3221; Cobar, 1466, 3241; Corrimal, 2114; East Maitland, 2037; Inverell, 929; Narromine, 1194; Sydney, 46, 318, 1309, 1589, 2595, 2637, 2752, 3000; Wagga Wagga, 2725.

New Zealand, North Island. Auckland, 252, 425, 1101, 1674, 2027, 2079, 2431, 2862, 3049; Carterton, 2126; Featherston, 1739; Hamilton, 3082; Midhurst, 1925; Morrinsville, 803; New Plymouth, 611, 1573; Taranaki, 868, 2384; Thames, 1940, 1951, 1987; Waipukurau, 1690; Wanganui, 1303, 2040; Wellington, 43, 132, 166, 509, 769, 1233, 1701, 2438, 2493, 2556, 2572, 2650, 2735, 2832, 3194; Whangarie, 1567.

New Zealand, South Island. Ahaura, 1663; Blenheim, 1358; Clyde, 253; Christchurch, 523, 715, 774, 844, 1462, 1616, 2139, 2185; Dunedin, 248, 1419, 2581; Invercargill, 249, 1540, 1968, 2501, 2754; Nelson, 251, 1778, 2713; Oamuru, 630; Palmerston, 143; Rakaia, 1431; Rangiora, 250; Waimate, 2926; Winton, 254.

Queensland. Allora, 2122; Barcaldine, 142; Blackall, 1254, 2965; Bouldercombe, 2765; Brisbane, 18, 247, 696, 880, 2887; Bundaberg, 938, 2063; Cairns, 1960, 2059, 2214; Charters Towers, 134, 201, 293, 1444, 2699, 2741, 2743; Croydon, 497; Cunnamulla, 205, 1512; Eton, 2336, 2957; Georgetown, 461, 1336; Geraldton, 943, 1811; Goondiwindi, 3246; Gympie, 123, 204, 206, 359, 1574; Herberton, 302, 560, 927, 1304, 1563, 1889; Kingsthorpe, 1760; Laidley, 163; Longreach, 1954; Mackay, 136, 191, 197, 1761, 1792, 2884; Monkland, 1897, 2791; Mount Morgan, 199, 200, 1724, 1976, 2183; Mutdapilly, 3125; Nelson, 958; Rockhampton, 389, 466; Rosewood, 207; St. George, 2132; Taringa, 649; Toowoomba, 2849, 2983; Townsville, 137; Warwick, 1816.

South Australia. Adelaide, 44, 244, 295, 437, 912, 956, 1422, 1683, 2324, 2377, 2393, 3105, 3275; Clare, 241; Gawler, 240; Naracoorte, 245; Norwood, 243; Port Darwin, 2468; Snowtown, 246; Strathalbyn, 242.

Tasmania. Cameron, 2733; Hobart, 1396, 2508, 2541; Launceston, 255, 1814; Zeehan, 256, 592, 2622.

Victoria. Bendigo, 1844; Caulfield, 2800; Fitzroy, 2155; Melbourne, 45, 448, 514, 694, 944, 1302, 1510, 1684, 1790, 1820, 2801; Middle Brighton, 2975; Port Fairy, 1121.

Western Australia. Boulder City, 2179; Bunbury, 288, 1681, 3284; Coolgardie, 2330; Fimiston, 567; Kookynie, 1736, 2262, 3189; Leonora, 287; Niagara, 1871; Perth, 735, 1180, 2435, 2513, 2679, 2857.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Republic. Bahia Blanca, 595, 681, 1234, 1320, 1534, 1958, 1998, 2024, 2186, 2196, 2238, 2298; Buenos Aires, 15, 94, 116, 171, 175, 418, 572, 640, 756, 796, 866, 939, 950, 1203, 1328, 1353, 1519, 1551, 1587, 1869, 1957, 1964, 2018, 2036, 2102, 2121, 2732, 2856, 3071, 3271; Rosario de Santa Fé, 135, 405, 887, 1169, 1263, 1342, 1607, 2030, 2154, 2320, 2678, 3023, 3029, 3223; Vilela, 928.

Brazil. Rio de Janeiro, 1653; Pará, 1409; Pernambuco, 603.

Chili. Antofagasta, 2412; Santiago, 3243; Talcahuano, 828.

Costa Rica. Port Limon, 258; San José, 42, 257, 399, 1281, 1408, 1492, 1718, 2639.

Guatemala. Guatemala, 2275.

Mexico. Chihuahua, 2674; Mexico, 3274.

Uruguay. Monte Video, 108.

WEST INDIES.

Cuba. Cienfuegos, 2346; Havana, 2577.

Dominica. 2304.

Jamaica. Anchovy, 893; Chapelton, 1922; Kingston, 75, 1093, 2618

CANADA.

Alberta. Calgary, 233, 1133, 1959; Cowley, 1729; Morley, 1756; Pincher's Creek, 1728.

Assiniboia. Cupar, 2447; Indian Head, 711; Medicine Hat, 234.

British Columbia. Golden, 236, 2313, 2932; Kaslo, 332, 783, 1569; Ladner, 2509; New Westminster, 1017, 3278; Nicola Lake, 604; Vancouver, 2684, 3263; Victoria, 35, 856, 876.

Manitoba. Deloraine, 2981; Melita, 705, 909; Neepawa, 3129; Rapid City, 919; Winnipeg, 26, 2860.

New Brunswick. St. Stephen, 3047; Waweig, 576.

Newfoundland. St. John's, 397, 1082, 2589.

North-West Territory. Battleford, 235, 3086; Edmonton, 580.

Nova Scotia. Port Hastings, 2243.

Ontario. Belleville, 2413; Cobourg, 1599; Hamilton, 36, 50; Orilla, 802; Ottawa, 275, 1935, 2246, 3213; Toronto, 29.

Prince Edward Island. Charlottetown, 3053.

Quebec. Montreal, 76.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Alabama. Guntersville, 2882; Montgomery, 20.

California. Berkeley, 281, 1744, 2255, 2478; Los Angeles, 269, 675, 3132; Long Beach, 1930; Mill Valley, 1640; Oakland, 2083; San Francisco, 810, 1258, 1627, 2387, 2530, 2654, 3220; Sonora, 2746.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE LODGE IN 1909.

Friday 1st (8th) January.

Friday, 5th March.

Friday, 7th May.

Thursday, 24th June.

Friday, 1st October.

Monday, 8th November.

ABBREVIATIONS.

MASONIC.

A.	Arch, Assistant
A.G.	Assistant Grand
B.	Bearer
C.	Ceremonies, Constitution
Ch.	Chaplain
Chap.	Chapter
Com.	Committee
D.	Director, Deacon, Dutch
D.C.	Director of Ceremonies
(D.C.)	Dutch Constitution
D.M.	Director of Music
Dep.	Deputy, Depute (*Scottish*)
Dep.Dis.	Deputy District
Dep.Pr.	Deputy Provincial
Dis.	District
Dis.A.G.	District Assistant Grand
Dis.G.	District Grand
Div.	Division
E.	Ezra, English, Excellent
(E.C.)	English Constitution
G.	Grand, Guard
G.Ch.	Grand Chaplain
G.Chap.	Grand Chapter
G.D.	Grand Deacon
G.D.C.	Grand Director of Ceremonies
G.H.	Grand Haggai
G.H.P.	Grand High Priest (*Am. & Irish R.A.*)
G.J.	Grand Joshua
G.L.	Grand Lodge
G.M.	Grand Master
G.O.	Grand Organist
G.P.	Grand Principal (R.A.)
G.Pt.	Grand Pursuivant
G.R.	Grand Registrar
G.S.B.	Grand Sword Bearer
G.Sc.E.	Grand Scribe Ezra
G.Sec.	Grand Secretary
G.St.B.	Grand Standard Bearer
G.Stew.	Grand Steward
G.So.	Grand Sojourner
G.Sup.	Grand Superintendent (R.A.)
G.Sup.W.	Grand Superintendent of Works
G.Treas.	Grand Treasurer
G.W.	Grand Warden
G.Z.	Grand Zerubbabel
H.	Haggai
H.P.	High Priest (*American & Irish R.A.*)
I.	Irish, Inner
(I.C.)	Irish Constitution
I.G.	Inner Guard
J.	Joshua, Junior
J.D.	Junior Deacon
J.W.	Junior Warden
K.	King (*American & Irish R.A.*)
L.	Lodge
L.R.	London Rank
M.	Master, Most
Mem.	Member
M.E.	Most Excellent
M.W.	Most Worshipful
N.	Nehemiah
O.	Organist
Or.	Orator
P.	Past, Principal, Priest (*Am. & I.R.A.*)
P.Dep.	Past Deputy
P.Dep.Dis.	Past Deputy District
P.Dep.Pr.	Past Deputy Provincial
P.Dis.	Past District
P.Dis.G.	Past District Grand
P.G.	Past Grand
P.H.	Past Haggai
P.H.P.	Past High Priest (*Amer. & Irish R.A.*)
P.J.	Past Joshua
P.K.	Past King (*American & Irish R.A.*)
P.M.	Past Master
P.Pr.	Past Provincial
P.Pr.G.	Past Provincicl Grand
Pr.	Provincial
Pr.G.	Paovincial Grand
Pt.	Pursuivant
P.Z.	Past Zerubbabel
R.	Registrar, Right, Roll, Roster
R.A.	Royal Arch
R.W.	Right Worshipful
S.	Senior, Scottish, Sword
S.B.	Sword Bearer
(S.C.)	Scottish Constitution
Sc.	Scribe
Sc.E.	Scribe Ezra
Sc.N.	Scribe Nehemiah
S.D.	Senior Deacon
Sec.	Secretary
So.	Sojourner
Stew.	Steward
St.	Standard
Sub.	Substitute (*Scottish*)
Sup.	Superintendent
Sup.W.	Superintendent of Works
S.W.	Senior Warden
Treas.	Treasurer
V.	Very
V.W.	Very Worshipful
W.	Warden, Worshipful, Works
W.M.	Worshipful Master
Z.	Zerubbabel

SOCIAL AND MILITARY.

A.D.C.	Aide de Camp
A.S.C.	Army Service Corps
Bart.	Baronet
B.C.S.	Bombay or Bengal Civil Service
C.B.	Companion of Order of the Bath
C.I.E.	Companion of Order of the Indian Empire
C.M.G.	Companion of Order of SS. Michael and George
C.S.I.	Companion of Order of the Star of India
	(N.B.—K. or G. Prefixed to the above signifies Knight Commander, or Knight Grand Cross, or Knight Grand Commander of the Order Concerned.)
D.L.	Deputy Lieutenant
D.S.O.	Distinguished Service Order
Hon.	Honourable
I.C.S.	Indian Civil Service
I.M.	Indian Marine
I.M.S.	Indian Medical Service
I.S.C.	Indian Staff Corps
I.S.O.	Imperial Service Order
J.P.	Justice of the Peace
Kt.	Knight
M.L.C.	Member of Legislative Council
M.P.	Member of Parliament
R.A.M.C.	Royal Army Medical Corps
R.E.	Royal Engineers
R.F.A.	Royal Field Artillery
R.G.A.	Royal Garrison Artillery
R.H.A.	Royal Horse Artillery
R.M.A.	Royal Marine Artillery
R.N.	Royal Navy

PROFESSIONAL.

A.G O.	American Guild of Organists
A.K.C.	Associate of King's College
A.M.	Master of Arts
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts
B.C.L.	„ of Civil Law
B.Ch.	„ of Surgery
B.Sc.	„ of Science
C.A.	Chartered Accountant
C.E.	Civil Engineer
C.I.S.	Chartered Institute of Secretaries
C P.A.	Certified Public Accountant (*Rhode Island*)
C.S.	Chemical Society
C.M.	Master in Surgery
Dr.	Doctor
D.C.L.	„ of Civil Laws
D.D.	„ of Divinity
D Lit.	„ of Literature
D.Sc.	„ of Science
G.S.	Geological Society
I.C.	Institute of Chemists
I.C.E.	„ of Civil Engineers
I.E.E.	„ of Electrical Engineers
I.M.E.	„ of Mining Engineers
I.Mech.E.	„ of Mechanical Engineers
I.N.A.	„ of Naval Architects
I.I.	Imperial Institute
K.C.	King's Counsel
L.D.S.	Licentiate in Dental Surgery
LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws
LL.D.	Doctor of „
LL.M.	Master of „
Lic.Mus.	Licentiate of Music
L.S.	Linnæan Society
M.A.	Master of Arts
M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine
Mus.Doc.	„ of Music
P.	President
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
Prof.	Professor
P.W D.	Public Works Department
R.A.	Royal Academy
R.A.S.	„ Asiatic Society (*Members*)
R.A.S.	„ Astronomical Society (*Fellows*)
R.C.I.	„ Colonial Institute
R.C.P.	„ College of Physicians
R.C.S.	„ „ of Surgeons
R.C.V.S.	„ „ of Veterinary Surgeons
R.G.S.	„ Geographical Society
R H.S.	„ Historical Society (*Fellows*)
R.H.S.	„ Horticultural Society (*Members*)
R.I.	„ Institute of Painters in Water Colours
R.I.A.	„ Irish Academy
R.I.B.A.	„ Institute of British Architects
R.S.	„ Society
R.S.E.	„ „ Edinburgh
S.A.	Society of Arts (*Members*)
S.A.	„ of Antiquaries (*Fellows*)
S.C.L.	Student of Civil Law
S.I.	Institute of Surveyors
S.S.	Statistical Society
V.P.	Vice President
Z.S.	Zoological Society

NOTE.—A., M. or F. prefixed to letters indicating an Institute or Society stands for Associate, Member or Fellow of the Society in question.